HISTORY OF MIAMI COUNTY, INDIANA: FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE...

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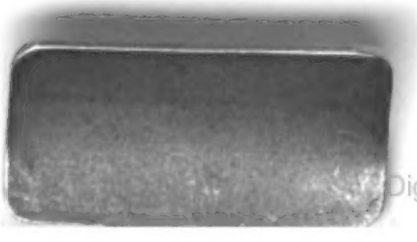

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HISTORY

OF

MIAMI COUNTY

INDIANA.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, NOTES, ETC., TOGETHER WITH AN EXTENDED HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST, THE INDIANA TERRITORY, AND THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Room 20

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PREFACE.

AFTER several months of almost uninterrupted labor, the History of Miami County is completed. In issuing it to our patrons we do not claim for it perfection; but that it contains that reasonable degree of accuracy which only could be expected of us, is confidently asserted. The difficulties that surround such an undertaking can scarcely be realized by one who has never engaged in work of the kind. To reconcile the doubtful and often conflicting statements that are so frequently made by those who would seem to be best informed, is a task both perplexing and tedious. Yet we believe that we have been able to present a history of the county that is as nearly complete as reason can demand, and the book exceeds our promises in almost every particular. We have endeavored to set forth the facts in as concise and unostentatious language as possible, believing it is for the facts and not for rhetorical display that the book is desired. The mechanical execution and general appearance of the volume will recommend it, even to the fastidious. The arrangement of the matter is such as to render an index almost superfluous, as the subject under consideration is at the top of every right-hand page. For further details the italic subdivisions will enable the reader to refer with readiness to any subject. In the spelling of proper names there is such a wide difference, even among members of the same family, and is a matter of so arbitrary a nature that our only guide was each man's desire. Every clue that gave promise of important facts connected with the county's history has been investigated by those engaged in the work. We believe the volume will be favorably received and highly appreciated by those for whom it was prepared. Our thanks are due to those who have rendered us assistance, and to our patrons.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., March, 1887.

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HISTORY OF INDIANA.

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

Scientists have ascribed to the Mound Builders varied origins, and though their divergence of opinion may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of conclusions arrived at by some of them. Like the vexed question of the Pillar Towers of Ireland, it has caused much speculation, and elicited the opinions of so many learned antiquarians, ethnologists and travelers, that it will not be found beyond the range of possibility to make deductions that may suffice to solve the problem who were the prehistoric settlers of America. To achieve this it will not be necessary to go beyond the period over which Scripture history extends, or to indulge in those airy flights of imagination so sadly identified with occasional writers of even the Christian school, and all the accepted literary exponents of modern paganism.

That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation, instituted under the auspices of modern civilization, confirms the fact and leaves no channel open through which the skeptic can escape the thorough refutation of his opinions. China, with its numerous living testimonials of antiquity, with its ancient, though limited literature and its Babelish superstitions, claims a continuous history from antediluvian times; but although its continuity may be denied with every just reason, there is nothing to prevent the transmission of a hieroglyphic record of its history prior to 1656 *anno mundi*, since many traces of its early settlement survived the Deluge, and became sacred objects of the first historical epoch. This very survival of a record, such as that of which the Chinese boast, is not at variance with the designs of a God who made and ruled the universe; but that an antediluvian people inhabited this continent,

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periodical visiting gods, surrendered their bodies to natural absorption or annihilation, and watched for the return of some transmigrated soul, the while adoring the universe, which with all beings they believed would be eternally existent. They possessed religious orders corresponding in external show at least with the Essenes or Theraputæ of the pre-Christian and Christian epochs, and to the reformed Theraputæ or monks of the present. Every memento of their coming and their stay which has descended to us is an evidence of their civilized condition. The free copper found within the tumuli; the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountain copper-mines, with all the *modus operandi* of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels, and hammer-heads, discovered by the French explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that those prehistoric people were highly civilized, and that many flourishing colonies were spread throughout the Mississippi valley, while yet the mammoth, the mastodon, and a hundred other animals, now only known by their gigantic fossil remains, guarded the eastern shore of the continent as it were against supposed invasions of the Tower Builders who went west from Babel; while yet the beautiful isles of the Antilles formed an integral portion of this continent, long years before the European Northman dreamed of setting forth to the discovery of Greenland and the northern isles, and certainly at a time when all that portion of America north of latitude 45° was an ice-incumbered waste.

Within the last few years great advances have been made toward the discovery of antiquities whether pertaining to remains of organic or inorganic nature. Together with many small, but telling relics of the early inhabitants of the country, the fossils of prehistoric animals have been unearthed from end to end of the land, and in districts, too, long pronounced by geologists of some repute to be without even a vestige of vertebrate fossils. Among the collected souvenirs of an age about which so very little is known, are twenty-five vertebræ averaging thirteen inches in diameter, and three vertebræ ossified together measure nine cubical feet; a thigh-bone five feet long by twenty-eight, by twelve inches in diameter, and the shaft fourteen by eight inches thick, the entire lot weighing 600 lbs. These fossils are presumed to belong to the cretaceous period, when the Dinosaur roamed over the country from East to West, desolating the villages of the people. This animal is said to have been sixty feet long, and when feeding in cypress and palm forests, to extend himself eighty-five feet, so that he may

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devour the budding tops of those great trees. Other efforts in this direction may lead to great results, and culminate probably in the discovery of a tablet engraven by some learned Mound Builder, describing in the ancient hieroglyphics of China all these men and beasts whose history excites so much speculation. The identity of the Mound Builders with the Mongolians might lead us to hope for such a consummation; nor is it beyond the range of probability, particularly in this practical age, to find the future labors of some industrious antiquarian requited by the upheaval of a tablet, written in the Tartar characters of 1700 years ago, bearing on a subject which can now be treated only on a purely circumstantial basis.

THE SECOND IMMIGRATION

may have begun a few centuries prior to the Christian era, and unlike the former expedition or expeditions, to have traversed north-eastern Asia to its Arctic confines, and then east to the narrow channel now known as Behring's Straits, which they crossed, and sailing up the unchanging Yukon, settled under the shadow of Mount St. Elias for many years, and pushing South commingled with their countrymen, soon acquiring the characteristics of the descendants of the first colonists. Chinese chronicles tell of such a people, who went North and were never heard of more. Circumstances conspire to render that particular colony the carriers of a new religious faith and of an alphabetic system of a representative character to the old colonists, and they, doubtless, exercised a most beneficial influence in other respects ; because the influx of immigrants of such culture as were the Chinese, even of that remote period, must necessarily bear very favorable results, not only in bringing in reports of their travels, but also accounts from the fatherland bearing on the latest events.

With the idea of a second and important exodus there are many theorists united, one of whom says: "It is now the generally received opinion that the first inhabitants of America passed over from Asia through these straits. The number of small islands lying between both continents renders this opinion still more probable; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern natives of both continents. The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoieds of Asia, and the Laplanders of Europe, are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Hum-

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boldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Straits; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia, and were the Hiongnoos, who are, in the Chinese annals, said to have emigrated under Puno, and to have been lost in the North of Siberia."

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquaries, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be called an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country which is now known as the "Celestial Empire," many caravans of emigrants passed to their new homes in the land of illimitable possibilities until the way became a well-marked trail over which the Asiatic might travel forward, and having once entered the Elysian fields never entertained an idea of returning. Thus from generation to generation the tide of immigration poured in until the slopes of the Pacific and the banks of the great inland rivers became hives of busy industry. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of the tribal leaders and populous settlements centered with happy villages sprung up everywhere in manifestation of the power and wealth and knowledge of the people. The colonizing Caucasian of the historic period walked over this great country on the very ruins of a civilization which a thousand years before eclipsed all that of which he could boast. He walked through the wilderness of the West over buried treasures hidden under the accumulated growth of nature, nor rested until he saw, with great surprise, the remains of ancient pyramids and temples and cities, larger and evidently more beautiful than ancient Egypt could bring forth after its long years of uninterrupted history. The pyramids resemble those of Egypt in exterior form, and in some instances are of larger dimensions. The pyramid of Cholula is square, having each side of its base 1,335 feet in length, and its height about 172 feet. Another pyramid, situated in the north of Vera Cruz, is formed of large blocks of highly-polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hieroglyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. Each side of its square base is 82 feet in length, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet in height. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the river Gila, are spread over more than a square league. Their literature consisted of hieroglyphics; but their arithmetical knowledge did not extend farther than their calculations by the aid of grains of corn. Yet,

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notwithstanding all their varied accomplishments, and they were evidently many, their notions of religious duty led to a most demoniac zeal at once barbarously savage and ferociously cruel. Each visiting, god instead of bringing new life to the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols, exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness, until, as some learned and humane Montezumian said, the people never approached these idols without fear, and this fear was the great animating principle, the great religious motive power which sustained the terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshiped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a bloody sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the dead bodies. It has been ascertained that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210; while their own legions contributed voluntary victims to the terrible belief in large numbers. Nor did this horrible custom cease immediately after 1521, when Cortez entered the imperial city of the Montezumas; for, on being driven from it, all his troops who fell into the hands of the native soldiers were subjected to the most terrible and prolonged suffering that could be experienced in this world, and when about to yield up that spirit which is indestructible, were offered in sacrifice, their hearts and heads consecrated, and the victors allowed to feast on the yet warm flesh.

A reference is made here to the period when the Montezumas ruled over Mexico, simply to gain a better idea of the hideous idolatry which took the place of the old Boodhism of the Mound Builders, and doubtless helped in a great measure to give victory to the new comers, even as the tenets of Mahometanism urged the ignorant followers of the prophet to the conquest of great nations. It was not the faith of the people who built the mounds and the pyramids and the temples, and who, 200 years before the Christian era, built the great wall of jealous China. No: rather was it that terrible faith born of the Tartar victory, which carried the great defenses of China at the point of the javelin and hatchet, who afterward marched to the very walls of Rome, under Alaric, and

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spread over the islands of Polynesia to the Pacific slopes of South America.

THE TARTARS

came there, and, like the pure Mongols of Mexico and the Mississippi valley, rose to a state of civilization bordering on that attained by them. Here for centuries the sons of the fierce Tartar race continued to dwell in comparative peace until the all-ruling ambition of empire took in the whole country from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and peopled the vast territory watered by the Amazon with a race that was destined to conquer all the peoples of the Orient, and only to fall before the march of the arch-civilizing Caucasian. In course of time those fierce Tartars pushed their settlements northward, and ultimately entered the territories of the Mound Builders, putting to death all who fell within their reach, and causing the survivors of the death-dealing invasion to seek a refuge from the hordes of this semi-barbarous people in the wilds and fastnesses of the North and Northwest. The beautiful country of the Mound Builders was now in the hands of savage invaders, the quiet, industrious people who raised the temples and pyramids were gone; and the wealth of intelligence and industry, accumulating for ages, passed into the possession of a rapacious horde, who could admire it only so far as it offered objects for plunder. Even in this the invaders were satisfied, and then having arrived at the height of their ambition, rested on their swords and entered upon the luxury and ease in the enjoyment of which they were found when the vanguard of European civilization appeared upon the scene. Meantime the southern countries which those adventurers abandoned after having completed their conquests in the North, were soon peopled by hundreds of people, always moving from island to island and ultimately halting amid the ruins of villages deserted by those who, as legends tell, had passed eastward but never returned; and it would scarcely be a matter for surprise if those emigrants were found to be the progenitors of that race found by the Spaniards in 1532, and identical with the Araucanians, Cuenches and Huilliches of to-day.

RELICS OF THE MOUND BUILDERS.

One of the most brilliant and impartial historians of the Republic stated that the valley of the Mississippi contained no monuments. So far as the word is entertained now, he was literally correct, but

in some hasty effort neglected to qualify his sentence by a reference to the numerous relics of antiquity to be found throughout its length and breadth, and so exposed his chapters to criticism. The valley of the Father of Waters, and indeed the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southeast to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in tell-tale monuments of a race of people much farther advanced in civilization than the Montezumas of the sixteenth century. The remains of walls and fortifications found in Kentucky and Indiana, the earthworks of Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Virginia, and those found in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are all evidences of the universality of the Chinese Mongols and of their advance toward a comparative knowledge of man and cosmology. At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, in Clark county, Indiana, there stands one of these old monuments known as the "Stone Fort." It is an unmistakable heirloom of a great and ancient people, and must have formed one of their most important posts. The State Geologist's report, filed among the records of the State and furnished by Prof. Cox, says: "At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, and about three miles from Charleston, the county-seat of Clark county, there is one of the most remarkable stone fortifications which has ever come under my notice. Accompanied by my assistant, Mr. Borden, and a number of citizens of Charleston, I visited the 'Stone Fort' for the purpose of making an examination of it. The locality selected for this fort presents many natural advantages for making it impregnable to the opposing forces of prehistoric times. It occupies the point of an elevated narrow ridge which faces the Ohio river on the east and is bordered by Fourteen-Mile creek on the west side. This creek empties into the Ohio a short distance below the fort. The top of the ridge is pear-shaped, with the part answering to the neck at the north end. This part is not over twenty feet wide, and is protected by precipitous natural walls of stone. It is 280 feet above the level of the Ohio river, and the slope is very gradual to the south. At the upper field it is 240 feet high and one hundred steps wide. At the lower timber it is 120 feet high. The bottom land at the foot of the south end is sixty feet above the river. Along the greater part of the Ohio river front there is an abrupt escarpment rock, entirely too steep to be scaled, and a similar natural barrier exists along a portion of the northwest side of the ridge, facing the creek. This natural wall

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EARLY EXPLORERS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

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is joined to the neck of an artificial wall, made by piling up, mason fashion but without mortar, loose stone, which had evidently been pried up from the carboniferous layers of rock. This made wall, at this point, is about 150 feet long. It is built along the slope of the hill and had an elevation of about 75 feet above its base, the upper ten feet being vertical. The inside of the wall is protected by a ditch. The remainder of the hill is protected by an artificial stone wall, built in the same manner, but not more than ten feet high. The elevation of the side wall above the creek bottom is 80 feet. Within the artificial walls is a string of mounds which rise to the height of the wall, and are protected from the washing of the hill-sides by a ditch 20 feet wide and four feet deep. The position of the artificial walls, natural cliffs of bedded stone, as well as that of the ditch and mounds, are well illustrated. The top of the enclosed ridge embraces ten or twelve acres, and there are as many as five mounds that can be recognized on the flat surface, while no doubt many others existed which have been obliterated by time, and though the agency of man in his efforts to cultivate a portion of the ground. A trench was cut into one of these mounds in search of relics. A few fragments of charcoal and decomposed bones, and a large irregular, diamond-shaped boulder, with a small circular indentation near the middle of the upper part, that was worn quite smooth by the use to which it had been put, and the small pieces of fossil coral, comprised all the articles of note which were revealed by the excavation. The earth of which the mound is made resembles that seen on the hillside, and was probably in most part taken from the ditch. The margin next to the ditch was protected by slabs of stone set on edge, and leaning at an angle corresponding to the slope of the mound. This stone shield was two and one-half feet wide and one foot high. At intervals along the great ditch there are channels formed between the mounds that probably served to carry off the surplus water through openings in the outer wall. On the top of the enclosed ridge, and near its narrowest part, there is one mound much larger than any of the others, and so situated as to command an extensive view up and down the Ohio river, as well as affording an unobstructed view east and west. This is designated as 'Look-out Mound.' There is near it a slight break in the cliff of rock, which furnished a narrow passage way to the Ohio river. Though the locality afforded many natural advantages for a fort or stronghold, one is compelled to admit that much skill was displayed and labor expended in making its defense as perfect as possible at

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all points. Stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, totums, charms and flint flakes have been found in great abundance in plowing the field at the foot of the old fort."

From the "Stone Fort" the Professor turns his steps to Posey county, at a point on the Wabash, ten miles above the mouth, called "Bone Bank," on account of the number of human bones continually washed out from the river bank. "It is," he states "situated in a bend on the left bank of the river; and the ground is about ten feet above high-water mark, being the only land along this portion of the river that is not submerged in seasons of high water. The bank slopes gradually back from the river to a slough. This slough now seldom contains water, but no doubt at one time it was an arm of the Wabash river, which flowed around the Bone Bank and afforded protection to the island home of the Mound Builders. The Wabash has been changing its bed for many years, leaving a broad extent of newly made land on the right shore, and gradually making inroads on the left shore by cutting away the Bone Bank. The stages of growth of land on the right bank of the river are well defined by the cottonwood trees, which increase in size as you go back from the river. Unless there is a change in the current of the river, all trace of the Bone Bank will be obliterated. Already within the memory of the white inhabitants, the bank has been removed to the width of several hundred yards. As the bank is cut by the current of the river it loses its support, and when the water sinks it tumbles over, carrying with it the bones of the Mound Builders and the cherished articles buried with them. No locality in the country furnishes a greater number and variety of relics than this. It has proved especially rich in pottery of quaint design and skillful workmanship. I have a number of jugs and pots and a cup found at the Bone Bank. This kind of work has been very abundant, and is still found in such quantities that we are led to conclude that its manufacture formed a leading industry of the inhabitants of the Bone Bank. It is not in Europe alone that we find a well-founded claim of high antiquity for the art of making hard and durable stone by a mixture of clay, lime, sand and stone; for I am convinced that this art was possessed by a race of people who inhabited this continent at a period so remote that neither tradition nor history can furnish any account of them. They belonged to the Neolithic, or polished-stone, age. They lived in towns and built mounds for sepulture and worship and protected their homes by surrounding them with walls of earth and

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stone. In some of these mounds specimens of various kinds of pottery, in a perfect state of preservation, have from time to time been found, and fragments are so common that every student of archæology can have a bountiful supply. Some of these fragments indicate vessels of very great size. At the Saline springs of Gallatin I picked up fragments that indicated, by their curvature, vessels five to six feet in diameter, and it is probable they are fragments of artificial stone pans used to hold brine that was manufactured into salt by solar evaporation.

"Now, all the pottery belonging to the Mound Builders' age, which I have seen, is composed of alluvial clay and sand, or a mixture of the former with pulverized fresh-water shells. A paste made of such a mixture possesses, in high degree, the properties of hydraulic Puzzuoland and Portland cement, so that vessels formed of it hardened without being burned, as is customary with modern pottery."

The Professor deals very aptly with this industry of the aborigines, and concludes a very able disquisition on the Bone Bank in its relation to the prehistoric builders.

HIEROGLYPHICS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

The great circular redoubt or earth-work found two miles west of the village of New Washington, and the "Stone Fort," on a ridge one mile west of the village of Deputy, offer a subject for the antiquarian as deeply interesting as any of the monuments of a decayed empire so far discovered.

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From end to end of Indiana there are to be found many other relics of the obscure past. Some of them have been unearthed and now appear among the collected antiquities at Indianapolis. The highly finished sandstone pipe, the copper ax, stone axes, flint arrow-heads and magnetic plummets found a few years ago beneath the soil of Cut-Off Island near New Harmony, together with the pipes of rare workmanship and undoubted age, unearthed near Covington, all live as it were in testimony of their owner's and maker's excellence, and hold a share in the evidence of the partial annihilation of a race, with the complete disruption of its manners, customs and industries; and it is possible that when numbers of these relics are placed together, a key to the phonetic or rather hieroglyphic system of that remote period might be evolved.

It may be asked what these hieroglyphical characters really are. Well, they are varied in form, so much so that the pipes found in the mounds of Indians, each bearing a distinct representation of some animal, may be taken for one species, used to represent the abstract ideas of the Mound Builders. The second form consists of pure hieroglyphics or phonetic characters, in which the sound is represented instead of the object; and the third, or painted form of the first, conveys to the mind that which is desired to be represented. This form exists among the Cree Indians of the far Northwest, at present. They, when departing from their permanent villages for the distant hunting grounds, paint on the barked trees in the neighborhood the figure of a snake or eagle, or perhaps huskey dog; and this animal is supposed to guard the position until the warrior's return, or welcome any friendly tribes that may arrive there in the interim. In the case of the Mound Builders, it is unlikely that this latter extreme was resorted to, for the simple reason that the relics of their occupation are too high in the ways of art to tolerate such a barbarous science of language; but the sculptured pipes and javelins and spear-heads of the Mound Builders may be taken as a collection of graven images, each conveying a set of ideas easily understood, and perhaps sometimes or more generally used to designate the vocation, name or character of the owner. That the builders possessed an alphabet of a phonetic form, and purely hieroglyphic, can scarcely be questioned; but until one or more of the unearthed tablets, which bore all or even a portion of such characters, are raised from their centuried graves, the mystery which surrounds this people must remain, while we must dwell in a world of mere speculation.

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Vigo, Jasper, Sullivan, Switzerland and Ohio counties can boast of a most liberal endowment in this relation; and when in other days the people will direct a minute inquiry, and penetrate to the very heart of the thousand cones which are scattered throughout the land, they may possibly extract the blood in the shape of metallic and porcelain works, with hieroglyphic tablets, while leaving the form of heart and body complete to entertain and delight unborn generations, who in their time will wonder much when they learn that an American people, living toward the close of the 59th century, could possibly indulge in such an anachronism as is implied in the term "New World."

THE INDIANS.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference of opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the threefold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidæ. Other writers on race regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and insulated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his "Races of Mankind," an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and traditions. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchuktchis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern an-

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thropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical features than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the parent stock."

The conclusions arrived at by the reviewer at that time, though safe, are too general to lead the reader to form any definite idea on the subject. No doubt whatever can exist, when the American Indian is regarded as of an Asiatic origin; but there is nothing in the works or even in the review, to which these works were subjected, which might account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man, as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532. The fact is that the pure bred Indian of the present is descended directly from the earliest inhabitants, or in other words from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow and reared up their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, bequeathing them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed home of their declining years, a sullen silence, and a rude moral code. In after years these wild sons of the forest and prairie grew in numbers and in strength. Some legend told them of their present sufferings, of the station which their fathers once had known, and of the riotous race which now reveled in wealth which should be theirs. The fierce passions of the savage were aroused, and uniting their scattered bands marched in silence upon the villages of the Tartars, driving them onward to the capital of their Incas, and consigning their homes to the flames. Once in view of the great city, the hurrying bands halted in surprise; but Tartar cunning took in the situation and offered pledges of amity, which were sacredly observed. Henceforth Mexico was open to the Indians, bearing precisely the same relation to them that the Hudson's Bay Company's

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villages do to the Northwestern Indians of the present; obtaining all, and bestowing very little. The subjection of the Mongolian race represented in North America by that branch of it to which the Tartars belonged, represented in the Southern portion of the continent, seems to have taken place some five centuries before the advent of the European, while it may be concluded that the war of the races which resulted in reducing the villages erected by the Tartar hordes to ruin took place between one and two hundred years later. These statements, though actually referring to events which in point of time are comparatively modern, can only be substantiated by the facts that, about the periods mentioned the dead bodies of an unknown race of men were washed ashore on the European coasts, while previous to that time there is no account whatever in European annals of even a vestige of trans-Atlantic humanity being transferred by ocean currents to the gaze of a wondering people. Towards the latter half of the 15th century two dead bodies entirely free from decomposition, and corresponding with the Red Men as they afterward appeared to Columbus, were cast on the shores of the Azores, and confirmed Columbus in his belief in the existence of a western world and western people.

Storm and flood and disease have created sad havoc in the ranks of the Indian since the occupation of the country by the white man. These natural causes have conspired to decimate the race even more than the advance of civilization, which seems not to affect it to any material extent. In its maintenance of the same number of representatives during three centuries, and its existence in the very face of a most unceremonious, and, whenever necessary, cruel conquest, the grand dispensations of the unseen Ruler of the universe is demonstrated; for, without the aborigines, savage and treacherous as they were, it is possible that the explorers of former times would have so many natural difficulties to contend with, that their work would be surrendered in despair, and the most fertile regions of the continent saved for the plowshares of generations yet unborn. It is questionable whether we owe the discovery of this continent to the unaided scientific knowledge of Columbus, or to the dead bodies of the two Indians referred to above; nor can their services to the explorers of ancient and modern times be over-estimated. Their existence is embraced in the plan of the Divinity for the government of the world, and it will not form subject for surprise to learn that the same intelligence which sent a thrill of liberty into every corner of the republic, will, in the near future,

devise some method under which the remnant of a great and ancient race may taste the sweets of public kindness, and feel that, after centuries of turmoil and tyranny, they have at last found a shelter amid a sympathizing people. Many have looked at the Indian as the pessimist does at all things; they say that he was never formidable until the white man supplied him with the weapons of modern warfare; but there is no mention made of his eviction from his retired home, and the little plot of cultivated garden which formed the nucleus of a village that, if fostered instead of being destroyed, might possibly hold an Indian population of some importance in the economy of the nation. There is no intention whatever to maintain that the occupation of this country by the favored races is wrong even in principle; for where any obstacle to advancing civilization exists, it has to fall to the ground; but it may be said, with some truth, that the white man, instead of a policy of conciliation formed upon the power of kindness, indulged in belligerency as impolitic as it was unjust. A modern writer says, when speaking of the Indian's character: "He did not exhibit that steady valor and efficient discipline of the American soldier; and to-day on the plains Sheridan's troopers would not hesitate to attack the bravest band, though outnumbered three to one." This piece of information applies to the European and African, as well as to the Indian. The American soldier, and particularly the troopers referred to, would not fear or shrink from a very legion of demons, even with odds against them. This mode of warfare seems strangely peculiar when compared with the military systems of civilized countries; yet, since the main object of armed men is to defend a country or a principle, and to destroy anything which may oppose itself to them, the mode of warfare pursued by the savage will be found admirably adapted to their requirements in this connection, and will doubtless compare favorably with the systems of the Afghans and Persians of the present, and the Caucasian people of the first historic period.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing a large quadruped required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as

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sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's

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glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

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EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

EARLIEST EXPLORERS.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river; on the south by the Ohio river from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would last touch the shore of said river, and thence directly north to Lake Michigan; and on the north by said lake and an east and west line ten miles north of the extreme south end of the lake, and extending to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian, the west boundary of Ohio. These boundaries include an area of 33,809 square miles, lying between 37° 47′ and 41° 50′ north latitude, and between 7° 45′ and 11° 1′ west longitude from Washington.

After the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, more than 150 years passed away before any portion of the territory now comprised within the above limits was explored by Europeans. Colonies were established in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia by the principal rival governments of Europe, but not until about 1670–'2 did the first white travelers venture as far into the Northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan. These explorers were Frenchmen by the names of Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who then visited what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin, the northeastern portion of Illinois and probably that portion of this State north of the Kankakee river. In the following year M. Joliet, an agent of the French Colonial government, and James Marquette, a good and simple-hearted missionary who had his station at Mackinaw, explored the country about Green Bay, and along Fox and Wisconsin rivers as far westward as the Mississippi, the banks of which they reached June 17, 1673. They descended this river to about 33° 40′, but returned by way of the Illinois river and the route they came in the Lake Region. At a village among the Illinois Indians, Marquette and his small band of adventurers were received

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in a friendly manner and treated hospitably. They were made the honored guests at a great feast, where hominy, fish, dog meat and roast buffalo meat were spread before them in great abundance. In 1682 LaSalle explored the West, but it is not known that he entered the region now embraced within the State of Indiana. He took formal possession, however, of all the Mississippi region in the name of the King of France, in whose honor he gave all this Mississippi region, including what is now Indiana, the name "Louisiana." Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the great Miami confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe. Their territory extended strictly from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. Their villages were few and scattering, and their occupation was scarcely dense enough to maintain itself against invasion. Their settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no body of white men made any settlement sufficiently permanent for a title to national possession. Christian zeal animated France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in the interests of Protestantism. Hence their haste to preoccupy the land and proselyte the aborigines. No doubt this ugly rivalry was often seen by Indians, and they refused to be proselyted to either branch of Christianity.

The "Five Nations," farther east, comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondaguas and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederacy was 2,150. About 1711 the Tuscaroras retired from Carolina and joined the Iroquois, or Five Nations, which, after that event, became known as the "Six Nations." In 1689 hostilities broke out between the Five Nations and the colonists of Canada, and the almost constant wars in which France was engaged until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 combined to check the grasping policy of Louis XIV., and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging inter-marriage between them and their white followers.

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OUABACHE.

The Wabash was first named by the French, and spelled by them Ouabache. This river was known even before the Ohio, and was navigated as the Ouabache all the way to the Mississippi a long time before it was discovered that it was a tributary of the Ohio (Belle Riviere). In navigating the Mississippi they thought they passed the mouth of the Ouabache instead of the Ohio. In traveling from the Great Lakes to the south, the French always went by the way of the Ouabache or Illinois.

VINCENNES.

Francois Morgan de Vinsenne served in Canada as early as 1720 in the regiment of "De Carrignan" of the French service, and again on the lakes in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie in the same service under M. de Vaudriel, in 1725. It is possible that his advent to Vincennes may have taken place in 1732; and in proof of this the only record is an act of sale under the joint names of himself and Madame Vinsenne, the daughter of M. Philip Longprie, and dated Jan. 5, 1735. This document gives his military position as commandant of the post of Ouabache in the service of the French King. The will of Longprie, dated March 10, same year, bequeaths him, among other things, 408 pounds of pork, which he ordered to be kept safe until Vinsenne, who was then at Ouabache, returned to Kaskaskia.

There are many other documents connected with its early settlement by Vinsenne, among which is a receipt for the 100 pistoles granted him as his wife's marriage dowry. In 1736 this officer was ordered to Charlevoix by D'Artagette, viceroy of the King at New Orleans, and commandant of Illinois. Here M. St. Vinsenne received his mortal wounds. The event is chronicled as follows, in the words of D'Artagette: "We have just received very bad news from Louisiana, and our war with the Chickasaws. The French have been defeated. Among the slain is M. de Vinsenne, who ceased not until his last breath to exhort his men to behave worthy of their faith and fatherland."

Thus closed the career of this gallant officer, leaving a name which holds as a remembrancer the present beautiful town of Vincennes, changed from Vinsenne to its present orthography in 1749.

Post Vincennes was settled as early as 1710 or 1711. In a letter from Father Marest to Father Germon, dated at Kaskaskia, Nov. 9, 1712, occurs this passage: "*Les Francois itoient itabli un fort sur*

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le fleuve Ouabache ; ils demanderent un missionaire ; et le Pere Mermet leur fut envoye. Ce Pere crut devoir travailler a la conversion des Mascoutens qui avoient fait un village sur les bords dumeme fleuve. C'est une nation Indians qui entend la langue Illinoise." Translated: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary; and Father Mermet has been sent to them. That Father believes he should labor for the conversion of the Mascoutens, who have built a village on the banks of the same river. They are a nation of Indians who understand the language of the Illinois."

Mermet was therefore the first preacher of Christianity in this part of the world, and his mission was to convert the Mascoutens, a branch of the Miamis. "The way I took," says he, "was to confound, in the presence of the whole tribe, one of these charlatans [medicine men], whose Manitou, or great spirit which he worshiped, was the buffalo. After leading him on insensibly to the avowal that it was not the buffalo that he worshiped, but the Manitou, or spirit, of the buffalo, which was under the earth and animated all buffaloes, which heals the sick and has all power, I asked him whether other beasts, the bear for instance, and which one of his nation worshiped, was not equally inhabited by a Manitou, which was under the earth. 'Without doubt,' said the grand medicine man. 'If this is so,' said I, 'men ought to have a Manitou who inhabits them.' 'Nothing more certain,' said he. 'Ought not that to convince you,' continued I, 'that you are not very reasonable? For if man upon the earth is the master of all animals, if he kills them, if he eats them, does it not follow that the Manitou which inhabits him must have a mastery over all other Manitous? Why then do you not invoke him instead of the Manitou of the bear and the buffalo, when you are sick?' This reasoning disconcerted the charlatan. But this was all the effect it produced."

The result of convincing these heathen by logic, as is generally the case the world over, was only a temporary logical victory, and no change whatever was produced in the professions and practices of the Indians.

But the first Christian (Catholic) missionary at this place whose name we find recorded in the Church annals, was Meurin, in 1849.

The church building used by these early missionaries at Vincennes is thus described by the "oldest inhabitants:" Fronting on Water street and running back on Church street, it was a plain

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building with a rough exterior, of upright posts, chinked and daubed, with a rough coat of cement on the outside; about 20 feet wide and 60 long; one story high, with a small belfry and an equally small bell. It was dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. This spot is now occupied by a splendid cathedral.

Vincennes has ever been a stronghold of Catholicism. The Church there has educated and sent out many clergymen of her faith, some of whom have become bishops, or attained other high positions in ecclesiastical authority.

Almost contemporaneous with the progress of the Church at Vincennes was a missionary work near the mouth of the Wea river, among the Ouiatenons, but the settlement there was broken up in early day.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

THE GREAT FRENCH SCHEME.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La-Salle in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about 75 years. The traders persisted in importing whisky, which cancelled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the Indian, and the vast distances between posts prevented that strength which can be enjoyed only by close and convenient intercommunication. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc., and because he was not listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would go off disgusted. This was his idea of the golden rule.

The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year LaSalle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a

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deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We fell the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot, we began to build a redoubt of 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes of about 25 feet long to drive into the ground, to make our fort more inaccessible on the river side. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it and desired leave to go a hunting to kill some wild goats. M. LaSalle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter and the apprehension that M. LaSalle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In the year 1711 the missionary Chardon, who was said to be very zealous and apt in the acquisition of languages, had a station on the St. Joseph about 60 miles above the mouth. Charlevoix, another distinguished missionary from France, visited a post on this river in 1721. In a letter dated at the place, Aug. 16, he says: "There is a commandant here, with a small garrison. His house, which is but a very sorry one, is called the fort, from its being surrounded with an indifferent palisado, which is pretty near the case in all the rest. We have here two villages of Indians, one of the Miamis and the other of the Pottawatomies, both of them mostly Christians; but as they have been for a long time without any pastors, the missionary who has been lately sent to them will have no small difficulty in bringing them back to the exercise of their religion." He speaks also of the main commodity for which the Indians would part with their goods, namely, spirituous liquors, which they drink and keep drunk upon as long as a supply lasted.

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INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

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More than a century and a half has now passed since Charlevoix penned the above, without any change whatever in this trait of Indian character.

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated about the head of the Maumee river at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouiatenon; and the Shockeys and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermillion and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouiatenon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Ouiatenon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present sight of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by French fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

PONTIAC'S WAR.

In 1762, after Canada and its dependencies had been surrendered to the English, Pontiac and his partisans secretly organized a powerful confederacy in order to crush at one blow all English power in the West. This great scheme was skillfully projected and cautiously matured.

The principal act in the programme was to gain admittance into the fort at Detroit, on pretense of a friendly visit, with shortened muskets concealed under their blankets, and on a given signal suddenly break forth upon the garrison; but an inadvertent remark of an Indian woman led to a discovery of the plot, which was consequently averted. Pontiac and his warriors afterward made many attacks upon the English, some of which were successful, but the Indians were finally defeated in the general war.

BRITISH POLICY.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of Western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and

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Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude 36° 30′, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquests northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jefferson" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition, to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the "Northwestern Territory." The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

INDIAN SAVAGERY.

As a striking example of the inhuman treatment which the early Indians were capable of giving white people, we quote the following blood-curdling story from Mr. Cox' "Recollections of the Wabash Valley":

On the 11th of February, 1781, a wagoner named Irvin Hinton was sent from the block-house at Louisville, Ky., to Harrodsburg for a load of provisions for the fort. Two young men, Richard Rue and George Holman, aged respectively 19 and 16 years, were sent as guards to protect the wagon from the depredations of any hostile Indians who might be lurking in the cane-brakes or ravines through which they must pass. Soon after their start a severe snow-storm set in which lasted until afternoon. Lest the melting snow might dampen the powder in their rifles, the guards fired them off, intending to reload them as soon as the storm ceased. Hinton drove the horses while Rue walked a few rods ahead and Holman about the same distance behind. As they ascended a hill about eight miles from Louisville Hinton heard some one say Whoa to the horses. Supposing that something was wrong about the wagon, he stopped and asked Holman why he had called him to halt. Holman said that he had not spoken; Rue also denied it,

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but said that he had heard the voice distinctly. At this time a voice cried out, "I will solve the mystery for you; it was Simon Girty that cried Whoa, and he meant what he said,"—at the same time emerging from a sink-hole a few rods from the roadside, followed by 13 Indians, who immediately surrounded the three Kentuckians and demanded them to surrender or die instantly. The little party, making a virtue of necessity, surrendered to this renegade white man and his Indian allies.

Being so near two forts, Girty made all possible speed in making fast his prisoners, selecting the lines and other parts of the harness, he prepared for an immediate flight across the Ohio. The pantaloons of the prisoners were cut off about four inches above the knees, and thus they started through the deep snow as fast as the horses could trot, leaving the wagon, containing a few empty barrels, standing in the road. They continued their march for several cold days, without fire at night, until they reached Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, where they compelled their prisoners to run the gauntlet as they entered the village. Hinton first ran the gauntlet and reached the council-house after receiving several severe blows upon the head and shoulders. Rue next ran between the lines, pursued by an Indian with an uplifted tomahawk. He far outstripped his pursuer and dodged most of the blows aimed at him. Holman complaining that it was too severe a test for a worn-out stripling like himself, was allowed to run between two lines of squaws and boys, and was followed by an Indian with a long switch.

The first council of the Indians did not dispose of these young men; they were waiting for the presence of other chiefs and warriors. Hinton escaped, but on the afternoon of the second day he was re-captured. Now the Indians were glad that they had an occasion to indulge in the infernal joy of burning him at once. Soon after their supper, which they shared with their victim, they drove the stake into the ground, piled up the fagots in a circle around it, stripped and blackened the prisoner, tied him to the stake, and applied the torch. It was a slow fire. The war-whoop then thrilled through the dark surrounding forest like the chorus of a band of infernal spirits escaped from pandemonium, and the scalp dance was struck up by those demons in human shape, who for hours encircled their victim, brandishing their tomahawks and war clubs, and venting their execrations upon the helpless sufferer, who died about midnight from the effects of the slow heat. As soon as he fell upon the ground, the Indian who first discovered

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him in the woods that evening sprang in, sunk his tomahawk into his skull above the ear, and with his knife stripped off the scalp, which he bore back with him to the town as a trophy, and which was tauntingly thrust into the faces of Rue and Holman, with the question, "Can you smell the fire on the scalp of your red-headed friend? We cooked him and left him for the wolves to make a breakfast upon; that is the way we serve runaway prisoners."

After a march of three days more, the prisoners, Rue and Holman, had to run the gauntlets again, and barely got through with their lives. It was decided that they should both be burned at the stake that night, though this decision was far from being unanimous. The necessary preparations were made, dry sticks and brush were gathered and piled around two stakes, the faces and hands of the doomed men were blackened in the customary manner, and as the evening approached the poor wretches sat looking upon the setting sun for the last time. An unusual excitement was manifest in a number of chiefs who still lingered about the council-house. At a pause in the contention, a noble-looking Indian approached the prisoners, and after speaking a few words to the guards, took Holman by the hand, lifted him to his feet, cut the cords that bound him to his fellow prisoners, removed the black from his face and hands, put his hand kindly upon his head and said: "I adopt you as my son, to fill the place of the one I have lately buried; you are now a kinsman of Logan, the white man's friend, as he has been called, but who has lately proven himself to be a terrible avenger of the wrongs inflicted upon him by the bloody Cresap and his men." With evident reluctance, Girty interpreted this to Holman, who was thus unexpectedly freed.

But the preparations for the burning of Rue went on. Holman and Rue embraced each other most affectionately, with a sorrow too deep for description. Rue was then tied to one of the stakes; but the general contention among the Indians had not ceased. Just as the lighted fagots were about to be applied to the dry brush piled around the devoted youth, a tall, active young Shawnee, a son of the victim's captor, sprang into the ring, and cutting the cords which bound him to the stake, led him out amidst the deafening plaudits of a part of the crowd and the execrations of the rest. Regardless of threats, he caused water to be brought and the black to be washed from the face and hands of the prisoner, whose clothes were then returned to him, when the young brave said: "I take this young man to be my brother, in the place of one I lately lost;

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I loved that brother well; I will love this one, too; my old mother will be glad when I tell her that I have brought her a son, in place of the dear departed one. We want no more victims. The burning of Red-head [Hinton] ought to satisfy us. These innocent young men do not merit such cruel fate; I would rather die myself than see this adopted brother burned at the stake."

A loud shout of approbation showed that the young Shawnee had triumphed, though dissension was manifest among the various tribes afterward. Some of them abandoned their trip to Detroit, others returded to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, a few turned toward the Mississinewa and the Wabash towns, while a portion continued to Detroit. Holman was taken back to Wa-puc-ca-nat ta, where he remained most of the time of his captivity. Rue was taken first to the Mississinewa, then to the Wabash towns. Two years of his eventful captivity were spent in the region of the Wabash and Illinois rivers, but the last few months at Detroit; was in captivity altogether about three years and a half.

Rue effected his escape in the following manner: During one of the drunken revels of the Indians near Detroit one of them lost a purse of $90; various tribes were suspected of feloniously keeping the treasure, and much ugly speculation was indulged in as to who was the thief. At length a prophet of a tribe that was not suspected was called to divine the mystery. He spread sand over a green deer-skin, watched it awhile and performed various manipulations, and professed to see that the money had been stolen and carried away by a tribe entirely different from any that had been suspicioned; but he was shrewd enough not to announce who the thief was or the tribe he belonged to, lest a war might arise. His decision quieted the belligerent uprisings threatened by the excited Indians.

Rue and two other prisoners saw this display of the prophet's skill and concluded to interrogate him soon concerning their families at home. The opportunity occurred in a few days, and the Indian seer actually astonished Rue with the accuracy with which he described his family, and added, "You all intend to make your escape, and you will effect it soon. You will meet with many trials and hardships in passing over so wild a district of country, inhabited by so many hostile nations of Indians. You will almost starve to death; but about the time you have given up all hope of finding game to sustain you in your famished condition, succor will come when you least expect it. The first game you will succeed in taking

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will be a male of some kind; after that you will have plenty of game and return home in safety."

The prophet kept this matter a secret for the prisoners, and the latter in a few days set off upon their terrible journey, and had just such experience as the Indian prophet had foretold; they arrived home with their lives, but were pretty well worn out with the exposures and privations of a three weeks' journey.

On the return of Holman's party of Indians to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, much dissatisfaction existed in regard to the manner of his release from the sentence of condemnation pronounced against him by the council. Many were in favor of recalling the council and trying him again, and this was finally agreed to. The young man was again put upon trial for his life, with a strong probability of his being condemned to the stake. Both parties worked hard for victory in the final vote, which eventually proved to give a majority of one for the prisoner's acquittal.

While with the Indians, Holman saw them burn at the stake a Kentuckian named Richard Hogeland, who had been taken prisoner at the defeat of Col. Crawford. They commenced burning him at nine o'clock at night, and continued roasting him until ten o'clock the next day, before he expired. During his excruciating tortures he begged for some of them to end his life and sufferings with a gun or tomahawk. Finally his cruel tormentors promised they would, and cut several deep gashes in his flesh with their tomahawks, and shoveled up hot ashes and embers and threw them into the gaping wounds. When he was dead they stripped off his scalp, cut him to pieces and burnt him to ashes, which they scattered through the town to expel the evil spirits from it.

After a captivity of about three years and a half, Holman saw an opportunity of going on a mission for the destitute Indians, namely, of going to Harrodsburg, Ky., where he had a rich uncle, from whom they could get what supplies they wanted. They let him go with a guard, but on arriving at Louisville, where Gen. Clark was in command, he was ransomed, and he reached home only three days after the arrival of Rue. Both these men lived to a good old age, terminating their lives at their home about two miles south of Richmond, Ind.

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EXPEDITIONS OF COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In the summer of 1778, Col. George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle county, Va., led a memorable expedition against the ancient French settlements about Kaskaskia and Post Vincennes. With respect to the magnitude of its design, the valor and perseverance with which it was carried on, and the memorable results which were produced by it, this expedition stands without a parallel in the early annals of the valley of the Mississippi. That portion of the West called Kentucky was occupied by Henderson & Co., who pretended to own the land and who held it at a high price. Col. Clark wished to test the validity of their claim and adjust the government of the country so as to encourage immigration. He accordingly called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company and consult with reference to the interest of the country. He did not at first publish the exact aim of this movement, lest parties would be formed in advance and block the enterprise; also, if the object of the meeting were not announced beforehand, the curiosity of the people to know what was to be proposed would bring out a much greater attendance.

The meeting was held on the day appointed, and delegates were elected to treat with the government of Virginia, to see whether it would be best to become a county in that State and be protected by it, etc. Various delays on account of the remoteness of the white settlers from the older communities of Virginia and the hostility of Indians in every direction, prevented a consummation of this object until some time in 1778. The government of Virginia was friendly to Clark's enterprise to a certain extent, but claimed that they had not authority to do much more than to lend a little assistance for which payment should be made at some future time, as it was not certain whether Kentucky would become a part of Virginia or not. Gov. Henry and a few gentlemen were individually so hearty in favor of Clark's benevolent undertaking that they assisted him all they could. Accordingly Mr. Clark organized his expedition, keeping every particular secret lest powerful parties would form in the West against him. He took in stores at Pitts-

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GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

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burg and Wheeling, proceeded down the Ohio to the "Falls," where he took possession of an island of a about seven acres, and divided it among a small number of families, for whose protection he constructed some light fortifications. At this time Post Vincennes comprised about 400 militia, and it was a daring undertaking for Col. Clark, with his small force, to go up against it and Kaskaskia, as he had planned. Indeed, some of his men, on hearing of his plan, deserted him. He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them also that of the Indians to some extent, as both these people were very bitter against the British, who had possession of the Lake Region.

From the nature of the situation Clark concluded it was best to take Kaskaskia first. The fact that the people regarded him as a savage rebel, he regarded as really a good thing in his favor; for after the first victory he would show them so much unexpected lenity that they would rally to his standard. In this policy he was indeed successful. He arrested a few men and put them in irons. The priest of the village, accompanied by five or six aged citizens, waited on Clark and said that the inhabitants expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again, and they begged to be permitted to assemble in their church to take leave of each other. Clark mildly replied that he had nothing against their religion, that they might continue to assemble in their church, but not venture out of town, etc. Thus, by what has since been termed the "Rarey" method of taming horses, Clark showed them he had power over them but designed them no harm, and they readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia.

After Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia it was difficult to induce the French settlers to accept the "Continental paper" introduced by him and his troops. Nor until Col. Vigo arrived there and guaranteed its redemption would they receive it. Peltries and piastres formed the only currency, and Vigo found great difficulty in explaining Clark's financial arrangements. "Their commandants never made money," was the reply to Vigo's explanation of the policy of the old Dominion. But notwithstanding the guarantees, the Continental paper fell very low in the market. Vigo had a trading establishment at Kaskaskia, where he sold coffee at one dollar a pound, and all the other necessaries of life at an equally reasonable price. The unsophisticated Frenchmen were generally asked in what kind of money they would pay their little bills.

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"Douleur," was the general reply; and as an authority on the subject says, "It took about twenty Continental dollars to purchase a silver dollar's worth of coffee; and as the French word "douleur" signifies grief or pain, perhaps no word either in the French or English languages expressed the idea more correctly than the *douleur* for a Continental dollar. At any rate it was truly *douleur* to the Colonel, for he never received a single dollar in exchange for the large amount taken from him in order to sustain Clark's credit.

Now, the post at Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, came next. The priest just mentioned, Mr. Gibault, was really friendly to "the American interest;" he had spiritual charge of the church at Vincennes, and he with several others were deputed to assemble the people there and authorize them to garrison their own fort like a free and independent people, etc. This plan had its desired effect, and the people took the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia and became citizens of the United States. Their style of language and conduct changed to a better hue, and they surprised the numerous Indians in the vicinity by displaying a new flag and informing them that their old father, the King of France, was come to life again, and was mad at them for fighting the English; and they advised them to make peace with the Americans as soon as they could, otherwise they might expect to make the land very bloody, etc. The Indians concluded they would have to fall in line, and they offered no resistance. Capt. Leonard Helm, an American, was left in charge of this post, and Clark began to turn his attention to other points. But before leaving this section of the country he made treaties of peace with the Indians; this he did, however, by a different method from what had always before been followed. By indirect methods he caused them to come to him, instead of going to them. He was convinced that inviting them to treaties was considered by them in a different manner from what the whites expected, and imputed them to fear, and that giving them great presents confirmed it. He accordingly established treaties with the Piankeshaws, Ouiatenons, Kickapoos, Illinois, Kaskaskias, Peorias and branches of some other tribes that inhabited the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Upon this the General Assembly of the State of Virginia declared all the citizens settled west of the Ohio organized into a county of that State, to be known as "Illinois" county; but before the provisions of the law could be carried into effect, Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, collected an army of about

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30 regulars, 50 French volunteers and 400 Indians, went down and re-took the post Vincennes in December, 1778. No attempt was made by the population to defend the town. Capt. Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Capt. Helm was taken prisoner and a number of the French inhabitants disarmed.

Col. Clark, hearing of the situation, determined to re-capture the place. He accordingly gathered together what force he could in this distant land, 170 men, and on the 5th of February, started from Kaskaskia and crossed the river of that name. The weather was very wet, and the low lands were pretty well covered with water. The march was difficult, and the Colonel had to work hard to keep his men in spirits. He suffered them to shoot game whenever they wished and eat it like Indian war-dancers, each company by turns inviting the others to their feasts, which was the case every night. Clark waded through water as much as any of them, and thus stimulated the men by his example. They reached the Little Wabash on the 13th, after suffering many and great hardships. Here a camp was formed, and without waiting to discuss plans for crossing the river, Clark ordered the men to construct a vessel, and pretended that crossing the stream would be only a piece of amusement, although inwardly he held a different opinion.

The second day afterward a reconnoitering party was sent across the river, who returned and made an encouraging report. A scaffolding was built on the opposite shore, upon which the baggage was placed as it was tediously ferried over, and the new camping ground was a nice half acre of dry land. There were many amusements, indeed, in getting across the river, which put all the men in high spirits. The succeeding two or three days they had to march through a great deal of water, having on the night of the 17th to encamp in the water, near the Big Wabash.

At daybreak on the 18th they heard the signal gun at Vincennes, and at once commenced their march. Reaching the Wabash about two o'clock, they constructed rafts to cross the river on a boat-stealing expedition, but labored all day and night to no purpose. On the 19th they began to make a canoe, in which a second attempt to steal boats was made, but this expedition returned, reporting that there were two "large fires" within a mile of them. Clark sent a canoe down the river to meet the vessel that was supposed to be on her way up with the supplies, with orders to hasten forward day and night. This was their last hope, as their provisions were entirely

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gone, and starvation seemed to be hovering about them. The next day they commenced to make more canoes, when about noon the sentinel on the river brought a boat with five Frenchmen from the fort. From this party they learned that they were not as yet discovered. All the army crossed the river in two canoes the next day, and as Clark had determined to reach the town that night, he ordered his men to move forward. They plunged into the water sometimes to the neck, for over three miles.

Without food, benumbed with cold, up to their waists in water, covered with broken ice, the men at one time mutinied and refused to march. All the persuasions of Clark had no effect upon the half-starved and half-frozen soldiers. In one company was a small drummer boy, and also a sergeant who stood six feet two inches in socks, and stout and athletic. He was devoted to Clark. The General mounted the little drummer on the shoulders of the stalwart sergeant and ordered him to plunge into the water, half-frozen as it was. He did so, the little boy beating the charge from his lofty perch, while Clark, sword in hand, followed them, giving the command as he threw aside the floating ice, "Forward." Elated and amused with the scene, the men promptly obeyed, holding their rifles above their heads, and in spite of all the obstacles they reached the high land in perfect safety. But for this and the ensuing days of this campaign we quote from Clark's account:

"This last day's march through the water was far superior to anything the Frenchmen had any idea of. They were backward in speaking; said that the nearest land to us was a small league, a sugar camp on the bank of the river. A canoe was sent off and returned without finding that we could pass. I went in her myself and sounded the water and found it as deep as to my neck. I returned with a design to have the men transported on board the canoes to the sugar camp, which I knew would expend the whole day and ensuing night, as the vessels would pass slowly through the bushes. The loss of so much time to men half starved was a matter of consequence. I would have given now a great deal for a day's provision, or for one of our horses. I returned but slowly to the troops, giving myself time to think. On our arrival all ran to hear what was the report; every eye was fixed on me; I unfortunately spoke in a serious manner to one of the officers. The whole were alarmed without knowing what I said. I viewed their confusion for about one minute; I whispered to those near me to do as I did, immediately put some water in my hand, poured on powder, blackened my

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face, gave the war-whoop, and marched into the water without saying a word. The party gazed and fell in, one after another without saying a word, like a flock of sheep. I ordered those near me to begin a favorite song of theirs; it soon passed through the line, and the whole went on cheerfully.

"I now intended to have them transported across the deepest part of the water; but when about waist-deep, one of the men informed me that he thought he felt a path; we examined and found it so, and concluded that it kept on the highest ground, which it did, and by taking pains to follow it, we got to the sugar camp with no difficulty, where there was about half an acre of dry ground,—at least ground not under water, and there we took up our lodging.

* * * * * *

"The night had been colder than any we had had, and the ice in the morning was one-half or three-quarters of an inch thick in still water; the morning was the finest. A little after sunrise I lectured the whole; what I said to them I forget, but I concluded by informing them that passing the plain then in full view, and reaching the opposite woods would put an end to their fatigue; that in a few hours they would have a sight of their long wished-for object; and immediately stepped into the water without waiting for any reply. A huzza took place. As we generally marched through the water in a line, before the third man entered, I called to Major Bowman, ordering him to fall in the rear of the 25 men, and put to death any man who refused to march. This met with a cry of approbation, and on we went. Getting about the middle of the plain, the water about mid-deep, I found myself sensibly failing; and as there were no trees nor bushes for the men to support themselves by, I feared that many of the weak would be drowned. I ordered the canoes to make the land, discharge their loading, and play backward and forward with all diligence and pick up the men; and to encourage the party, sent some of the strongest men forward, with orders when they got to a certain distance, to pass the word back that the water was getting shallow, and when getting near the woods, to cry out land. This stratagem had its desired effect; the men exerted themselves almost beyond their abilities, the weak holding by the stronger. The water, however, did not become shallower, but continued deepening. Getting to the woods where the men expected land, the water was up to my shoulders; but gaining the woods was of great consequence; all the low men and weakly hung to the trees and floated on the old logs until they were

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taken off by the canoes; the strong and tall got ashore and built fires. Many would reach the shore and fall with their bodies half in the water, not being able to support themselves without it.

"This was a dry and delightful spot of ground of about ten acres. Fortunately, as if designed by Providence, a canoe of Indian squaws and children was coming up to town, and took through this part of the plain as a nigh way; it was discovered by our canoe-men as they were out after the other men. They gave chase and took the Indian canoe, on board of which was nearly half a quarter of buffalo, some corn, tallow, kettles, etc. This was an invaluable prize. Broth was immediately made and served out, especially to the weakly; nearly all of us got a little; but a great many gave their part to the weakly, saying something cheering to their comrades. By the afternoon, this refreshment and fine weather had greatly invigorated the whole party.

"Crossing a narrow and deep lake in the canoes, and marching some distance, we came to a copse of timber called 'Warrior's Island.' We were now in full view of the fort and town; it was about two miles distant, with not a shrub intervening. Every man now feasted his eyes and forgot that he had suffered anything, saying that all which had passed was owing to good policy, and nothing but what a man could bear, and that a soldier had no right to think, passing from one extreme to the other,—which is common in such cases. And now stratagem was necessary. The plain between us and the town was not a perfect level; the sunken grounds were covered with water full of ducks. We observed several men within a half a mile of us shooting ducks, and sent out some of our active young Frenchmen to take one of these men prisoners without alarming the rest, which they did. The information we got from this person was similar to that which we got from those taken on the river, except that of the British having that evening completed the wall of the fort, and that there were a great many Indians in town.

"Our situation was now critical. No possibility of retreat in case of defeat, and in full view of a town containing at this time more than 600 men, troops, inhabitants and Indians. The crew of the galley, though not 50 men, would have been now a re-enforcement of immense magnitude to our little army, if I may so call it, but we would not think of them. We were now in the situation that I had labored to get ourselves in. The idea of being made prisoner was foreign to almost every man, as they expected nothing but torture from the savages if they fell into their hands. Our fate was

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now to be determined, probably in a few hours; we knew that nothing but the most daring conduct would insure success; I knew also that a number of the inhabitants wished us well. This was a favorable circumstance; and as there was but little prooability of our remaining until dark undiscovered, I determined to begin operations immediately, and therefore wrote the following placard to the inhabitants:

To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:

Gentlemen:—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses; and those, if any there be, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men; and if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets; for every one I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat as an enemy.

[Signed] G. R. Clark.

"I had various ideas on the results of this letter. I knew it could do us no damage, but that it would cause the lukewarm to be decided, and encourage our friends and astonish our enemies. We anxiously viewed this messenger until he entered the town, and in a few minutes we discovered by our glasses some stir in every street we could penetrate, and great numbers running or riding out into the commons, we supposed to view us, which was the case. But what surprised us was that nothing had yet happened that had the appearance of the garrison being alarmed,—neither gun nor drum. We began to suppose that the information we got from our prisoners was false, and that the enemy had already knew of us and were prepared. A little before sunset we displayed ourselves in full view of the town,—crowds gazing at us. We were plunging ourselves into certain destruction or success; there was no midway thought of. We had but little to say to our men, except inculcating an idea of the necessity of obedience, etc. We moved on slowly in full view of the town; but as it was a point of some consequence to us to make ourselves appear formidable, we, in leaving the covert we were in, marched and counter-marched in such a manner that we appeared numerous. Our colors were displayed to the best advantage; and as the low plain we marched through was

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not a perfect level, but had frequent risings in it, of 7 or 8 higher than the common level, which was covered with water; and as these risings generally run in an oblique direction to the town, we took the advantage of one of them, marching through the water by it, which completely prevented our being numbered. We gained the heights back of the town. As there were as yet no hostile appearance, we were impatient to have the cause unriddled. Lieut. Bayley was ordered with 14 men to march and fire on the fort; the main body moved in a different direction and took possession of the strongest part of the town."

Clark then sent a written order to Hamilton commanding him to surrender immediately or he would be treated as a murderer; Hamilton replied that he and his garrison were not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy of British subjects. After one hour more of fighting, Hamilton proposed a truce of three days for conference, on condition that each side cease all defensive work; Clark rejoined that he would "not agree to any terms other than Mr. Hamilton surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion," and added that if he, Hamilton, wished to talk with him he could meet him immediately at the church with Capt. Helm. In less than an hour Clark dictated the terms of surrender, Feb. 24, 1779. Hamilton agreed to the total surrender because, as he there claimed in writing, he was too far from aid from his own government, and because of the "unanimity" of his officers in the surrender, and his "confidence in a generous enemy."

"Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, of the merits of those engaged in it, of their bravery, their skill, of their prudence, of their success, a volume would not more than suffice for the details. Suffice it to say that in my opinion, and I have accurately and critically weighed and examined all the results produced by the contests in which we were engaged during the Revolutionary war, that for bravery, for hardships endured, for skill and consummate tact and prudence on the part of the commander, obedience, discipline and love of country on the part of his followers, for the immense benefits acquired, and signal advantages obtained by it for the whole union, it was second to no enterprise undertaken during that struggle. I might add, second to no undertaking in ancient or modern warfare. The whole credit of this conquest belongs to two men; Gen. George Rogers Clark and Col. Francis Vigo. And when we consider that by it the whole territory now

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covered by the three great states of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the union, and so admitted to be by the British commissioners at the preliminaries to the treaty of peace in 1783; (and but for this very conquest, the boundaries of our territories west would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi, and so acknowledged by both our commissioners and the British at that conference;) a territory embracing upward of 2,000,000 people, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of its effects; and we can but wonder that a force of 170 men, the whole number of Clark's troops, should by this single action have produced such important results." [John Law.

The next day Clark sent a detachment of 60 men up the river Wabash to intercept some boats which were laden with provisions and goods from Detroit. This force was placed under command of Capt. Helm, Major Bosseron and Major Legras, and they proceeded up the river, in three armed boats, about 120 miles, when the British boats, about seven in number, were surprised and captured without firing a gun. These boats, which had on board about $50,000 worth of goods and provisions, were manned by about 40 men, among whom was Philip Dejean, a magistrate of Detroit. The provisions were taken for the public, and distributed among the soldiery.

Having organized a military government at Vincennes and appointed Capt. Helm commandant of the town, Col. Clark returned in the vessel to Kaskaskia, where he was joined by reinforcements from Kentucky under Capt. George. Meanwhile, a party of traders who were going to the falls, were killed and plundered by the Delawares of White River; the news of this disaster having reached Clark, he sent a dispatch to Capt. Helm ordering him to make war on the Delawares and use every means in his power to destroy them; to show no mercy to the men, but to save the women and children. This order was executed without delay. Their camps were attacked in every quarter where they could be found. Many fell, and others were carried to Post Vincennes and put to death. The surviving Delawares at once pleaded for mercy and appeared anxious to make some atonement for their bad conduct. To these overtures Capt. Helm replied that Col. Clark, the "Big Knife," had ordered the war, and that he had no power to lay down the hatchet, but that he would suspend hostilities until a messenger could be sent to Kaskaskia. This was done, and the crafty Colonel, well understanding the Indian character, sent a

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message to the Delawares, telling them that he would not accept their friendship or treat with them for peace; but that if they could get some of the neighboring tribes to become responsible for their future conduct, he would discontinue the war and spare their lives; otherwise they must all perish.

Accordingly a council was called of all the Indians in the neighborhood, and Clark's answer was read to the assembly. After due deliberation the Piankeshaws took on themselves to answer for the future good conduct of the Delawares, and the "Grand Door" in a long speech denounced their base conduct. This ended the war with the Delawares and secured the respect of the neighboring tribes.

Clark's attention was next turned to the British post at Detroit, but being unable to obtain sufficient troops he abandoned the enterprise.

CLARK'S INGENIOUS RUSE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Tradition says that when Clark captured Hamilton and his garrison at Fort Sackville, he took possession of the fort and kept the British flag flying, dressed his sentinels with the uniform of the British soldiery, and let everything about the premises remain as they were, so that when the Indians sympathizing with the British arrived they would walk right into the citadel, into the jaws of death. His success was perfect. Sullen and silent, with the scalp-lock of his victims hanging at his girdle, and in full expectation of his reward from Hamilton, the unwary savage, unconscious of danger and wholly ignorant of the change that had just been effected in his absence, passed the supposed British sentry at the gate of the fort unmolested and unchallenged; but as soon as in, a volley from the rifles of a platoon of Clark's men, drawn up and awaiting his coming, pierced their hearts and sent the unconscious savage, reeking with murder, to that tribunal to which he had so frequently, by order of the hair-buyer general, sent his American captives, from the infant in the cradle to the grandfather of the family, tottering with age and infirmity. It was a just retribution, and few men but Clark would have planned such a ruse or carried it out successfully. It is reported that fifty Indians met this fate within the fort; and probably Hamilton, a prisoner there, witnessed it all

SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF HAMILTON.

Henry Hamilton, who had acted as Lieutenant and Governor of the British possessions under Sir George Carleton, was sent for-

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ward, with two other prisoners of war, Dejean and LaMothe, to Williamsburg, Va., early in June following, 1779. Proclamations, in his own handwriting, were found, in which he had offered a specific sum for every American scalp brought into the camp, either by his own troops or his allies, the Indians; and from this he was denominated the "hair-buyer General." This and much other testimony of living witnesses at the time, all showed what a savage he was. Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, being made aware of the inhumanity of this wretch, concluded to resort to a little retaliation by way of closer confinement. Accordingly he ordered that these three prisoners be put in irons, confined in a dungeon, deprived of the use of pen, ink and paper, and be excluded from all conversation except with their keeper. Major General Phillips, a British officer out on parole in the vicinity of Charlottesville, where the prisoners now were, in closer confinement, remonstrated, and President Washington, while approving of Jefferson's course, requested a mitigation of the severe order, lest the British be goaded to desperate measures.

Soon afterward Hamilton was released on parole, and he subsequently appeared in Canada, still acting as if he had jurisdiction in the United States.

GIBAULT.

The faithful, self-sacrificing and patriotic services of Father Pierre Gibault in behalf of the Americans require a special notice of him in this connection. He was the parish priest at Vincennes, as well as at Kaskaskia. He was, at an early period, a Jesuit missionary to the Illinois. Had it not been for the influence of this man, Clark could not have obtained the influence of the citizens at either place. He gave all his property, to the value of 1,500 Spanish milled dollars, to the support of Col. Clark's troops, and never received a single dollar in return. So far as the records inform us, he was given 1,500 Continental paper dollars, which proved in the end entirely valueless. He modestly petitioned from the Government a small allowance of land at Cahokia, but we find no account of his ever receiving it. He was dependent upon the public in his older days, and in 1790 Winthrop Sargent "conceded" to him a lot of about "14 toises, one side to Mr. Millet, another to Mr. Vaudrey, and to two streets,"—a vague description of land.

VIGO.

Col. Francis Vigo was born in Mondovi, in the kingdom of Sardinia, in 1747. He left his parents and guardians at a very early age, and enlisted in a Spanish regiment as a soldier. The regiment was ordered to Havana, and a detachment of it subsequently to New Orleans, then a Spanish post; Col. Vigo accompanied this detachment. But he left the army and engaged in trading with the Indians on the Arkansas and its tributaries. Next he settled at St. Louis, also a Spanish post, where he became closely connected, both in friendship and business, with the Governor of Upper Louisiana, then residing at the same place. This friendship he enjoyed, though he could only write his name; and we have many circumstantial evidences that he was a man of high intelligence, honor, purity of heart, and ability. Here he was living when Clark captured Kaskaskia, and was extensively engaged in trading up the Missouri.

A Spaniard by birth and allegiance, he was under no obligation to assist the Americans. Spain was at peace with Great Britain, and any interference by her citizens was a breach of neutrality, and subjected an individual, especially one of the high character and standing of Col. Vigo, to all the contumely, loss and vengeance which British power could inflict. But Col. Vigo did not falter. With an innate love of liberty, an attachment to Republican principles, and an ardent sympathy for an oppressed people struggling for their rights, he overlooked all personal consequences, and as soon as he learned of Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia, he crossed the line and went to Clark and tendered him his means and influence, both of which were joyfully accepted.

Knowing Col. Vigo's influence with the ancient inhabitants of the country, and desirous of obtaining some information from Vincennes, from which he had not heard for several months, Col. Clark proposed to him that he might go to that place and learn the actual state of affairs. Vigo went without hesitation, but on the Embarrass river he was seized by a party of Indians, plundered of all he possessed, and brought a prisoner before Hamilton, then in possession of the post, which he had a short time previously captured, holding Capt. Helm a prisoner of war. Being a Spanish subject, and consequently a non-combatant, Gov. Hamilton, although he strongly suspected the motives of the visit, dared not confine him, but admitted him to parole, on the single condition that he should daily report himself at the fort. But Hamilton was embar-

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rassed by his detention, being besieged by the inhabitants of the town, who loved Vigo and threatened to withdraw their support from the garrison if he would not release him. Father Gibault was the chief pleader for Vigo's release. Hamilton finally yielded, on condition that he, Vigo, would do no injury to the British interests on his way to St. Louis. He went to St. Louis, sure enough, doing no injury to British interests, but immediately returned to Kaskaskia and reported to Clark in detail all he had learned at Vincennes, without which knowledge Clark would have been unable to accomplish his famous expedition to that post with final triumph. The redemption of this country from the British is due as much, probably, to Col. Vigo as Col. Clark.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Col. John Todd, Lieutenant for the county of Illinois, in the spring of 1779 visited the old settlements at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and organized temporary civil governments in nearly all the settlements west of the Ohio. Previous to this, however, Clark had established a military government at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, appointed commandants in both places and taken up his headquarters at the falls of the Ohio, where he could watch the operations of the enemy and save the frontier settlements from the depredations of Indian warfare. On reaching the settlements, Col. Todd issued a proclamation regulating the settlement of unoccupied lands and requiring the presentation of all claims to the lands settled, as the number of adventurers who would shortly overrun the country would be serious. He also organized a Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes, in the month of June, 1779. This Court was composed of several magistrates and presided over by Col. J. M. P. Legras, who had been appointed commandant at Vincennes. Acting from the precedents established by the early French commandants in the West, this Court began to grant tracts of land to the French and American inhabitants; and to the year 1783, it had granted to different parties about 26,000 acres of land; 22,000 more was granted in this manner by 1787, when the practice was prohibited by Gen. Harmer. These tracts varied in size from a house lot to 500 acres. Besides this loose business, the Court entered into a stupendous speculation, one not altogether creditable to its honor and dignity. The commandant and the magistrates under him suddenly adopted the opinion that they were invested

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with the authority to dispose of the whole of that large region which in 1842 had been granted by the Piankeshaws to the French inhabitants of Vincennes. Accordingly a very convenient arrangement was entered into by which the whole tract of country mentioned was to be divided between the members of the honorable Court. A record was made to that effect, and in order to gloss over the steal, each member took pains to be absent from Court on the day that the order was made in his favor.

In the fall of 1780 La Balme, a Frenchman, made an attempt to capture the British garrison of Detroit by leading an expedition against it from Kaskaskia. At the head of 30 men he marched to Vincennes, where his force was slightly increased. From this place he proceeded to the British trading post at the head of the Maumee, where Fort Wayne now stands, plundered the British traders and Indians and then retired. While encamped on the bank of a small stream on his retreat, he was attacked by a band of Miamis, a number of his men were killed, and his expedition against Detroit was ruined.

In this manner border war continued between Americans and their enemies, with varying victory, until 1783, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, resulting in the establishment of the independence of the United States. Up to this time the territory now included in Indiana belonged by conquest to the State of Virginia; but in January, 1783, the General Assembly of that State resolved to cede to the Congress of the United States all the territory northwest of the Ohio. The conditions offered by Virginia were accepted by Congress Dec. 20, that year, and early in 1784 the transfer was completed. In 1783 Virginia had platted the town of Clarksville, at the falls of the Ohio. The deed of cession provided that the territory should be laid out into States, containing a suitable extent of territory not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances would permit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States. The other conditions of the deed were as follows: That the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by Virginia in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts and garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States; that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kas-

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kaskia, Post Vincennes and the neighboring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their titles and possessions confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges; that a quantity not exceeding 150,000 acres of land, promised by Virginia, shall be allowed and granted to the then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts and of Kaskaskia and Vincennes were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such a place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion according to the laws of Virginia; that in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between Green river and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon Continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency shall be made up to the said troops in good lands to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia; that all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever.

After the above deed of cession had been accepted by Congress, in the spring of 1784, the matter of the future government of the territory was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson of Virginia, Chase of Maryland and Howell of Rhode Island, which committee reported an ordinance for its government, providing, among other things, that slavery should not exist in said territory after 1800, except as punishment of criminals; but this article of the ordinance was rejected, and an ordinance for the temporary

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government of the county was adopted. In 1785 laws were passed by Congress for the disposition of lands in the territory and prohibiting the settlement of unappropriated lands by reckless speculators. But human passion is ever strong enough to evade the law to some extent, and large associations, representing considerable means, were formed for the purpose of monopolizing the land business. Millions of acres were sold at one time by Congress to associations on the installment plan, and so far as the Indian titles could be extinguished, the work of settling and improving the lands was pushed rapidly forward.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden

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and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the Northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constuitents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.

2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

The "Northwestern Territory" included of course what is now the State of Indiana; and Oct 5, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this territory. Upon commencing the duties of his office he was instructed to ascertain the real temper of the Indians and do all in his power to remove the causes for controversy between them and the United States, and to effect the extinguishment of Indian titles to all the land possible. The Governor took up quarters in the new settlement of Marietta, Ohio, where he immediately began the organization of the government of the territory. The first session of the General Court of the new territory was held at that place in 1788, the Judges being Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John C. Symmes, but under the ordinance Gov. St. Clair was President of the Court. After the first session, and after the necessary laws for government were adopted, Gov. St. Clair, accompanied by the Judges, visited Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing a civil government there. Full instructions had been sent to Maj. Hamtramck, commandant at Vincennes, to ascertain the exact feeling and temper of the Indian tribes of the Wabash. These instructions were accompanied by speeches to each of the tribes. A Frenchman named Antoine Gamelin was dispatched with these messages April 5, 1790, who visited nearly all the tribes on the Wabash, St. Joseph and St.

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Mary's rivers, but was coldly received; most of the chiefs being dissatisfied with the policy of the Americans toward them, and prejudiced through English misrepresentation. Full accounts of his adventures among the tribes reached Gov. St. Clair at Kaskaskia in June, 1790. Being satisfied that there was no prospect of effecting a general peace with the Indians of Indiana, he resolved to visit Gen. Harmar at his headquarters at Fort Washington and consult with him on the means of carrying an expedition against the hostile Indians; but before leaving he intrusted Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary of the Territory, with the execution of the resolutions of Congress regarding the lands and settlers on the Wabash. He directed that officer to proceed to Vincennes, lay out a county there, establish the militia and appoint the necessary civil and military officers. Accordingly Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter the Secretary in his report to the President wrote as follows:

"Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which in process of time have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away. By French usage they are considered family inheritances, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the public papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me. And I am very sorry further to observe that in the office of Mr. Le Grand, which continued from 1777 to 1787, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified, and there is such gross fraud and forgery, as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might have otherwise acquired from his papers."

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Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at some time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the Secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the Court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted, not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

LIQUOR AND GAMING LAWS.

The General Court in the summer of 1790, Acting Governor Sargent presiding, passed the following laws with reference to vending liquor among the Indians and others, and with reference to games of chance:

1. An act to prohibit the giving or selling intoxicating liquors to Indians residing in or coming into the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, and for preventing foreigners from trading with Indians therein.

2. An act prohibiting the sale of spirituous or other intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the service of the United States, being within ten miles of any military post in the territory; and to prevent the selling or pawning of arms, ammunition, clothing or accoutrements.

3. An act prohibiting every species of gaming for money or property, and for making void contracts and payments made in consequence thereof, and for restraining the disorderly practice of discharging arms at certain hours and places.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens at Vincennes, in a testimonial drawn up and signed by a committee of officers. He had conducted the investigation and settlement of land claims to the entire satisfaction of the residents, had upheld the principles of free government in keeping with the animus of the American Revolution, and had established in good order the machinery of a good and wise government. In the same address Major Hamtramck also received a fair share of praise for his judicious management of affairs.

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MILITARY HISTORY 1790–1800.

EXPEDITIONS OF HARMAR, SCOTT AND WILKINSON.

Gov. St. Clair, on his arrival at Fort Washington from Kaskaskia, had a long conversation with Gen. Harmar, and concluded to send a powerful force to chastise the savages about the head-waters of the Wabash. He had been empowered by the President to call on Virginia for 1,000 troops and on Pennsylvania for 500, and he immediately availed himself of this resource, ordering 300 of the Virginia militia to muster at Fort Steuben and march with the garrison of that fort to Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck, who had orders to call for aid from the militia of Vincennes, march up the Wabash, and attack any of the Indian villages which he might think he could overcome. The remaining 1,200 of the militia were ordered to rendezvous at Fort Washington, and to join the regular troops at that post under command of Gen. Harmar. At this time the United States troops in the West were estimated by Gen. Harmar at 400 effective men. These, with the militia, gave him a force of 1,450 men. With this army Gen. Harmar marched from Fort Washington Sept. 30, and arrived at the Maumee Oct. 17. They commenced the work of punishing the Indians, but were not very successful. The savages, it is true, received a severe scourging, but the militia behaved so badly as to be of little or no service. A detachment of 340 militia and 60 regulars, under the command of Col. Hardin, were sorely defeated on the Maumee Oct. 22. The next day the army took up the line of march for Fort Washington, which place they reached Nov. 4, having lost in the expedition 183 killed and 31 wounded; the Indians lost about as many. During the progress of this expedition Maj. Hamtramck marched up the Wabash from Vincennes, as far as the Vermillion river, and destroyed several deserted villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him.

Although the savages seem to have been severely punished by these expeditions, yet they refused to sue for peace, and continued their hostilities. Thereupon the inhabitants of the frontier settlements of Virginia took alarm, and the delegates of Ohio, Monon-

gahela, Harrison, Randolph, Greenbrier, Kanawha and Montgomery counties sent a joint memorial to the Governor of Virginia, saying that the defenseless condition of the counties, forming a line of nearly 400 miles along the Ohio river, exposed to the hostile invasion of their Indian enemies, destitute of every kind of support, was truly alarming; for, notwithstanding all the regulations of the General Government in that country, they have reason to lament that they have been up to that time ineffectual for their protection; nor indeed could it be otherwise, for the garrisons kept by the Continental troops on the Ohio river, if of any use at all, must protect only the Kentucky settlements, as they immediately covered that country. They further stated in their memorial: "We beg leave to observe that we have reason to fear that the consequences of the defeat of our army by the Indians in the late expedition will be severely felt on our frontiers, as there is no doubt that the Indians will, in their turn, being flushed with victory, invade our settlements and exercise all their horrid murder upon the inhabitants thereof whenever the weather will permit them to travel. Then is it not better to support us where we are, be the expense what it may, than to oblige such a number of your brave citizens, who have so long supported, and still continue to support, a dangerous frontier (although thousands of their relatives in the flesh have in the prosecution thereof fallen a sacrifice to savage inventions) to quit the country, after all they have done and suffered, when you know that a frontier must be supported somewhere?"

This memorial caused the Legislature of Virginia to authorize the Governor of that State to make any defensive operations necessary for the temporary defense of the frontiers, until the general Government could adopt and carry out measures to suppress the hostile Indians. The Governor at once called upon the military commanding officers in the western counties of Virginia to raise by the first of March, 1791, several small companies of rangers for this purpose. At the same time Charles Scott was appointed Brigadier-General of the Kentucky militia, with authority to raise 226 volunteers, to protect the most exposed portions of that district. A full report of the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature being transmitted to Congress, that body constituted a local Board of War for the district of Kentucky, consisting of five men. March 9, 1791, Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War, sent a letter of instructions to Gen. Scott, recommending an expedition of mounted men not exceeding 750, against the Wea towns on the Wabash. With

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this force Gen. Scott accordingly crossed the Ohio, May 23, 1791, and reached the Wabash in about ten days. Many of the Indians, having discovered his approach, fled, but he succeeded in destroying all the villages around Ouiatenon, together with several Kickapoo towns, killing 32 warriors and taking 58 prisoners. He released a few of the most infirm prisoners, giving them a "talk," which they carried to the towns farther up the Wabash, and which the wretched condition of his horses prevented him from reaching.

March 3, 1791, Congress provided for raising and equipping a regiment for the protection of the frontiers, and Gov. St. Clair was invested with the chief command of about 3,000 troops, to be raised and employed against the hostile Indians in the territory over which his jurisdiction extended. He was instructed by the Secretary of War to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post there; also such posts elsewhere along the Ohio as would be in communication with Fort Washington. The post at Miami village was intended to keep the savages in that vicinity in check, and was ordered to be strong enough in its garrison to afford a detachment of 500 or 600 men in case of emergency, either to chastise any of the Wabash or other hostile Indians or capture convoys of the enemy's provisions. The Secretary of War also urged Gov. St. Clair to establish that post as the first and most important part of the campaign. In case of a previous treaty the Indians were to be conciliated upon this point if possible; and he presumed good arguments might be offered to induce their acquiescence. Said he: "Having commenced your march upon the main expedition, and the Indians continuing hostile, you will use every possible exertion to make them feel the effects of your superiority; and, after having arrived at the Miami village and put your works in a defensible state, you will seek the enemy with the whole of your remaining force, and endeavor by all possible means to strike them with great severity. * * * *

In order to avoid future wars, it might be proper to make the Wabash and thence over to the Maumee, and down the same to its mouth, at Lake Erie, the boundary between the people of the United States and the Indians (excepting so far as the same should relate to the Wyandots and Delawares), on the supposition of their continuing faithful to the treaties; but if they should join in the war against the United States, and your army be victorious, the said tribes ought to be removed without the boundary mentioned."

Previous to marching a strong force to the Miami town, Gov. St.

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Clair, June 25, 1791, authorized Gen Wilkinson to conduct a second expedition, not exceeding 500 mounted men, against the Indian villages on the Wabash. Accordingly Gen. Wilkinson mustered his forces and was ready July 20, to march with 525 mounted volunteers, well armed, and provided with 30 days' provisions, and with this force he reached the Ke-na-pa-com-a-qua village on the north bank of Eel river about six miles above its mouth, Aug. 7, where he killed six warriors and took 34 prisoners. This town, which was scattered along the river for three miles, was totally destroyed. Wilkinson encamped on the ruins of the town that night, and the next day he commenced his march for the Kickapoo town on the prairie, which he was unable to reach owing to the impassable condition of the route which he adopted and the failing condition of his horses. He reported the estimated results of the expedition as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiatenon nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 400 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk."

EXPEDITIONS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE.

The Indians were greatly damaged by the expeditions of Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from being subdued. They regarded the policy of the United States as calculated to exterminate them from the land; and, goaded on by the English of Detroit, enemies of the Americans, they were excited to desperation. At this time the British Government still supported garrisons at Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac, although it was declared by the second article of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, that the king of Great Britain would, "with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his forces, garrisons and fleets from the United States, and from every post, place and harbor within the same." That treaty also provided that the creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts previously contracted. The British Government claimed that the United States had broken faith in this particular understanding of the treaty, and in consequence refused to withdraw its forces from the territory. The British garrisons in the Lake Region were a source of much annoyance to the Americans, as they afforded succor to hostile Indians, encouraging them to

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make raids among the Americans. This state of affairs in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio continued from the commencement of the Revolutionary war to 1796, when under a second treaty all British soldiers were withdrawn from the country.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with about 2,000 men, and November 3, the main army, consisting of about 1,400 effective troops, moved forward to the head-waters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward erected, and here the army encamped. About 1,200 Indians were secreted a few miles distant, awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin an attack, which they improved on the morning of Nov. 4, about half an hour before sunrise. The attack was first made upon the militia, which immediately gave way. St. Clair was defeated and he returned to Fort Washington with a broken and dispirited army, having lost 39 officers killed, and 539 men killed and missing; 22 officers and 232 men were wounded. Several pieces of artillery, and all the baggage, ammunition and provisions were left on the field of battle and fell into the hands of the victorious Indians. The stores and other public property lost in the action were valued at $32,800. There were also 100 or more American women with the army of the whites, very few of whom escaped the cruel carnage of the savage Indians. The latter, characteristic of their brutal nature, proceeded in the flush of victory to perpetrate the most horrible acts of cruelty and brutality upon the bodies of the living and the dead Americans who fell into their hands. Believing that the whites had made war for many years merely to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

GEN. WAYNE'S GREAT VICTORY.

Although no particular blame was attached to Gov. St. Clair for the loss in this expedition, yet he resigned the office of Major-General, and was succeeded by Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war. Early in 1792 provisions were made by the general Government for re-organizing the army, so that it should consist of an efficient degree of strength. Wayne arrived at Pittsburg in June, where the army was to rendezvous. Here he continued actively engaged in organizing and training his forces until October, 1793, when with an army of about 3,600 men he moved westward to Fort Washington.

While Wayne was preparing for an offensive campaign, every

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possible means was employed to induce the hostile tribes of the Northwest to enter into a general treaty of peace with the American Government; speeches were sent among them, and agents to make treaties were also sent, but little was accomplished. Major Hamtramck, who still remained at Vincennes, succeeded in concluding a general peace with the Wabash and Illinois Indians; but the tribes more immediately under the influence of the British refused to hear the sentiments of friendship that were sent among them, and tomahawked several of the messengers. Their courage had been aroused by St. Clair's defeat, as well as by the unsuccessful expeditions which had preceded it, and they now felt quite prepared to meet a superior force under Gen. Wayne. The Indians insisted on the Ohio river as the boundary line between their lands and the lands of the United States, and felt certain that they could maintain that boundary.

Maj. Gen. Scott, with about 1,600 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, joined the regular troops under Gen. Wayne July 26, 1794, and on the 28th the united forces began their march for the Indian towns on the Maumee river. Arriving at the mouth of the Auglaize, they erected Fort Defiance, and Aug. 15 the army advanced toward the British fort at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, where, on the 20th, almost within reach of the British, the American army gained a decisive victory over the combined forces of the hostile Indians and a considerable number of the Detroit militia. The number of the enemy was estimated at 2,000, against about 900 American troops actually engaged. This horde of savages, as soon as the action began, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving Wayne's victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field. The Americans lost 33 killed and 100 wounded; loss of the enemy more than double this number.

The army remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol shot of the British garrison, who were compelled to remain idle spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, the British Indian agent and "principal stimulator of the war then existing between the United States and savages." On the return march to Fort Defiance the villages and cornfields for about 50

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miles on each side of the Maumee were destroyed, as well as those for a considerable distance around that post.

Sept. 14, 1794, the army under Gen. Wayne commenced its march toward the deserted Miami villages at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, arriving Oct. 17, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed Nov. 22, and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery, under the command of Col. John F. Hamtramck, who gave to the new fort the name of Fort Wayne. In 1814 a new fort was built on the site of this structure. The Kentucky volunteers returned to Fort Washington and were mustered out of service. Gen. Wayne, with the Federal troops, marched to Greenville and took up his headquarters during the winter. Here, in August, 1795, after several months of active negotiation, this gallant officer succeeded in concluding a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwestern Territory. This treaty opened the way for the flood of immigration for many years, and ultimately made the States and territories now constituting the mighty Northwest.

Up to the organization of the Indiana Territory there is but little history to record aside from those events connected with military affairs. In July, 1796, as before stated, after a treaty was concluded between the United States and Spain, the British garrisons, with their arms, artillery and stores, were withdrawn from the posts within the boundaries of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, and a detachment of American troops, consisting of 65 men, under the command of Capt. Moses Porter, took possession of the evacuated post of Detroit in the same month.

In the latter part of 1796 Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and organized the county of Wayne, forming a part of the Indiana Territory until its division in 1805, when the Territory of Michigan was organized.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the final success of American arms and diplomacy in 1796, the principal town within the Territory, now the State, of Indiana was Vincennes, which at this time comprised about 50 houses, all presenting a thrifty and tidy appearance. Each house was surrounded by a garden fenced with poles, and peach and apple-trees grew in most of the enclosures. Garden vegetables of all kinds were cultivated with success, and corn, tobacco, wheat, barley and cotton grew in the fields around the village in abundance. During the last few years of the 18th century the condition of society at Vincennes improved wonderfully.

Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where the town of Lawrenceburg now stands, in Dearborn county, and in the course of that year a small settlement was formed at "Armstrong's Station," on the Ohio, within the present limits of Clark county. There were of course several other smaller settlements and trading posts in the present limits of Indiana, and the number of civilized inhabitants comprised within the territory was estimated at 4,875.

The Territory of Indiana was organized by Act of Congress May 7, 1800, the material parts of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force; and the inhabitants were invested with all the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by that ordinance. The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, Wm. Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor of this new territory, and on the next day John Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania and a distinguished Western pioneer, (to whom the Indian chief Logan delivered his celebrated speech in 1774), was appointed Secretary of the Territory. Soon afterward Wm. Clark, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin were appointed territorial Judges.

Secretary Gibson arrived at Vincennes in July, and commenced, in the absence of Gov. Harrison, the administration of government. Gov. Harrison did not arrive until Jan. 10, 1801, when he immediately called together the Judges of the Territory, who proceeded

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to pass such laws as they deemed necessary for the present government of the Territory. This session began March 3, 1801.

From this time to 1810 the principal subjects which attracted the attention of the people of Indiana were land speculations, the adjustment of land titles, the question of negro slavery, the purchase of Indian lands by treaties, the organization of Territorial legislatures, the extension of the right of suffrage, the division of Indiana Territory, the movements of Aaron Burr, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawanee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet.

Up to this time the sixth article of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwestern Territory, had been somewhat neglected in the execution of the law, and many French settlers still held slaves in a manner. In some instances, according to rules prescribed by Territorial legislation, slaves agreed by indentures to remain in servitude under their masters for a certain number of years; but many slaves, with whom no such contracts were made, were removed from the Indiana Territory either to the west of the Mississippi or to some of the slaveholding States. Gov. Harrison convoked a session of delegates of the Territory, elected by a popular vote, who petitioned Congress to declare the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, suspended; but Congress never consented to grant that petition, and many other petitions of a similar import. Soon afterward some of the citizens began to take colored persons out of the Territory for the purpose of selling them, and Gov. Harrison, by a proclamation April 6, 1804, forbade it, and called upon the authorities of the Territory to assist him in preventing such removal of persons of color.

During the year 1804 all the country west of the Mississippi and north of 33° was attached to Indiana Territory by Congress, but in a few months was again detached and organized into a separate territory.

When it appeared from the result of a popular vote in the Territory that a majority of 138 freeholders were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Gov. Harrison, Sept. 11, 1804, issued a proclamation declaring that the Territory had passed into the second grade of government, as contemplated by the ordinance of 1787, and fixed Thursday, Jan. 3, 1805, as the time for holding an election in the several counties of the Territory, to choose members of a House of Representatives, who should meet at Vincennes Feb. 1 and

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adopt measures for the organization of a Territorial Council. These delegates were elected, and met according to the proclamation, and selected ten men from whom the President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, should appoint five to be and constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory, but he declining, requested Mr. Harrison to make the selection, which was accordingly done. Before the first session of this Council, however, was held, Michigan Territory was set off, its south line being one drawn from the southern end of Lake Michigan directly east to Lake Erie.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The first General Assembly, or Legislature, of Indiana Territory met at Vincennes July 29, 1805, in pursuance of a gubernatorial proclamation. The members of the House of Representatives were Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn county; Davis Floyd, of Clark county; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox county; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair county, and George Fisher, of Randolph county. July 30 the Governor delivered his first message to "the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory." Benjamin Parke was the first delegate elected to Congress. He had emigrated from New Jersey to Indiana in 1801.

THE "WESTERN SUN"

was the first newspaper published in the Indiana Territory, now comprising the four great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the second in all that country once known as the "Northwestern Territory." It was commenced at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and July, 4, 1804, was changed to the *Western Sun*. Mr. Stout continued the paper until 1845, amid many discouragements, when he was appointed postmaster at the place, and he sold out the office.

INDIANA IN 1810.

The events which we have just been describing really constitute the initiatory steps to the great military campaign of Gen. Harrison which ended in the "battle of Tippecanoe;" but before proceeding to an account of that brilliant affair, let us take a glance at the resources and strength of Indiana Territory at this time, 1810:

Total population, 24,520; 33 grist mills; 14 saw mills; 3 horse mills; 18 tanneries; 28 distilleries; 3 powder mills; 1,256 looms;

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1,350 spinning wheels; value of manufactures—woolen, cotton hempen and flaxen cloths, $159,052; of cotton and wool spun in mills, $150,000; of nails, 30,000 pounds, $4,000; of leather tanned, $9,300; of distillery products, 35,950 gallons, $16,230; of gunpowder, 3,600 pounds, $1,800; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, $6,000, and 5 0,000 pounds of maple sugar.

During the year 1810 a Board of Commissioners was established to straighten out the confused condition into which the land-title controversy had been carried by the various and conflicting administrations that had previously exercised jurisdiction in this regard. This work was attended with much labor on the part of the Commissioners and great dissatisfaction on the part of a few designing speculators, who thought no extreme of perjury too hazardous in their mad attempts to obtain lands fraudulently. In closing their report the Commissioners used the following expressive language: "We close this melancholy picture of human depravity by rendering our devout acknowledgment that, in the awful alternative in which we have been placed, of either admitting perjured testimony in support of the claims before us, or having it turned against our characters and lives, it has as yet pleased that divine providence which rules over the affairs of men, to preserve us, both from legal murder and private assassination."

The question of dividing the Territory of Indiana was agitated from 1806 to 1809, when Congress erected the Territory of Illinois, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from that river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. This occasioned some confusion in the government of Indiana, but in due time the new elections were confirmed, and the new territory started off on a journey of prosperity which this section of the United States has ever since enjoyed.

From the first settlement of Vincennes for nearly half a century there occurred nothing of importance to relate, at least so far as the records inform us. The place was too isolated to grow very fast, and we suppose there was a succession of priests and commandants, who governed the little world around them with almost infinite power and authority, from whose decisions there was no appeal, if indeed any was ever desired. The character of society in such a place would of course grow gradually different from the parent society, assimilating more or less with that of neighboring tribes. The whites lived in peace with the Indians, each under-

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standing the other's peculiarities, which remained fixed long enough for both parties to study out and understand them. The government was a mixture of the military and the civil. There was little to incite to enterprise. Speculations in money and property, and their counterpart, beggary, were both unknown; the necessaries of life were easily procured, and beyond these there were but few wants to be supplied; hospitality was exercised by all, as there were no taverns; there seemed to be no use for law, judges or prisons; each district had its commandant, and the proceedings of a trial were singular. The complaining party obtained a notification from the commandant to his adversary, accompanied by a command to render justice. If this had no effect he was notified to appear before the commandant on a particular day and answer; and if the last notice was neglected, a sergeant and file of men were sent to bring him,—no sheriff and no costs. The convicted party would be fined and kept in prison until he rendered justice according to the decree; when extremely refractory the cat-o'-nine-tails brought him to a sense of justice. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science. Few could read, and still fewer write. Their disposition was nearly always to deal honestly, at least simply. Peltries were their standard of value. A brotherly love generally prevailed. But they were devoid of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity.

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GOV. HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Immediately after the organization of Indiana Territory Governor Harrison's attention was directed, by necessity as well as by instructions from Congress, to settling affairs with those Indians who still held claims to lands. He entered into several treaties, by which at the close of 1805 the United States Government had obtained about 46,000 square miles of territory, including all the lands lying on the borders of the Ohio river between the mouth of the Wabash river and the State of Ohio.

The levying of a tax, especially a poll tax, by the General Assembly, created considerable dissatisfaction among many of the inhabitants. At a meeting held Sunday, August 16, 1807, a number of Frenchmen resolved to "withdraw their confidence and support forever from those men who advocated or in any manner promoted the second grade of government."

In 1807 the territorial statutes were revised and under the new code, treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were each punishable by death. The crime of manslaughter was punishable by the common law. Burglary and robbery were punishable by whipping, fine and in some cases by imprisonment not exceeding forty years. Hog stealing was punishable by fine and whipping. Bigamy was punishable by fine, whipping and disfranchisement, etc.

In 1804 Congress established three land offices for the sale of lands in Indiana territory; one was located at Detroit, one at Vincennes and one at Kaskaskia. In 1807 a fourth one was opened at Jeffersonville, Clark county; this town was first laid out in 1802, agreeably to plans suggested by Mr. Jefferson then President of the United States.

Governor Harrison, according to his message to the Legislature in 1806, seemed to think that the peace then existing between the whites and the Indians was permanent; but in the same document he referred to a matter that might be a source of trouble, which indeed it proved to be, namely, the execution of white laws among the Indians—laws to which the latter had not been a party in their enactment. The trouble was aggravated by the partiality with which the laws seem always to have been executed; the Indian

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was nearly always the sufferer. All along from 1805 to 1810 the Indians complained bitterly against the encroachments of the white people upon the lands that belonged to them. The invasion of their hunting grounds and the unjustifiable killing of many of their people were the sources of their discontent. An old chief, in laying the trouble of his people before Governor Harrison, said: "You call us children; why do you not make us as happy as our fathers, the French, did? They never took from us our lands; indeed, they were common between us. They planted where they pleased, and they cut wood where they pleased; and so did we; but now if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man and threatens to shoot him, claiming the tree as his own."

The Indian truly had grounds for his complaint, and the state of feeling existing among the tribes at this time was well calculated to develop a patriotic leader who should carry them all forward to victory at arms, if certain concessions were not made to them by the whites. But this golden opportunity was seized by an unworthy warrior. A brother of Tecumseh, a "prophet" named Law-le-was-i-kaw, but who assumed the name of Pems-quat-a-wah (Open Door), was the crafty Shawanee warrior who was enabled to work upon both the superstitions and the rational judgment of his fellow Indians. He was a good orator, somewhat peculiar in his appearance and well calculated to win the attention and respect of the savages. He began by denouncing witchcraft, the use of intoxicating liquors, the custom of Indian women marrying white men, the dress of the whites and the practice of selling Indian lands to the United States. He also told the Indians that the commands of the Great Spirit required them to punish with death those who practiced the arts of witchcraft and magic; that the Great Spirit had given him power to find out and expose such persons; that he had power to cure all diseases, to confound his enemies and to stay the arm of death in sickness and on the battle-field. His harangues aroused among some bands of Indians a high degree of superstitious excitement. An old Delaware chief named Ta-te-bock-o-she, through whose influence a treaty had been made with the Delawares in 1804, was accused of witchcraft, tried, condemned and tomahawked, and his body consumed by fire. The old chief's wife, nephew ("Billy Patterson") and an aged Indian named Joshua were next accused of witchcraft and condemned to death. The two men were burned at the stake, but the wife of Ta-te-bock-o-she was saved from

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THE SHAWNEE PROPHET.

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death by her brother, who suddenly approached her, took her by the hand, and, without meeting any opposition from the Indians present, led her out of the council-house. He then immediately returned and checked the growing influence of the Prophet by exclaiming in a strong, earnest voice, "The Evil Spirit has come among us and we are killing each other."—[*Dillon's History of Indiana.*

When Gov. Harrison was made acquainted with these events he sent a special messenger to the Indians, strongly entreating them to renounce the Prophet and his works. This really destroyed to some extent the Prophet's influence; but in the spring of 1808, having aroused nearly all the tribes of the Lake Region, the Prophet with a large number of followers settled near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, at a place which afterward had the name of "Prophet's-Town." Taking advantage of his brother's influence, Tecumseh actively engaged himself in forming the various tribes into a confederacy. He announced publicly to all the Indians that the treaties by which the United States had acquired lands northwest of the Ohio were not made in fairness, and should be considered void. He also said that no single tribe was invested with power to sell lands without the consent of all the other tribes, and that he and his brother, the Prophet, would oppose and resist all future attempts which the white people might make to extend their settlements in the lands that belonged to the Indians.

Early in 1808, Gov. Harrison sent a speech to the Shawanees, in which was this sentence: "My children, this business must be stopped; I will no longer suffer it. You have called a number of men from the most distant tribes to listen to a fool, who speaks not the words of the Great Spirit but those of the devil and the British agents. My children, your conduct has much alarmed the white settlers near you. They desire that you will send away those people; and if they wish to have the impostor with them they can carry him along with them. Let him go to the lakes; he can hear the British more distinctly." This message wounded the pride of the Prophet, and he prevailed on the messenger to inform Gov. Harrison that he was not in league with the British, but was speaking truly the words of the Great Spirit.

In the latter part of the summer of 1808, the Prophet spent several weeks at Vincennes, for the purpose of holding interviews with Gov. Harrison. At one time he told the Governor that he was a Christian and endeavored to persuade his people also to become Christians, abandon the use of liquor, be united in broth-

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erly love, etc., making Mr. Harrison believe at least, that he was honest; but before long it was demonstrated that the "Prophet" was designing, cunning and unreliable; that both he and Tecumseh were enemies of the United States, and friends of the English; and that in case of a war between the Americans and English, they would join the latter. The next year the Prophet again visited Vincennes, with assurances that he was not in sympathy with the English, but the Governor was not disposed to believe him; and in a letter to the Secretary of War, in July, 1809, he said that he regarded the bands of Indians at Prophet's Town as a combination which had been produced by British intrigue and influence, in anticipation of a war between them and the United States.

In direct opposition to Tecumseh and the prophet and in spite of all these difficulties, Gov. Harrison continued the work of extinguishing Indian titles to lands, with very good success. By the close of 1809, the total amount of land ceded to the United States, under treaties which had been effected by Mr. Harrison, exceeded 30,000,000 a res.

From 1805 to 1807, the movements of Aaron Burr in the Ohio valley created considerable excitement in Indiana. It seemed that he intended to collect a force of men, invade Mexico and found a republic there, comprising all the country west of the Alleghany mountains. He gathered, however, but a few men, started south, and was soon arrested by the Federal authorities. But before his arrest he had abandoned his expedition and his followers had dispersed.

HARRISON'S CAMPAIGN.

While the Indians were combining to prevent any further transfer of land to the whites, the British were using the advantage as a groundwork for a successful war upon the Americans. In the spring of 1810 the followers of the Prophet refused to receive their annuity of salt, and the officials who offered it were denounced as "American dogs," and otherwise treated in a disrespectful manner. Gov. Harrison, in July, attempted to gain the friendship of the Prophet by sending him a letter, offering to treat with him personally in the matter of his grievances, or to furnish means to send him, with three of his principal chiefs, to the President at Washington; but the messenger was coldly received, and they returned word that they would visit Vincennes in a few days and interview the Governor. Accordingly, Aug. 12, 1810, the Shawanee chief with 70 of his principal warriors, marched up to the door of the

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Governor's house, and from that day until the 22d held daily interviews with His Excellency. In all of his speeches Tecumseh was haughty, and sometimes arrogant. On the 20th he delivered that celebrated speech in which he gave the Governor the alternative of returning their lands or meeting them in battle.

While the Governor was replying to this speech Tecumseh interrupted him with an angry exclamation, declaring that the United States, through Gov. Harrison, had "cheated and imposed on the Indians." When Tecumseh first rose, a number of his party also sprung to their feet, armed with clubs, tomahawks and spears, and made some threatening demonstrations. The Governor's guards, who stood a little way off, were marched up in haste, and the Indians, awed by the presence of this small armed force, abandoned what seemed to be an intention to make an open attack on the Governor and his attendants. As soon as Tecumseh's remarks were interpreted, the Governor reproached him for his conduct, and commanded him to depart instantly to his camp.

On the following day Tecumseh repented of his rash act and requested the Governor to grant him another interview, and protested against any intention of offense. The Governor consented, and the council was re-opened on the 21st, when the Shawanee chief addressed him in a respectful and dignified manner, but remained immovable in his policy. The Governor then requested Tecumseh to state plainly whether or not the surveyors who might be sent to survey the lands purchased at the treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809, would be molested by Indians. Tecumseh replied: "Brother, when you speak of annuities to me, I look at the land and pity the women and children. I am authorized to say that they will not receive them. Brother, we want to save that piece of land. We do not wish you to take it. It is small enough for our purpose. If you do take it, you must blame yourself as the cause of the trouble between us and the tribes who sold it to you. I want the present boundary line to continue. Should you cross it, I assure you it will be productive of bad consequences."

The next day the Governor, attended only by his interpreter, visited the camp of the great Shawanee, and in the course of a long interview told him that the President of the United States would not acknowledge his claims. "Well," replied the brave warrior, "as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to give up this land. It is true, he is so far off he will not be

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injured by the war. He may sit still in his town and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out."

In his message to the new territorial Legislature in 1810 Gov. Harrison called attention to the dangerous views held by Tecumseh and the Prophet, to the pernicious influence of alien enemies among the Indians, to the unsettled condition of the Indian trade and to the policy of extinguishing Indian titles to lands. The eastern settlements were separated from the western by a considerable extent of Indian lands, and the most fertile tracts within the territory were still in the hands of the Indians. Almost entirely divested of the game from which they had drawn their subsistence, it had become of little use to them; and it was the intention of the Government to substitute for the precarious and scanty supplies of the chase the more certain and plentiful support of agriculture and stock-raising. The old habit of the Indians to hunt so long as a deer could be found was so inveterate that they would not break it and resort to intelligent agriculture unless they were compelled to, and to this they would not be compelled unless they were confined to a limited extent of territory. The earnest language of the Governor's appeal was like this: "Are then those extinguishments of native title which are at once so beneficial to the Indian and the territory of the United States, to be suspended on account of the intrigues of a few individuals? Is one of the fairest portions of the globe to remain in a state of nature, the haunt of a few wretched savages, when it seems destined by the Creator to give support to a large population, and to be the seat of civilization, of science and true religion?"

In the same message the Governor also urged the establishment of a system of popular education.

Among the acts passed by this session of the Legislature, one authorized the President and Directors of the Vincennes Public Library to raise $1,000 by lottery. Also, a petition was sent to Congress for a permanent seat of government for the Territory, and commissioners were appointed to select the site.

With the beginning of the year 1811 the British agent for Indian affairs adopted measures calculated to secure the support of the savages in the war which at this time seemed almost inevitable. Meanwhile Gov. Harrison did all in his power to destroy the influence of Tecumseh and his brother and break up the Indian confederacy which was being organized in the interests of Great Britain. Pioneer settlers and the Indians naturally grew more and more

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aggressive and intolerant, committing depredations and murders, until the Governor felt compelled to send the following speech, substantially, to the two leaders of the Indian tribes: "This is the third year that all the white people in this country have been alarmed at your proceedings; you threaten us with war; you invite all the tribes north and west of you to join against us, while your warriors who have lately been here deny this. The tribes on the Mississippi have sent me word that you intended to murder me and then commence a war upon my people, and your seizing the salt I recently sent up the Wabash is also sufficient evidence of such intentions on your part. My warriors are preparing themselves, not to strike you, but to defend themselves and their women and children. You shall not surprise us, as you expect to do. Your intended act is a rash one: consider well of it. What can induce you to undertake such a thing when there is so little prospect of success? Do you really think that the handful of men you have about you are able to contend with the seventeen 'fires?' or even that the whole of the tribes united could contend against the Kentucky 'fire' alone? I am myself of the Long 'Knife fire.' As soon as they hear my voice you will see them pouring forth their swarms of hunting-shirt men as numerous as the musquitoes on the shores of the Wabash. Take care of their stings. It is not our wish to hurt you; if we did, we certainly have power to do it.

"You have also insulted the Government of the United States, by seizing the salt that was intended for other tribes. Satisfaction must be given for that also. You talk of coming to see me, attended by all of your young men; but this must not be. If your intentions are good, you have no need to bring but a few of your young men with you. I must be plain with you. I will not suffer you to come into our settlements with such a force. My advice is that you visit the President of the United States and lay your grievances before him.

"With respect to the lands that were purchased last fall I can enter into no negotiations with you; the affair is with the President. If you wish to go and see him, I will supply you with the means.

"The person who delivers this is one of my war officers, and is a man in whom I have entire confidence; whatever he says to you, although it may not be contained in this paper, you may believe comes from me. My friend Tecumseh, the bearer is a good man and a brave warrior; I hope you will treat him well. You are

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yourself a warrior, and all such should have esteem for each other."

The bearer of this speech was politely received by Tecumseh, who replied to the Governor briefly that he should visit Vincennes in a few days. Accordingly he arrived July 27, 1811, bringing with him a considerable force of Indians, which created much alarm among the inhabitants. In view of an emergency Gov. Harrison reviewed his militia—about 750 armed men—and stationed two companies and a detachment of dragoons on the borders of the town. At this interview Tecumseh held forth that he intended no war against the United States; that he would send messengers among the Indians to prevent murders and depredations on the white settlements; that the Indians, as well as the whites, who had committed murders, ought to be forgiven; that he had set the white people an example of forgiveness, which they ought to follow; that it was his wish to establish a union among all the Indian tribes; that the northern tribes were united; that he was going to visit the southern Indians, and then return to the Prophet's town. He said also that he would visit the President the next spring and settle all difficulties with him, and that he hoped no attempts would be made to make settlements on the lands which had been sold to the United States, at the treaty of Fort Wayne, because the Indians wanted to keep those grounds for hunting.

Tecumseh then, with about 20 of his followers, left for the South, to induce the tribes in that direction to join his confederacy.

By the way, a lawsuit was instituted by Gov. Harrison against a certain Wm. McIntosh, for asserting that the plaintiff had cheated the Indians out of their lands, and that by so doing he had made them enemies to the United States. The defendant was a wealthy Scotch resident of Vincennes, well educated, and a man of influence among the people opposed to Gov. Harrison's land policy. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Harrison, assessing the damages at $4,000. In execution of the decree of Court a large quantity of the defendant's land was sold in the absence of Gov. Harrison; but some time afterward Harrison caused about two-thirds of the land to be restored to Mr. McIntosh, and the remainder was given to some orphan children.

Harrison's first movement was to erect a new fort on the Wabash river and to break up the assemblage of hostile Indians at the Prophet's town. For this purpose he ordered Col. Boyd's regiment of infantry to move from the falls of Ohio to Vincennes. When the military expedition organized by Gov. Harrison was nearly

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ready to march to the Prophet's town, several Indian chiefs arrived at Vincennes Sept. 25, 1811, and declared that the Indians would comply with the demands of the Governor and disperse; but this did not check the military proceedings. The army under command of Harrison moved from Vincennes Sept. 26, and Oct. 3, encountering no opposition from the enemy, encamped at the place where Fort Harrison was afterward built, and near where the city of Terre Haute now stands. On the night of the 11th a few hostile Indians approached the encampment and wounded one of the sentinels, which caused considerable excitement. The army was immediately drawn up in line of battle, and small detachments were sent in all directions; but the enemy could not be found. Then the Governor sent a message to Prophet's Town, requiring the Shawanees, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos at that place to return to their respective tribes; he also required the Prophet to restore all the stolen horses in his possession, or to give satisfactory proof that such persons were not there, nor had lately been, under his control. To this message the Governor received no answer, unless that answer was delivered in the battle of Tippecanoe.

The new fort on the Wabash was finished Oct. 28, and at the request of all the subordinate officers it was called "Fort Harrison," near what is now Terre Haute. This fort was garrisoned with a small number of men under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. On the 29th the remainder of the army, consisting of 910 men, moved toward the Prophet's town; about 270 of the troops were mounted. The regular troops, 250 in number, were under the command of Col. Boyd. With this army the Governor marched to within a half mile of the Prophet's town, when a conference was opened with a distinguished chief, in high esteem with the Prophet, and he informed Harrison that the Indians were much surprised at the approach of the army, and had already dispatched a message to him by another route. Harrison replied that he would not attack them until he had satisfied himself that they would not comply with his demands; that he would continue his encampment on the Wabash, and on the following morning would have an interview with the prophet. Harrison then resumed his march, and, after some difficulty, selected a place to encamp—a spot not very desirable. It was a piece of dry oak land rising about ten feet above the marshy prairie in front toward the Indian town, and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which

and near this bank ran a small stream clothed with willow and brush wood. Toward the left flank this highland widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of 150 yards terminated in an abrupt point. The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground, about 150 yards from each other on the left, and a little more than half that distance on the right, flank. One flank was filled by two companies of mounted riflemen, 120 men, under command of Major-General Wells, of the Kentucky militia, and one by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen, numbering 80 men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States infantry, under command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops, under command of Capt. Bean, acting as Major, and four companies of militia infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Decker. The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen under Gen. Wells, on the left flank, and Col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left. Two troops of dragoons, about 60 men in all, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and Capt. Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in rear of the right line. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept opposite his post in the line. In the formation of the troops single file was adopted, in order to get as great an extension of the lines as possible.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

No attack was made by the enemy until about 4 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7, just after the Governor had arisen. The attack was made on the left flank. Only a single gun was fired by the sentinels or by the guard in that direction, which made no resistance, abandoning their posts and fleeing into camp; and the first notice which the troops of that line had of the danger was the yell of the savages within a short distance of them. But the men were courageous and preserved good discipline. Such of them as were awake, or easily awakened, seized arms and took their stations; others, who were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Capt. Barton's company of the Fourth United States Regiment, and Capt. Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire from the Indians was exceedingly severe, and

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men in these companies suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. All the companies formed for action before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy, and the fires of the Americans afforded only a partial light, which gave greater advantage to the enemy than to the troops, and they were therefore extinguished.

As soon as the Governor could mount his horse he rode to the angle which was attacked, where he found that Barton's company had suffered severely, and the left of Geiger's entirely broken. He immediately ordered Cook's and Wentworth's companies to march up to the center of the rear line, where were stationed a small company of U. S. riflemen and the companies of Bean, Snelling and Prescott. As the General rode up he found Maj. Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of these companies, and having ascertained that the heaviest fire proceeded from some trees 15 or 20 paces in front of these companies, he directed the Major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons; but unfortunately the Major's gallantry caused him to undertake the execution of the order with a smaller force than was required, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front and attack his flanks. He was mortally wounded and his men driven back. Capt. Snelling, however, with his company immediately dislodged those Indians. Capt. Spencer and his 1st and 2nd Lieutenants were killed, and Capt. Warwick mortally wounded. The soldiery remained brave. Spencer had too much ground originally, and Harrison re-enforced him with a company of riflemen which had been driven from their position on the left flank.

Gen. Harrison's aim was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until daylight, which would enable him to make a general and effectual charge. With this view he had re-enforced every part of the line that had suffered much, and with the approach of morning he withdrew several companies from the front and rear lines and re-enforced the right and left flanks, foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last effort. Maj. Wells, who had commanded the left flank, charged upon the enemy and drove them at the point of the bayonet into the marsh, where they could not be followed. Meanwhile Capt. Cook and Lieut. Larrabee marched their companies to the right flank and formed under fire of the enemy, and being there joined

by the riflemen of that flank, charged upon the enemy, killing a number and putting the rest to a precipitate flight.

Thus ended the famous battle of Tippecanoe, victoriously to the whites and honorably to Gen. Harrison.

In this battle Mr. Harrison had about 700 efficient men, while the Indians had probably more than that. The loss of the Americans was 37 killed and 25 mortally wounded, and 126 wounded; the Indians lost 38 killed on the field of battle, and the number of the wounded was never known. Among the whites killed were Daviess, Spencer, Owen, Warwick, Randolph, Bean and White. Standing on an eminence near by, the Prophet encouraged his warriors to battle by singing a favorite war-song. He told them that they would gain an easy victory, and that the bullets of their enemies would be made harmless by the Great Spirit. Being informed during the engagement that some of the Indians were killed, he said that his warriors must fight on and they would soon be victorious. Immediately after their defeat the surviving Indians lost faith in their great (?) Prophet, returned to their respective tribes, and thus the confederacy was destroyed. The Prophet, with a very few followers, then took up his residence among a small band of Wyandots encamped on Wild-Cat creek. His famous town, with all its possessions, was destroyed the next day, Nov. 8.

On the 18th the American army returned to Vincennes, where most of the troops were discharged. The Territorial Legislature, being in session, adopted resolutions complimentary to Gov. Harrison and the officers and men under him, and made preparations for a reception and celebration.

Capt. Logan, the eloquent Shawanee chief who assisted our forces so materially, died in the latter part of November, 1812, from the effects of a wound received in a skirmish with a reconnoitering party of hostile Indians accompanied by a white man in the British service, Nov. 22. In that skirmish the white man was killed, and Winamac, a Pottawatomie chief of some distinction, fell by the rifle of Logan. The latter was mortally wounded, when he retreated with two warriors of his tribe, Capt. Johnny and Bright-Horn, to the camp of Gen. Winchester, where he soon afterward died. He was buried with the honors of war.

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WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The victory recently gained by the Americans at the battle of Tippecanoe insured perfect peace for a time, but only a short time as the more extensive schemes of the British had so far ripened as to compel the United States again to declare war against them. Tecumseh had fled to Malden, Canada, where, counseled by the English, he continued to excite the tribes against the Americans. As soon as this war with Great Britain was declared (June 18, 1812), the Indians, as was expected, commenced again to commit depredations. During the summer of 1812 several points along the Lake Region succumbed to theBritish, as Detroit, under Gen. Hull, Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), commanded by Capt. Heald under Gen. Hull, the post at Mackinac, etc.

In the early part of September, 1812, parties of hostile Indians began to assemble in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Forts Wayne and Harrison, with a view to reducing them. Capt. Rhea, at this time, had command of Fort Wayne, but his drinking propensities rather disqualified him for emergencies. For two weeks the fort was in great jeopardy. An express had been sent to Gen. Harrison for reinforcements, but many days passed without any tidings of expected assistance. At length, one day, Maj. Wm. Oliver and four friendly Indians arrived at the fort on horseback. One of the Indians was the celebrated Logan. They had come in defiance of "500 Indians," had "broken their ranks" and reached the fort in safety. Oliver reported that Harrison was aware of the situation and was raising men for a re-enforcement. Ohio was also raising volunteers; 800 were then assembled at St. Mary's, Ohio, 60 miles south of Fort Wayne, and would march to the relief of the fort in three or four days, or as soon as they were joined by re-enforcements from Kentucky.

Oliver prepared a letter, announcing to Gen. Harrison his safe arrival at the besieged fort, and giving an account of its beleaguered situation, which he dispatched by his friendly Shawanees, while he concluded to take his chances at the fort. Brave Logan and his companions started with the message, but had scarcely left the fort when they were discovered and pursued by the hostile Indians, yet passing the Indian lines in safety, they were soon out of reach. The Indians now began a furious attack upon the fort; but the little garrison, with Oliver to cheer them on, bravely met the assault, repelling the attack day after day, until the army approached to their relief. During this siege the commanding officer, whose habits of

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intemperance rendered him unfit for the command, was confined in the "black hole," while the junior officer assumed charge. This course was approved by the General, on his arrival, but Capt. Rhea received very little censure, probably on account of his valuable services in the Revolutionary war.

Sept. 6, 1812, Harrison moved forward with his army to the relief of Fort Wayne; the next day he reached a point within three miles of St. Mary's river; the next day he reached the river and was joined at evening by 200 mounted volunteers, under Col. Richard M. Johnson; the next day at "Shane's Crossing" on the St. Mary's they were joined by 800 men from Ohio, under Cols. Adams and Hawkins. At this place Chief Logan and four other Indians offered their services as spies to Gen. Harrison, and were accepted. Logan was immediately disguised and sent forward. Passing through the lines of the hostile Indians,he ascertained their number to be about 1,500, and entering the fort, he encouraged the soldiers to hold out, as relief was at hand. Gen. Harrison's force at this time was about 3,500.

After an early breakfast Friday morning they were under marching orders; it had rained and the guns were damp; they were discharged and reloaded; but that day only one Indian was encountered; preparations were made at night for an expected attack by the Indians, but no attack came; the next day, Sept. 10, they expected to fight their way to Fort Wayne, but in that they were happily disappointed; and "At the first grey of the morning," as Bryce eloquently observes, "the distant halloos of the disappointed savages revealed to the anxious inmates of the fort the glorious news of the approach of the army. Great clouds of dust could be seen from the fort, rolling up in the distance, as the valiant soldiery under Gen. Harrison moved forward to the rescue of the garrison and the brave boys of Kentucky and Ohio."

This siege of Fort Wayne of course occasioned great loss to the few settlers who had gathered around the fort. At the time of its commencement quite a little village had clustered around the military works, but during the siege most of their improvements and crops were destroyed by the savages. Every building out of the reach of the guns of the fort was leveled to the ground, and thus the infant settlement was destroyed.

During this siege the garrison lost but three men, while the Indians lost 25. Gen. Harrison had all the Indian villages for 25 miles around destroyed. Fort Wayne was nothing but a military post until about 1819.

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Simultaneously with the attack on Fort Wayne the Indians also besieged Fort Harrison, which was commanded by Zachary Taylor. The Indians commenced firing upon the fort about 11 o'clock one night, when the garrison was in a rather poor plight for receiving them. The enemy succeeded in firing one of the block-houses, which contained whisky, and the whites had great difficulty in preventing the burning of all the barracks. The word "fire" seemed to have thrown all the men into confusion; soldiers' and citizens' wives, who had taken shelter within the fort, were crying; Indians were yelling; many of the garrison were sick and unable to be on duty; the men despaired and gave themselves up as lost; two of the strongest and apparently most reliable men jumped the pickets in the very midst of the emergency, etc., so that Capt. Taylor was at his wit's end what to do; but he gave directions as to the many details, rallied the men by a new scheme, and after about seven hours succeeded in saving themselves. The Indians drove up the horses belonging to the citizens, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in the sight of their owners, and also killed a number of the hogs belonging to the whites. They drove off all of the cattle, 65 in number, as well as the public oxen.

Among many other depredations committed by the savages during this period, was the massacre of the Pigeon Roost settlement, consisting of one man, five women and 16 children; a few escaped. An unsuccessful effort was made to capture these Indians, but when the news of this massacre and the attack on Fort Harrison reached Vincennes, about 1,200 men, under the command of Col. Wm. Russell, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, marched forth for the relief of the fort and to punish the Indians. On reaching the fort the Indians had retired from the vicinity; but on the 15th of September a small detachment composed of 11 men, under Lieut. Richardson, and acting as escort of provisions sent from Vincennes to Fort Harrison, was attacked by a party of Indians within the present limits of Sullivan county. It was reported that seven of these men were killed and one wounded. The provisions of course fell into the hands of the Indians.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

By the middle of August, through the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and massacre of its garrison, the British and Indians were in possession of the whole Northwest. The savages, emboldened by their suc-

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cesses, penetrated deeper into the settlements, committing great depredations. The activity and success of the enemy aroused the people to a realization of the great danger their homes and families were in. Gov. Edwards collected a force of 350 men at Camp Russell, and Capt. Russell came from Vincennes with about 50 more. Being officered and equipped, they proceeded about the middle of October on horseback, carrying with them 20 day's rations, to Peoria. Capt. Craig was sent with two boats up the Illinois, with provisions and tools to build a fort. The little army proceeded to Peoria Lake, where was located a Pottawatomie village. They arrived late at night, within a few miles of the village, without their presence being known to the Indians. Four men were sent out that night to reconnoiter the position of the village. The four brave men who volunteered for this perilous service were Thomas Carlin (afterward Governor), and Robert, Stephen and Davis Whiteside. They proceeded to the village, and explored it and the approaches to it thoroughly, without starting an Indian or provoking the bark of a dog. The low lands between the Indian village and the troops were covered with a rank growth of tall grass, so high and dense as to readily conceal an Indian on horseback, until within a few feet of him. The ground had become still more yielding by recent rains, rendering it almost impassable by mounted men. To prevent detection the soldiers had camped without lighting the usual camp-fires. The men lay down in their cold and cheerless camp, with many misgivings. They well remembered how the skulking savages fell upon Harrison's men at Tippecanoe during the night. To add to their fears, a gun in the hands of a soldier was carelessly discharged, raising great consternation in the camp.

Through a dense fog which prevailed the following morning, the army took up its line of march for the Indian town, Capt. Judy with his corps of spies in advance. In the tall grass they came up with an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Judy observed that he "did not leave home to take prisoners," and instantly shot one of them. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nose, and in his agony "singing the death song," the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired! Many guns were immediately discharged at the other Indian, not then known to be a squaw, all of which missed her. Badly scared, and her husband killed by her side, the agonizing wails of the squaw were heart-rending. She was taken prisoner, and afterward restored to her nation.

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On nearing the town a general charge was made, the Indians fleeing to the interior wilderness. Some of their warriors made a stand, when a sharp engagement occurred, but the Indians were routed. In their flight they left behind all their winter's store of provisions, which was taken, and their town burned. Some Indian children were found who had been left in the hurried flight, also some disabled adults, one of whom was in a starving condition, and with a voracious appetite partook of the bread given him. He is said to have been killed by a cowardly trooper straggling behind, after the main army had resumed its retrograde march, who wanted to be able to boast that he had killed an Indian.

September 19, 1812, Gen. Harrison was put in command of the Northwestern army, then estimated at 10,000 men, with these orders: "Having provided for the protection of the western frontier, you will retake Detroit; and, with a view to the conquest of upper Canada, you will penetrate that country as far as the force under your command will in your judgment justify."

Although surrounded by many difficulties, the General began immediately to execute these instructions. In calling for volunteers from Kentucky, however, more men offered than could be received. At this time there were about 2,000 mounted volunteers at Vincennes, under the command of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, of the Revolutionary war, who was under instructions to operate against the enemy along the Wabash and Illinois rivers. Accordingly, early in October, Gen. Hopkins moved from Vincennes towards the Kickapoo villages in the Illinois territory, with about 2,000 troops; but after four or five days' march the men and officers raised a mutiny which gradually succeeded in carrying all back to Vincennes. The cause of their discontent is not apparent.

About the same time Col. Russell, with two small companies of U. S. rangers, commanded by Capts. Perry and Modrell, marched from the neighborhood of Vincennes to unite with a small force of mounted militia under the command of Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, and afterward to march with the united troops from Cahokia toward Lake Peoria, for the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Hopkins against the Indian towns in that vicinity; but not finding the latter on the ground, was compelled to retire.

Immediately after the discharge of the mutinous volunteers, Gen. Hopkins began to organize another force, mainly of infantry, to reduce the Indians up the Wabash as far as the Prophet's town. These troops consisted of three regiments of Kentucky militia,

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commanded by Cols. Barbour, Miller and Wilcox; a small company of regulars commanded by Capt. Zachary Taylor; a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Beckes; and a company of scouts or spies under the command of Capt. Washburn. The main body of this army arrived at Fort Harrison Nov. 5; on the 11th it proceeded up the east side of the Wabash into the heart of the Indian country, but found the villages generally deserted. Winter setting in severely, and the troops poorly clad, they had to return to Vincennes as rapidly as possible. With one exception the men behaved nobly, and did much damage to the enemy. That exception was the precipitate chase after an Indian by a detachment of men somewhat in liquor, until they found themselves surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and they had to retreat in disorder.

At the close of this campaign Gen. Hopkins resigned his command.

In the fall of 1812 Gen. Harrison assigned to Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell, of the 19th U. S. Inf., the duty of destroying the Miami villages on the Mississinewa river, with a detachment of about 600 men. Nov. 25, Lieut. Col. Campbell marched from Franklinton, according to orders, toward the scene of action, cautiously avoiding falling in with the Delawares, who had been ordered by Gen. Harrison to retire to the Shawanee establishment on the Auglaize river, and arriving on the Mississinewa Dec. 17, when they discovered an Indian town inhabited by Delawares and Miamis This and three other villages were destroyed. Soon after this, the supplies growing short and the troops in a suffering condition, Campbell began to consider the propriety of returning to Ohio; but just as he was calling together his officers early one morning to deliberate on the proposition, an army of Indians rushed upon them with fury. The engagement lasted an hour, with a loss of eight killed and 42 wounded, besides about 150 horses killed. The whites, however, succeeded in defending themselves and taking a number of Indians prisoners, who proved to be Munsies, of Silver Heel's band. Campbell, hearing that a large force of Indians were assembled at Mississinewa village, under Tecumseh, determined to return to Greenville. The privations of his troops and the severity of the cold compelled him to send to that place for re-enforcements and supplies. Seventeen of the men had to be carried on litters. They were met by the re-enforcement about 40 miles from Greenville.

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Lieut. Col. Campbell sent two messages to the Delawares, who lived on White river and who had been previously directed and requested to abandon their towns on that river and remove into Ohio. In these messages he expressed his regret at unfortunately killing some of their men, and urged them to move to the Shawanee settlement on the Auglaize river. He assured them that their people, in his power, would be compensated by the Government for their losses, if not found to be hostile; and the friends of those killed satisfied by presents, if such satisfaction would be received. This advice was heeded by the main body of the Delawares and a few Miamis. The Shawanee Prophet, and some of the principal chiefs of the Miamis, retired from the country of the Wabash, and, with their destitute and suffering bands, moved to Detroit, where they were received as the friends and allies of Great Britain.

On the approach of Gen. Harrison with his army in September, 1813, the British evacuated Detroit, and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis and Kickapoos sued for peace with the United States, which was granted temporarily by Brig. Gen. McArthur, on condition of their becoming allies of the United States in case of war.

In June, 1813, an expedition composed of 137 men, under command of Col. Joseph Bartholomew, moved from Valonia toward the Delaware towns on the west fork of White river, to surprise and punish some hostile Indians who were supposed to be lurking about those villages. Most of these places they found deserted; some of them burnt. They had been but temporarily occupied for the purpose of collecting and carrying away corn. Col. Bartholomew's forces succeeded in killing one or two Indians and destroying considerable corn, and they returned to Valonia on the 21st of this month.

July 1, 1813, Col. William Russell, of the 7th U. S., organized a force of 573 effective men at Valonia and marched to the Indian villages about the mouth of the Mississinewa. His experience was much like that of Col. Bartholomew, who had just preceded him. He had rainy weather, suffered many losses, found the villages deserted, destroyed stores of corn, etc. The Colonel reported that he went to every place where he expected to find the enemy, but they nearly always seemed to have fled the country. The march from Valonia to the mouth of the Mississinewa and return was about 250 miles.

Several smaller expeditions helped to "checker" the surrounding

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country, and find that the Indians were very careful to keep themselves out of sight, and thus closed this series of campaigns.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The war with England closed on the 24th of December, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. The 9th article of the treaty required the United States to put an end to hostilities with all tribes or nations of Indians with whom they had been at war; to restore to such tribes or nations respectively all the rights and possessions to which they were entitled in 1811, before the war, on condition that such Indians should agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States. But in February, just before the treaty was sanctioned by our Government, there were signs of Indians accumulating arms and ammunition, and a cautionary order was therefore issued to have all the white forces in readiness for an attack by the Indians; but the attack was not made. During the ensuing summer and fall the United States Government acquainted the Indians with the provisions of the treaty, and entered into subordinate treaties of peace with the principal tribes.

Just before the treaty of Spring Wells (near Detroit) was signed, the Shawanee Prophet retired to Canada, but declaring his resolution to abide by any treaty which the chiefs might sign. Some time afterward he returned to the Shawanee settlement in Ohio, and lastly to the west of the Mississippi, where he died, in 1834. The British Government allowed him a pension from 1813 until his death. His brother Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, by a Mr. Wheatty, as we are positively informed by Mr. A. J. James, now a resident of La Harpe township, Hancock county, Ill., whose father-in-law, John Pigman, of Coshocton county, Ohio, was an eye witness. Gen. Johnson has generally had the credit of killing Tecumseh.

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TECUMSEH.

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TECUMSEH.

If one should inquire who has been the greatest Indian, the most noted, the "principal Indian" in North America since its discovery by Columbus, we would be obliged to answer, Tecumseh. For all those qualities which elevate a man far above his race; for talent, tact, skill and bravery as a warrior; for high-minded, honorable and chivalrous bearing as a man; in a word, for all those elements of greatness which place him a long way above his fellows in savage life, the name and fame of Tecumseh will go down to posterity in the West as one of the most celebrated of the aborigines of this continent,—as one who had no equal among the tribes that dwelt in the country drained by the Mississippi. Born to command himself, he used all the appliances that would stimulate the courage and nerve the valor of his followers. Always in the front rank of battle, his followers blindly followed his lead, and as his war-cry rang clear above the din and noise of the battle-field, the Shawnee warriors, as they rushed on to victory or the grave, rallied around him, foemen worthy of the steel of the most gallant commander that ever entered the lists in defense of his altar or his home.

The tribe to which Tecumseh, or Tecumtha, as some write it, belonged, was the Shawnee, or Shawanee. The tradition of the nation held that they originally came from the Gulf of Mexico; that they wended their way up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and settled at or near the present site of Shawneetown, Ill., whence they removed to the upper Wabash. In the latter place, at any rate, they were found early in the 18th century, and were known as the "bravest of the brave." This tribe has uniformly been the bitter enemy of the white man, and in every contest with our people has exhibited a degree of skill and strategy that should characterize the most dangerous foe.

Tecumseh's notoriety and that of his brother, the Prophet, mutually served to establish and strengthen each other. While the Prophet had unlimited power, spiritual and temporal, he distributed his greatness in all the departments of Indian life with a kind of fanaticism that magnetically aroused the religious and superstitious passions, not only of his own followers, but also of all the tribes in

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this part of the country; but Tecumseh concentrated his greatness upon the more practical and business affairs of military conquest. It is doubted whether he was really a sincere believer in the pretensions of his fanatic brother; if he did not believe in the pretentious feature of them he had the shrewdness to keep his unbelief to himself, knowing that religious fanaticism was one of the strongest impulses to reckless bravery.

During his sojourn in the Northwestern Territory, it was Tecumseh's uppermost desire of life to confederate all the Indian tribes of the country together against the whites, to maintain their choice hunting-grounds. All his public policy converged toward this single end. In his vast scheme he comprised even all the Indians in the Gulf country,—all in America west of the Alleghany mountains. He held, as a subordinate principle, that the Great Spirit had given the Indian race all these hunting-grounds to keep in common, and that no Indian or tribe could cede any portion of the land to the whites without the consent of all the tribes. Hence, in all his councils with the whites he ever maintained that the treaties were null and void.

When he met Harrison at Vincennes in council the last time, and, as he was invited by that General to take a seat with him on the platform, he hesitated; Harrison insisted, saying that it was the "wish of their Great Father, the President of the United States, that he should do so." The chief paused a moment, raised his tall and commanding form to its greatest height, surveyed the troops and crowd around him, fixed his keen eyes upon Gov. Harrison, and then turning them to the sky above, and pointing toward heaven with his sinewy arm in a manner indicative of supreme contempt for the paternity assigned him, said in clarion tones: "My father? The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and on her bosom I will recline." He then stretched himself, with his warriors, on the green sward. The effect was electrical, and for some moments there was perfect silence.

The Governor, then, through an interpreter, told him that he understood he had some complaints to make and redress to ask, etc., and that he wished to investigate the matter and make restitution wherever it might be decided it should be done. As soon as the Governor was through with this introductory speech, the stately warrior arose, tall, athletic, manly, dignified and graceful, and with a voice at first low, but distinct and musical, commenced a reply. As he warmed up with his subject his clear tones might be heard,

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as if "trumpet-tongued," to the utmost limits of the assembly. The most perfect silence prevailed, except when his warriors gave their guttural assent to some eloquent recital of the red man's wrong and the white man's injustice. Tecumseh recited the wrongs which his race had suffered from the time of the massacre of the Moravian Indians to the present; said he did not know how he could ever again be the friend of the white man; that the Great Spirit had given to the Indian all the land from the Miami to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to the Ohio, as a common property to all the tribes in these borders, and that the land could not and should not be sold without the consent of all; that all the tribes on the continent formed but one nation; that if the United States would not give up the lands they had bought of the Miamis and the other tribes, those united with him were determined to annihilate those tribes; that they were determined to have no more chiefs, but in future to be governed by their warriors; that unless the whites ceased their encroachments upon Indian lands, the fate of the Indians was sealed; they had been driven from the banks of the Delaware across the Alleghanies, and their possessions on the Wabash and the Illinois were now to be taken from them; that in a few years they would not have ground enough to bury their warriors on this side of the "Father of Waters;" that all would perish, all their possessions taken from them by fraud or force, unless they stopped the progress of the white man westward; that it must be a war of races in which one or the other must perish; that their tribes had been driven toward the setting sun like a galloping horse (ne-kat a-kush-e ka-top-o-lin-to).

The Shawnee language, in which this most eminent Indian statesman spoke, excelled all other aboriginal tongues in its musical articulation; and the effect of Tecumseh's oratory on this occasion can be more easily imagined than described. Gov. Harrison, although as brave a soldier and General as any American, was overcome by this speech. He well knew Tecumseh's power and influence among all the tribes, knew his bravery, courage and determination, and knew that he meant what he said. When Tecumseh was done speaking there was a stillness throughout the assembly which was really painful; not a whisper was heard, and all eyes were turned from the speaker toward Gov. Harrison, who after a few moments came to himself, and recollecting many of the absurd statements of the great Indian orator, began a reply which was more logical, if not so eloquent. The Shawnees were attentive un-

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til Harrison's interpreter began to translate his speech to the Miamis and Pottawatomies, when Tecumseh and his warriors sprang to their feet, brandishing their war-clubs and tomahawks. "Tell him," said Tecumseh, addressing the interpreter in Shawnee, "he lies." The interpreter undertook to convey this message to the Governor in smoother language, but Tecumseh noticed the effort and remonstrated, "No, no; tell him he lies." The warriors began to grow more excited, when Secretary Gibson ordered the American troops in arms to advance. This allayed the rising storm, and as soon as Tecumseh's "He lies," was literally interpreted to the Governor, the latter told Tecumseh through the interpreter to tell Tecumseh he would hold no further council with him.

Thus the assembly was broken up, and one can hardly imagine a more exciting scene. It would constitute the finest subject for a historical painting to adorn the rotunda of the capitol. The next day Tecumseh requested another interview with the Governor, which was granted on condition that he should make an apology to the Governor for his language the day before. This he made through the interpreter. Measures for defense and protection were taken, however, lest there should be another outbreak. Two companies of militia were ordered from the country, and the one in town added to them, while the Governor and his friends went into council fully armed and prepared for any contingency. On this occasion the conduct of Tecumseh was entirely different from that of the day before. Firm and intrepid, showing not the slightest fear or alarm, surrounded with a military force four times his own, he preserved the utmost composure and equanimity. No one would have supposed that he could have been the principal actor in the thrilling scene of the previous day. He claimed that half the Americans were in sympathy with him. He also said that whites had informed him that Gov. Harrison had purchased land from the Indians without any authority from the Government; that he, Harrison, had but two years more to remain in office, and that if he, Tecumseh, could prevail upon the Indians who sold the lands not to receive their annuities for that time, and the present Governor displaced by a good man as his successor, the latter would restore to the Indians all the lands purchased from them.

The Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and the Winnebagoes, through their respective spokesmen, declared their adherence to the great Shawnee warrior and statesman. Gov. Harrison then told them that he would send Tecumseh's speech to thePresi-

dent of the United States and return the answer to the Indians as soon as it was received. Tecumseh then declared that he and his allies were determined that the old boundary line should continue; and that if the whites crossed it, it would be at their peril. Gov. Harrison replied that he would be equally plain with him and state that the President would never allow that the lands on the Wabash were the property of any other tribes than those who had occupied them since the white people first came to America; and as the title to the lands lately purchased was derived from those tribes by a fair purchase, he might rest assured that the right of the United States would be supported by the sword. "So be it," was the stern and haughty reply of the Shawnee chieftan, as he and his braves took leave of the Governor and wended their way in Indian file to their camping ground.

Thus ended the last conference on earth between the chivalrous Tecumseh and the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. The bones of the first lie bleaching on the battle-field of the Thames, and those of the last in a mausoleum on the banks of the Ohio; each struggled for the mastery of his race, and each no doubt was equally honest and patriotic in his purposes. The weak yielded to the strong, the defenseless to the powerful, and the hunting-ground of the Shawnee is all occupied by his enemy.

Tecumseh, with four of his braves, immediately embarked in a birch canoe, descended the Wabash, and went on to the South to unite the tribes of that country in a general system of self-defense against the encroachment of the whites. His emblem was a disjointed snake, with the motto, "Join or die!" In union alone was strength.

Before Tecumseh left the Prophet's town at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, on his excursion to the South, he had a definite understanding with his brother and the chieftains of the other tribes in the Wabash country, that they should preserve perfect peace with the whites until his arrangements were completed for a confederacy of the tribes on both sides of the Ohio and on the Mississippi river; but it seems that while he was in the South engaged in his work of uniting the tribes of that country some of the Northern tribes showed signs of fight and precipitated Harrison into that campaign which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe and the total route of the Indians. Tecumseh, on his return from the South, learning what had happened, was overcome with chagrin, disappointment and anger, and accused his brother of duplicity and coward

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ice; indeed, it is said that he never forgave him to the day of his death. A short time afterward, on the breaking out of the war of Great Britain, he joined Proctor, at Malden, with a party of his warriors, and finally suffered the fate mentioned on page 108.

CIVIL MATTERS 1812--'5.

Owing to the absence of Gov. Harrison on military duty, John Gibson, the Secretary of the Territory, acted in the administration of civil affairs. In his message to the Legislature convening on the 1st of February, 1813, he said, substantially:

"Did I possess the abilities of Cicero or Demosthenes, I could not portray in more glowing colors our foreign and domestic political situation than it is already experienced within our own breasts. The United States have been compelled, by frequent acts of injustice, to declare war against England. For a detail of the causes of this war I would refer to the message of President Madison; it does honor to his head and heart. Although not an admirer of war, I am glad to see our little but inimitable navy riding triumphant on the seas, but chagrined to find that our armies by land are so little successful. The spirit of '76 appears to have fled from our continent, or, if not fled, is at least asleep, for it appears not to pervade our armies generally. At your last assemblage our political horizon seemed clear, and our infant Territory bid fair for rapid and rising grandeur; but, alas, the scene has changed; and whether this change, as respects our Territory, has been owing to an over anxiety in us to extend our dominions, or to a wish for retaliation by our foes, or to a foreign influence, I shall not say. The Indians, our former neighbors and friends, have become our most inveterate foes. Our former frontiers are now our wilds, and our inner settlements have become frontiers. Some of our best citizens, and old men worn down with age, and helpless women and innocent babes, have fallen victims to savage cruelty. I have done my duty as well as I can, and hope that the interposition of Providence will protect us."

The many complaints made about the Territorial Government Mr. Gibson said, were caused more by default of officers than of the law. Said he: "It is an old and, I believe, correct adage, that 'good officers make good soldiers.' This evil having taken root, I do not know how it can be eradicated; but it may be remedied. In place of men searching after and accepting commissions before they

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are even tolerably qualified, thereby subjecting themselves to ridicule and their country to ruin, barely for the name of the thing, I think may be remedied by a previous examination."

During this session of the Legislature the seat of the Territorial Government was declared to be at Corydon, and immediately acting Governor Gibson prorogued the Legislature to meet at that place, the first Monday of December, 1813. During this year the Territory was almost defenseless; Indian outrages were of common occurrence, but no general outbreak was made. The militia-men were armed with rifles and long knives, and many of the rangers carried tomahawks.

In 1813 Thomas Posey, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, and who had been officer of the army of the Revolution, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, to succeed Gen. Harrison. He arrived in Vincennes and entered upon the discharge of his duties May 25, 1813. During this year several expeditions against the Indian settlements were set on foot.

In his first message to the Legislature the following December, at Corydon, Gov. Posey said: "The present crisis is awful, and big with great events. Our land and nation is involved in the common calamity of war; but we are under the protecting care of the beneficent Being,who has on a former occasion brought us safely through an arduous struggle and placed us on a foundation of independence, freedom and happiness. He will not suffer to be taken from us what He, in His great wisdom has thought proper to confer and bless us with, if we make a wise and virtuous use of His good gifts. * * * Although our affairs, at the commencement of the war, wore a gloomy aspect, they have brightened, and promise a certainty of success, if properly directed and conducted, of which I have no doubt, as the President and heads of departments of the general Government are men of undoubted patriotism, talents and experience, and who have grown old in the service of their country. * * * It must be obvious to every thinking man that we were forced into the war. Every measure consistent with honor, both before and since the declaration of war, has tried to be on amicable terms with our enemy. * * * You who reside in various parts of the Territory have it in your power to understand what will tend to its local and general advantage. The judiciary system would require a revisal and amendment. The militia law is very defective and requires your immediate attention. It is necessary to have

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good roads and highways in as many directions through the Territory as the circumstances and situation of the inhabitants will admit; it would contribute very much to promote the settlement and improvement of the Territory. Attention to education is highly necessary. There is an appropriation made by Congress, in lands, for the purpose of establishing public schools. It comes now within your province to carry into operation the design of the appropriation."

This Legislature passed several very necessary laws for the welfare of the settlements, and the following year, as Gen. Harrison was generally successful in his military campaigns in the Northwest, the settlements in Indiana began to increase and improve. The fear of danger from Indians had in a great measure subsided, and the tide of immigration began again to flow. In January, 1814, about a thousand Miamis assembled at Fort Wayne for the purpose of obtaining food to prevent starvation. They met with ample hospitality, and their example was speedily followed by others. These, with other acts of kindness, won the lasting friendship of the Indians, many of whom had fought in the interests of Great Britain. General treaties between the United States and the Northwestern tribes were subsequently concluded, and the way was fully opened for the improvement and settlement of the lands.

POPULATION IN 1815.

The population of the Territory of Indiana, as given in the official returns to the Legislature of 1815, was as follows, by counties:

COUNTIES.	White males of 21 and over.	TOTAL.
Wayne	1,225	6,407
Franklin	1,430	7,370
Dearborn	902	4,424
Switzerland	377	1,832
Jefferson	874	4,270
Clark	1,387	7,150
Washington	1,420	7,317
Harrison	1,056	6,975
Knox	1,391	8,068
Gibson	1,100	5,340
Posey	320	1,619
Warrick	280	1,415
Perry	350	1,720
Grand Totals	12,112	63,897

GENERAL VIEW.

The well-known ordinance of 1787 conferred many "rights and privileges" upon the inhabitants of the Northwestern Territory, and

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consequently upon the people of Indiana Territory, but after all it came far short of conferring as many privileges as are enjoyed at the present day by our Territories. They did not have a full form of Republican government. A freehold estate in 500 acres of land was one of the necessary qualifications of each member of the legislative council of the Territory; every member of the Territorial House of Representatives was required to hold, in his own right, 200 acres of land; and the privilege of voting for members of the House of Representatives was restricted to those inhabitants who, in addition to other qualifications, owned severally at least 50 acres of land. The Governor of the the Territory was invested with the power of appointing officers of the Territorial militia, Judges of the inferior Courts, Clerks of the Courts, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, County Treasurers and County Surveyors. He was also authorized to divide the Territory into districts; to apportion among the several counties the members of the House of Representatives; to prevent the passage of any Territorial law; and to convene and dissolve the General Assembly whenever he thought best. None of the Governors, however, ever exercised these extraordinary powers arbitrarily. Nevertheless, the people were constantly agitating the question of extending the right of suffrage. Five years after the organization of the Territory, the Legislative Council, in reply to the Governor's Message, said: "Although we are not as completely independent in our legislative capacity as we would wish to be, yet we are sensible that we must wait with patience for that period of time when our population will burst the trammels of a Territorial government, and we shall assume the character more consonant to Republicanism. * * * The confidence which our fellow citizens have uniformly had in your administration has been such that they have hitherto had no reason to be jealous of the unlimited power which you possess over our legislative proceedings. We, however, cannot help regretting that such powers have been lodged in the hands of any one, especially when it is recollected to what dangerous lengths the exercise of those powers may be extended."

After repeated petitions the people of Indiana were empowered by Congress to elect the members of the Legislative Council by popular vote. This act was passed in 1809, and defined what was known as the property qualification of voters. These qualifications were abolished by Congress in 1811, which extended the right of voting for members of the General Assembly and for a Territorial delegate

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to Congress to every free white male person who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and who, having paid a county or Territorial tax, was a resident of the Territory and had resided in it for a year. In 1814 the voting qualification in Indiana was defined by Congress, "to every free white male person having a freehold in the Territory, and being a resident of the same." The House of Representatives was authorized by Congress to lay off the Territory into five districts, in each of which the qualified voters were empowered to elect a member of the Legislative Council. The division was made, one to two counties in each district.

At the session in August, 1814, the Territory was also divided into three judicial circuits, and provisions were made for holding courts in the same. The Governor was empowered to appoint a presiding Judge in each circuit, and two Associate Judges of the circuit court in each county. Their compensation was fixed at $700 per annum.

The same year the General Assembly granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison and the Bank of Vincennes. The first was authorized to raise a capital of $750,000, and the other $500,000. On the organization of the State these banks were merged into the State Bank and its branches.

Here we close the history of the Territory of Indiana.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

The last regular session of the Territorial Legislature was held at Corydon, convening in December, 1815. The message of Governor Posey congratulated the people of the Territory upon the general success of the settlements and the great increase of immigration, recommended light taxes and a careful attention to the promotion of education and the improvement of the State roads and highways. He also recommended a revision of the territorial laws and an amendment of the militia system. Several laws were passed preparatory to a State Government, and December 14, 1815, a memorial to Congress was adopted praying for the authority to adopt a constitution and State Government. Mr. Jennings, the Territorial delegate, laid this memorial before Congress on the 28th, and April 19, 1816, the President approved the bill creating the State of Indiana. Accordingly, May 30 following, a general election was held for a constitutional convention, which met at Corydon June 10 to 29, Johathan Jennings presiding and Wm. Hendricks acting as Secretary.

"The convention that formed the first constitution of the State of Indiana was composed mainly of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of American Independence, their Territorial experience under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, and their knowledge of the principles of the constitution of the United States were sufficient, when combined, to lighten materially their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new State. With such landmarks in view, the labors of similar conventions in other States and Territories have been rendered comparatively light. In the clearness and conciseness of its style, in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintainance of civil and religious liberty, in its mandates, which were designed to protect the rights of the people collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare, the constitution that was formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were in existence at that time."—*Dillon's History of Indiana.*

The first State election took place on the first Monday of August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor, and Christopher Harrison, Lieut. Governor. Wm. Hendricks was elected to represent the new State in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The first General Assembly elected under the new constitution began its session at Corydon, Nov. 4, 1816. John Paul was called to the chair of the Senate pro tem., and Isaac Blackford was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Among other things in the new Governor's message were the following remarks: "The result of your deliberation will be considered as indicative of its future character as well as of the future happiness and prosperity of its citizens. In the commencement of the State government the shackles of the colonial should be forgotten in our exertions to prove, by happy experience, that a uniform adherence to the first principles of our Government and a virtuous exercise of its powers will best secure efficiency to its measures and stability to its character. Without a frequent recurrence to those principles, the administration of the Government will imperceptibly become more and more arduous, until the simplicity of our Republican institutions may eventually be lost in dangerous expedients and political design. Under every free government the happiness of the citizens must be identified with their morals; and while a constitutional exercise of their rights shall continue to have its due weight in discharge of the duties required of the constituted authorities of the State, too much attention cannot be bestowed to the encouragement and promotion of every moral virtue, and to the enactment of laws calculated to restrain the vicious, and prescribe punishment for every crime commensurate with its enormity. In measuring, however, to each crime its adequate punishment, it will be well to recollect that the certainty of punishment has generally the surest effect to prevent crime; while punishments unnecessarily severe too often produce the acquittal of the guilty and disappoint one of the greatest objects of legislation and good government. * * * The dissemination of useful knowledge will be indispensably necessary as a support to morals and as a restraint to vice; and on this subject it will only be necessary to direct your attention to the plan of education as prescribed by the constitution. * * * I recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage

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OPENING AN INDIANA FOREST.

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persons of color legally entitled to their freedom; and at the same time, as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully owe service to the citizens of any other State or Territory from seeking within the limits of this State a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts (to enslave them) and secures the rights of the citizens of the other States and Territories as far as ought reasonably to be expected."

This session of the Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to the Senate of the United States; Robert A. New was elected Secretary of State; W. H. Lilley, Auditor of State; and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer of State. The session adjourned January 3, 1817.

As the history of the State of Indiana from this time forward is best given by topics, we will proceed to give them in the chronological order of their origin.

The happy close of the war with Great Britain in 1814 was followed by a great rush of immigrants to the great Territory of the Northwest, including the new States, all now recently cleared of the enemy; and by 1820 the State of Indiana had more than doubled her population, having at this time 147,178, and by 1825 nearly doubled this again, that is to say, a round quarter of a million,—a growth more rapid probably than that of any other section in this country since the days of Columbus.

The period 1825–'30 was a prosperous time for the young State. Immigration continued to be rapid, the crops were generally good and the hopes of the people raised higher than they had ever been before. Accompanying this immigration, however, were paupers and indolent people, who threatened to be so numerous as to become a serious burden. On this subject Governor Ray called for legislative action, but the Legislature scarcely knew what to do and they deferred action.

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BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1830 there still lingered within the bounds of the State two tribes of Indians, whose growing indolence, intemperate habits, dependence upon their neighbors for the bread of life, diminished prospects of living by the chase, continued perpetration of murders and other outrages of dangerous precedent, primitive ignorance and unrestrained exhibitions of savage customs before the children of the settlers, combined to make them subjects for a more rigid government. The removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi was a melancholy but necessary duty. The time having arrived for the emigration of the Pottawatomies, according to the stipulations contained in their treaty with the United States, they evinced that reluctance common among aboriginal tribes on leaving the homes of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors. Love of country is a principle planted in the bosoms of all mankind. The Laplander and the Esquimaux of the frozen north, who feed on seals, moose and the meat of the polar bear, would not exchange their country for the sunny clime of "Araby the blest." Color and shades of complexion have nothing to do with the heart's best, warmest emotions. Then we should not wonder that the Pottawatomie, on leaving his home on the Wabash, felt as sad as Æschines did when ostracised from his native land, laved by the waters of the classic Scamander; and the noble and eloquent Naswaw-kay, on leaving the encampment on Crooked creek, felt his banishment as keenly as Cicero when thrust from the bosom of his beloved Rome, for which he had spent the best efforts of his life, and for which he died.

On Sunday morning, May 18, 1832, the people on the west side of the Wabash were thrown into a state of great consternation, on account of a report that a large body of hostile Indians had approached within 15 miles of Lafayette and killed two men. The alarm soon spread throughout Tippecanoe, Warren, Vermillion, Fountain, Montgomery, and adjoining counties. Several brave commandants of companies on the west side of the Wabash in Tippecanoe county, raised troops to go and meet the enemy, and dispatched an express to Gen. Walker with a request that he should

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make a call upon the militia of the county to equip themselves instantly and march to the aid of their bleeding countrymen. Thereupon Gen. Walker, Col. Davis, Lieut-Col. Jenners, Capt. Brown, of the artillery, and various other gallant spirits mounted their war steeds and proceeded to the army, and thence upon a scout to the Grand Prairie to discover, if possible, the number, intention and situation of the Indians. Over 300 old men, women and children flocked precipitately to Lafayette and the surrounding country east of the Wabash. A remarkable event occurred in this stampede, as follows:

A man, wife and seven children resided on the edge of the Grand Prairie, west of Lafayette, in a locality considered particularly dangerous. On hearing of this alarm he made hurried preparations to fly with his family to Lafayette for safety. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when his wife told him she would not go one step; that she did not believe in being scared at trifles, and in her opinion there was not an Indian within 100 miles of them. Importunity proved unavailing, and the disconsolate and frightened husband and father took all the children except the youngest, bade his wife and babe a long and solemn farewell, never expecting to see them again, unless perhaps he might find their mangled remains, minus their scalps. On arriving at Lafayette, his acquaintances rallied and berated him for abandoning his wife and child in that way, but he met their jibes with a stoical indifference, avowing that he should not be held responsible for their obstinacy.

As the shades of the first evening drew on, the wife felt lonely; and the chirping of the frogs and the notes of the whippoorwill only intensified her loneliness, until she half wished she had accompanied the rest of the family in their flight. She remained in the house a .ew hours without striking a light, and then concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," took her babe and some bed-clothes, fastened the cabin door, and hastened to a sink-hole in the woods, in which she afterward said that she and her babe slept soundly until sunrise next morning.

Lafayette literally boiled over with people and patriotism. A meeting was held at the court-house, speeches were made by patriotic individuals, and to allay the fears of the women an armed police was immediately ordered, to be called the "Lafayette Guards." Thos. T. Benbridge was elected Captain, and John Cox, Lieutenant. Capt. Benbridge yielded the active drill of his guards to the Lieutenant, who had served two years in the war of 1812. After

the meeting adjourned, the guards were paraded on the green where Purdue's block now stands, and put through sundry evolutions by Lieut. Cox, who proved to be an expert drill officer, and whose clear, shrill voice rung out on the night air as he marched and counter-marched the troops from where the paper-mill stands to Main street ferry, and over the suburbs, generally. Every old gun and sword that could be found was brought into requisition, with a new shine on them.

Gen. Walker, Colonels Davis and Jenners, and other officers joined in a call of the people of Tippecanoe county for volunteers to march to the frontier settlements. A large meeting of the citizens assembled in the public square in the town, and over 300 volunteers mostly mounted men, left for the scene of action, with an alacrity that would have done credit to veterans.

The first night they camped nine miles west of Lafayette, near Grand Prairie. They placed sentinels for the night and retired to rest. A few of the subaltern officers very injudiciously concluded to try what effect a false alarm would have upon the sleeping soldiers, and a few of them withdrew to a neighboring thicket, and thence made a charge upon the picket guards, who, after hailing them and receiving no countersign, fired off their guns and ran for the Colonel's marquee in the center of the encampment. The aroused Colonels and staff sprang to their feet, shouting "To arms! to arms!" and the obedient, though panic-stricken soldiers seized their guns and demanded to be led against the invading foe. A wild scene of disorder ensued, and amid the din of arms and loud commands of the officers the raw militia felt that they had already got into the red jaws of battle. One of the alarm sentinels, in running to the center of the encampment, leaped over a blazing camp fire, and alighted full upon the breast and stomach of a sleeping lawyer, who was, no doubt, at that moment dreaming of vested and contingent remainders, rich clients and good fees, which in legal parlance was suddenly estopped by the hob-nails in the stogas of the scared sentinel. As soon as the counselor's vitality and consciousness sufficiently returned, he put in some strong demurrers to the conduct of the affrighted picket men, averring that he would greatly prefer being wounded by the enemy to being run over by a cowardly booby. Next morning the organizers of the ruse were severely reprimanded.

May 28, 1832, Governor Noble ordered General Walker to call out his whole command, if necessary, and supply arms, horses and

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provisions, even though it be necessary to seize them. The next day four baggage wagons, loaded with camp equipments, stores, provisions and other articles, were sent to the little army, who were thus provided for a campaign of five or six weeks. The following Thursday a squad of cavalry, under Colonel Sigler, passed through Lafayette on the way to the hostile region; and on the 13th of June Colonel Russell, commandant of the 40th Regiment, Indiana Militia, passed through Lafayette with 340 mounted volunteers from the counties of Marion, Hendricks and Johnson. Also, several companies of volunteers from Montgomery, Fountain and Warren counties, hastened to the relief of the frontier settlers. The troops from Lafayette marched to Sugar creek, and after a short time, there being no probability of finding any of the enemy, were ordered to return, They all did so except about 45 horsemen, who volunteered to cross Hickory creek, where the Indians had committed their depredations. They organized a company by electing Samuel McGeorge, a soldier of the war of 1812, Captain, and Amos Allen and Andrew W. Ingraham, Lieutenants.

Crossing Hickory creek, they marched as far as O'Plein river without meeting with opposition. Finding no enemy here they concluded to return. On the first night of their march home they encamped on the open prairie, posting sentinels, as usual. About ten o'clock it began to rain, and it was with difficulty that the sentinels kept their guns dry. Capt. I. H. Cox and a man named Fox had been posted as sentinels within 15 or 20 paces of each other. Cox drew the skirt of his overcoat over his gun-lock to keep it dry; Fox, perceiving this motion, and in the darkness taking him for an Indian, fired upon him and fractured his thigh-bone. Several soldiers immediately ran toward the place where the flash of the gun had been seen; but when they cocked and leveled their guns on the figure which had fired at Cox, the wounded man caused them to desist by crying, "Don't shoot him, it was a sentinel who shot me." The next day the wounded man was left behind the company in care of four men, who, as soon as possible, removed him on a litter to Col. Moore's company of Illinois militia, then encamped on the O'Plein, where Joliet now stands.

Although the main body returned to Lafayette in eight or nine days, yet the alarm among the people was so great that they could not be induced to return to their farms for some time. The presence of the hostiles was hourly expected by the frontier settlements of Indiana, from Vincennes to La Porte. In Clinton county the

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inhabitants gathered within the forts and prepared for a regular siege, while our neighbors at Crawfordsville were suddenly astounded by the arrival of a courier at full speed with the announcement that the Indians, more than a thousand in number, were then crossing the Nine-Mile prairie about twelve miles north of town, killing and scalping all. The strongest houses were immediately put in a condition of defense, and sentinels were placed at the principal points in the direction of the enemy. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, and messengers were dispatched in different directions to announce the danger to the farmers, and to urge them to hasten with their families into town, and to assist in fighting the momentarily expected savages. At night-fall the scouts brought in the news that the Indians had not crossed the Wabash, but were hourly expected at Lafayette. The citizens of Warren, Fountain and Vermillion counties were alike terrified by exaggerated stories of Indian massacres, and immediately prepared for defense. It turned out that the Indians were not within 100 miles of these temporary forts; but this by no means proved a want of courage in the citizens.

After some time had elapsed, a portion of the troops were marched back into Tippecanoe county and honorably discharged; but the settlers were still loth for a long time to return to their farms. Assured by published reports that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not intend to join the hostiles, the people by degrees recovered from the panic and began to attend to their neglected crops.

During this time there was actual war in Illinois. Black Hawk and his warriors, well nigh surrounded by a well-disciplined foe, attempted to cross to the west bank of the Mississippi, but after being chased up into Wisconsin and to the Mississippi again, he was in a final battle taken captive. A few years after his liberation, about 1837 or 1838, he died, on the banks of the Des Moines river, in Iowa, in what is now the county of Davis, where his remains were deposited above ground, in the usual Indian style. His remains were afterward stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

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LAST EXODUS OF THE INDIANS.

In July, 1837, Col. Abel C. Pepper convened the Pottawatomie nation of Indians at Lake Ke-waw-nay for the purpose of removing them west of the Mississippi. That fall a small party of some 80 or 90 Pottawatomies was conducted west of the Mississippi river by George Proffit, Esq. Among the number were Ke-waw-nay, Nebash, Nas-waw-kay, Pash-po-ho and many other leading men of the nation. The regular emigration of these poor Indians, about 1,000 in number, took place under Col. Pepper and Gen. Tipton in the summer of 1838.

It was a sad and mournful epectacle to witness these children of the forest slowly retiring from the home of their childhood, that contained not only the graves of their revered ancestors, but also many endearing scenes to which their memories would ever recur as sunny spots along their pathway through the wilderness. They felt that they were bidding farewell to the hills, valleys and streams of their infancy; the more exciting hunting-grounds of their advanced youth, as well as the stern and bloody battle-fields where they had contended in riper manhood, on which they had received wounds, and where many of their friends and loved relatives had fallen covered with gore and with glory. All these they were leaving behind them, to be desecrated by the plowshare of the white man. As they cast mournful glances back toward these loved scenes that were rapidly fading in the distance, tears fell from the cheek of the downcast warrior, old men trembled, matrons wept, the swarthy maiden's cheek turned pale, and sighs and half-suppressed sobs escaped from the motley groups as they passed along, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in wagons,—sad as a funeral procession. Several of the aged warriors were seen to cast glances toward the sky, as if they were imploring aid from the spirits of their departed heroes, who were looking down upon them from the clouds, or from the Great Spirit, who would ultimately redress the wrongs of the red man, whose broken bow had fallen from his hand, and whose sad heart was bleeding within him. Ever and anon one of the party would start out into the brush and break back to their old encampments on Eel river and on the Tippe-

canoe, declaring that they would rather die than be banished from their country. Thus, scores of discontented emigrants returned from different points on their journey; and it was several years before they could be induced to join their countrymen west of the Mississippi.

Several years after the removal of the Pottawatomies the Miami nation was removed to their Western home, by coercive means, under an escort of United States troops. They were a proud and once powerful nation, but at the time of their removal were far inferior, in point of numbers, to the Pottawatomie guests whom they had permitted to settle and hunt upon their lands, and fish in their lakes and rivers after they had been driven southward by powerful and warlike tribes who inhabited the shores of the Northern lakes.

INDIAN TITLES.

In 1831 a joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting an appropriation by Congress for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the State, was forwarded to that body, which granted the request. The Secretary of War, by authority, appointed a committee of three citizens to carry into effect the provisions of the recent law. The Miamis were surrounded on all sides by American settlers, and were situated almost in the heart of the State on the line of the canal then being made. The chiefs were called to a council for the purpose of making a treaty; they promptly came, but peremptorily refused to go westward or sell the remainder of their land. The Pottawatomies sold about 6,000,000 acres in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, including all their claim in this State.

In 1838 a treaty was concluded with the Miami Indians through the good offices of Col. A. C. Pepper, the Indian agent, by which a considerable of the most desirable portion of their reserve was ceded to the United States.

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LAND SALES.

As an example of the manner in which land speculators were treated by the early Indianians, we cite the following instances from Cox's "Recollections of the Wabash Valley."

At Crawfordsville, Dec. 24, 1824, many parties were present from the eastern and southern portions of the State, as well as from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and even Pennsylvania, to attend a land sale. There was but little bidding against each other. The settlers, or "squatters," as they were called by the speculators, had arranged matters among themselves to their general satisfaction. If, upon comparing numbers, it appeared that two were after the same tract of land, one would ask the other what he would take not to bid against him; if neither would consent to be bought off they would retire and cast lots, and the lucky one would enter the tract at Congress price, $1.25 an acre, and the other would enter the second choice on his list. If a speculator made a bid, or showed a disposition to take a settler's claim from him, he soon saw the white of a score of eyes glaring at him, and he would "crawfish" out of the crowd at the first opportunity.

The settlers made it definitely known to foreign capitalists that they would enter the tracts of land they had settled upon before allowing the latter to come in with their speculations. The land was sold in tiers of townships, beginning at the southern part of the district and continuing north until all had been offered at public sale. This plan was persisted in, although it kept many on the ground for several days waiting, who desired to purchase land in the northern part of the district.

In 1827 a regular Indian scare was gotten up to keep speculators away for a short time. A man who owned a claim on Tippecanoe river, near Pretty prairie, fearing that some one of the numerous land hunters constantly scouring the country might enter the land he had settled upon before he could raise the money to buy it, and seeing one day a cavalcade of land hunters riding toward where his land lay, mounted his horse and darted off at full speed to meet them, swinging his hat and shouting at the top of his voice, "Indians! Indians! the woods are full of Indians,

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murdering and scalping all before them!" They paused a moment, but as the terrified horseman still urged his jaded animal and cried, "Help! Longlois, Cicots, help!" they turned and fled like a troop of retreating cavalry, hastening to the thickest settlements and giving the alarm, which spread like fire among stubble until the whole frontier region was shocked with the startling cry. The squatter who fabricated the story and started this false alarm took a circuitous route home that evening, and while others were busy building temporary block-houses and rubbing up their guns to meet the Indians, he was quietly gathering up money and slipped down to Crawfordsville and entered his land, chuckling to himself, "There's a Yankee trick for you, done up by a Hoosier."

HARMONY COMMUNITY.

In 1814 a society of Germans under Frederick Rappe, who had originally come from Wirtemberg, Germany, and more recently from Pennsylvania, founded a settlement on the Wabash about 50 miles above its mouth. They were industrious, frugal and honest Lutherans. They purchased a large quantity of land and laid off a town, to which they gave the name of "Harmony," afterward called "New Harmony." They erected a church and a public school-house, opened farms, planted orchards and vineyards, built flouring mills, established a house of public entertainment, a public store, and carried on all the arts of peace with skill and regularity. Their property was "in common," according to the custom of ancient Christians at Jerusalem, but the governing power, both temporal and spiritual, was vested in Frederick Rappe, the elder, who was regarded as the founder of the society. By the year 1821 the society numbered about 900. Every individual of proper age contributed his proper share of labor. There were neither spendthrifts, idlers nor drunkards, and during the whole 17 years of their sojourn in America there was not a single lawsuit among them. Every controversy arising among them was settled by arbitration, explanation and compromise before sunset of the day, literally according to the injunction of the apostle of the New Testament.

About 1825 the town of Harmony and a considerable quantity of land adjoining was sold to Robert Owen, father of David Dale Owen, the State Geologist, and of Robert Dale Owen, of later notoriety. He was a radical philosopher from Scotland, who had become distinguished for his philanthropy and opposition to

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Christianity. He charged the latter with teaching false notions regarding human responsibility—notions which have since been clothed in the language of physiology, mental philosophy, etc. Said he:

"That which has hitherto been called wickedness in our fellow men has proceeded from one of two distinct causes, or from some combination of those causes. They are what are termed bad or wicked,

"1. Because they are born with faculties or propensities which render them more liable, under the same circumstances, than other men, to commit such actions as are usually denominated wicked; or,

"2. Because they have been placed by birth or other events in particular countries,—have been influenced from infancy by parents, playmates and others, and have been surrounded by those circumstances which gradually and necessarily trained them in the habits and sentiments called wicked; or,

"3. They have become wicked in consequence of some particular combination of these causes.

"If it should be asked, Whence then has wickedness proceeded? I reply, Solely from the ignorance of our forefathers.

"Every society which exists at present, as well as every society which history records, has been formed and governed on a belief in the following notions, assumed as first principles:

"1. That it is in the power of every individual to form his own character. Hence the various systems called by the name of religion, codes of law, and punishments; hence, also, the angry passions entertained by individuals and nations toward each other.

"2. That the affections are at the command of the individual. Hence insincerity and degradation of character; hence the miseries of domestic life, and more than one-half of all the crimes of mankind.

"3. That it is necessary a large portion of mankind should exist in ignorance and poverty in order to secure to the remaining part such a degree of happiness as they now enjoy. Hence a system of counteraction in the pursuits of men, a general opposition among individuals to the interests of each other, and the necessary effects of such a system,—ignorance, poverty and vice.

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THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the administration of Gov. Whitcomb the war with Mexico occurred, which resulted in annexing to the United States vast tracts of land in the south and west. Indiana contributed her full ratio to the troops in that war, and with a remarkable spirit of promptness and patriotism adopted all measures to sustain the general Government. These new acquisitions of territory re-opened the discussion of the slavery question, and Governor Whitcomb expressed his opposition to a further extension of the "national sin."

The causes which led to a declaration of war against Mexico in 1846, must be sought for as far back as the year 1830, when the present State of Texas formed a province of New and Independent Mexico. During the years immediately preceding 1830, Moses Austin, of Connecticut, obtained a liberal grant of lands from the established Government, and on his death his son was treated in an equally liberal manner. The glowing accounts rendered by Austin, and the vivid picture of Elysian fields drawn by visiting journalists, soon resulted in the influx of a large tide of immigrants, nor did the movement to the Southwest cease until 1830. The Mexican province held a prosperous population, comprising 10,000 American citizens. The rapacious Government of the Mexicans looked with greed and jealousy upon their eastern province, and, under the presidency of Gen. Santa Anna, enacted such measures, both unjust and oppressive, as would meet their design of goading the people of Texas on to revolution, and thus afford an opportunity for the infliction of punishment upon subjects whose only crime was industry and its accompaniment, prosperity. Precisely in keeping with the course pursued by the British toward the colonists of the Eastern States in the last century, Santa Anna's Government met the remonstrances of the colonists of Texas with threats; and they, secure in their consciousness of right quietly issued their declaration of independence, and proved its literal meaning on the field of Gonzales in 1835, having with a force of

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500 men forced the Mexican army of 1,000 to fly for refuge to their strongholds. Battle after battle followed, bringing victory always to the Colonists, and ultimately resulting in the total rout of the Mexican army and the evacuation of Texas. The routed army after a short term of rest reorganized, and reappeared in the Territory, 8,000 strong. On April 21, a division of this large force under Santa Anna encountered the Texans under General Samuel Houston on the banks of the San Jacinto, and though Houston could only oppose 800 men to the Mexican legions, the latter were driven from the field,nor could they reform their scattered ranks until their General was captured next day and forced to sign the declaration of 1835. The signature of Santa Anna, though ignored by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and consequently left unratified on the part of Mexico, was effected in so much, that after the second defeat of the army of that Republic all the hostilities of an important nature ceased, the Republic of Texas was recognized by the powers, and subsequently became an integral part of the United States, July 4, 1846. At this period General Herrera was president of Mexico. He was a man of peace, of common sense, and very patriotic; and he thus entertained, or pretended to entertain, the great neighboring Republic in high esteem. For this reason he grew unpopular with his people, and General Paredes was called to the presidential chair, which he continued to occupy until the breaking out of actual hostilities with the United States, when Gen. Santa Anna was elected thereto.

President Polk, aware of the state of feeling in Mexico, ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor, in command of the troops in the Southwest, to proceed to Texas, and post himself as near to the Mexican border as he deemed prudent. At the same time an American squadron was dispatched to the vicinity, in the Gulf of Mexico. In November, General Taylor had taken his position at Corpus Christi, a Texan settlement on a bay of the same name, with about 4,000 men. On the 13th of January, 1846, the President ordered him to advance with his forces to the Rio Grande; accordingly he proceeded, and in March stationed himself on the north bank of that river, within cannon-shot of the Mexican town of Matamoras. Here he hastily erected a fortress, called Fort Brown. The territory lying between the river Nueces and the Rio Grande river, about 120 miles in width, was claimed both by Texas and Mexico; according to the latter, therefore, General Taylor had actually invaded her Territory, and had thus committed an open

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act of war. On the 26th of April, the Mexican General, Ampudia, gave notice to this effect to General Taylor, and on the same day a party of American dragoons, sixty-three in number, being on the north side of the Rio Grande, were attacked, and, after the loss of sixteen men killed and wounded, were forced to surrender. Their commander, Captain Thornton, only escaped. The Mexican forces had now crossed the river above Matamoras and were supposed to meditate an attack on Point Isabel, where Taylor had established a depot of supplies for his army. On the 1st of May, this officer left a small number of troops at Fort Brown, and marched with his chief forces, twenty-three hundred men, to the defense of Point Isabel. Having garrisoned this place, he set out on his return. On the 8th of May, about noon, he met the Mexican army, six thousand strong, drawn up in battle array, on the prairie near Palo Alto. The Americans at once advanced to the attack, and, after an action of five hours, in which their artillery was very effective, drove the enemy before them, and encamped upon the field. The Mexican loss was about one hundred killed; that of the Americans, four killed and forty wounded. Major Ringgold, of the artillery, an officer of great merit, was mortally wounded. The next day, as the Americans advanced, they again met the enemy in a strong position near Resaca de la Palma, three miles from Fort Brown. An action commenced, and was fiercely contested, the artillery on both sides being served with great vigor. At last the Mexicans gave way, and fled in confusion, General de la Vega having fallen into the hands of the Americans. They also abandoned their guns and a large quantity of ammunition to the victors. The remaining Mexican soldiers speedily crossed the Rio Grande, and the next day the Americans took up their position at Fort Brown. This little fort, in the absence of General Taylor, had gallantly sustained an almost uninterrupted attack of several days from the Mexican batteries of Matamoras.

When the news of the capture of Captain Thornton's party was spread over the United States, it produced great excitement. The President addressed a message to Congress, then in session, declaring "that war with Mexico existed by her own act;" and that body, May, 1846, placed ten millions of dollars at the President's disposal, and authorized him to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers. A great part of the summer of 1846 was spent in preparation for the war, it being resolved to invade Mexico at several points. In pursuance of this plan, General Taylor, who had taken

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possession of Matamoras, abandoned by the enemy in May, marched northward in the enemy's country in August, and on the 19th of September he appeared before Monterey, capital of the Mexican State of New Leon. His army, after having garrisoned several places along his route, amounted to six thousand men. The attack began on the 21st, and after a succession of assaults, during the period of four days, the Mexicans capitulated, leaving the town in possession of the Americans. In October, General Taylor terminated an armistice into which he had entered with the Mexican General, and again commenced offensive operations. Various towns and fortresses of the enemy now rapidly fell into our possession. In November, Saltillo, the capital of the State of Coahuila was occupied by the division of General Worth; in December, General Patterson took possession of Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and nearly at the same period, Commodore Perry captured the fort of Tampico. Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, with the whole territory of the State had been subjugated by General Harney, after a march of one thousand miles through the wilderness. Events of a startling character had taken place at still earlier dates along the Pacific coast. On the 4th of July, Captain Fremont, having repeatedly defeated superior Mexican forces with the small band under his command, declared California independent of Mexico. Other important places in this region had yielded to the American naval force, and in August, 1846, the whole of California was in the undisputed occupation of the Americans.

The year 1847 opened with still more brilliant victories on the part of our armies. By the drawing off of a large part of General Taylor's troops for a meditated attack on Vera Cruz, he was left with a comparatively small force to meet the great body of Mexican troops, now marching upon him, under command of the celebrated Santa Anna, who had again become President of Mexico.

Ascertaining the advance of this powerful army, twenty thousand strong, and consisting of the best of the Mexican soldiers, General Taylor took up his position at Buena Vista, a valley a few miles from Saltillo. His whole troops numbered only four thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, and here, on the 23d of February, he was vigorously attacked by the Mexicans. The battle was very severe, and continued nearly the whole day, when the Mexicans fled from the field in disorder, with a loss of nearly two thousand men. Santa Anna speedily withdrew, and thus abandoned the region of

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the Rio Grande to the complete occupation of our troops. This left our forces at liberty to prosecute the grand enterprise of the campaign, the capture of the strong town of Vera Cruz, with its renowned castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. On the 9th of March, 1847, General Scott landed near the city with an army of twelve thousand men, and on the 18th commenced an attack. For four days and nights an almost incessant shower of shot and shells was poured upon the devoted town, while the batteries of the castle and the city replied with terrible energy. At last, as the Americans were preparing for an assault, the Governor of the city offered to surrender, and on the 26th the American flag floated triumphantly from the walls of the castle and the city. General Scott now prepared to march upon the city of Mexico, the capital of the country, situated two hundred miles in the interior, and approached only through a series of rugged passes and mountain fastnesses, rendered still more formidable by several strong fortresses. On the 8th of April the army commenced their march. At Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna had posted himself with fifteen thousand men. On the 18th the Americans began the daring attack, and by midday every intrenchment of the enemy had been carried. The loss of the Mexicans in this remarkable battle, besides one thousand killed and wounded, was three thousand prisoners, forty-three pieces of cannon, five thousand stand of arms, and all their amunitions and materials of war. The loss of the Americans was four hundred and thirty-one in killed and wounded. The next day our forces advanced, and, capturing fortress after fortress, came on the 18th of August within ten miles of Mexico, a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, and situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the world. On the 20th they attacked and carried the strong batteries of Contreras, garrisoned by 7,000 men, in an impetuous assault, which lasted but seventeen minutes. On the same day an attack was made by the Americans on the fortified post of Churubusco, four miles northeast of Contreras. Here nearly the entire Mexican army—more than 20,000 in number—were posted; but they were defeated at every point, and obliged to seek a retreat in the city, or the still remaining fortress of Chapultepec. While preparations were being made on the 21st by General Scott, to level his batteries against the city, prior to summoning it to surrender, he received propositions from the enemy, which terminated in an armistice. This ceased on the 7th of September. On the 8th the outer defense of Chapultepec was successfully

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stormed by General Worth, though he lost one-fourth of his men in the desperate struggle. The castle of Chapultepec, situated on an abrupt and rocky eminence, 150 feet above the surrounding country, presented a most formidable object of attack. On the 12th, however, the batteries were opened against it, and on the next day the citadel was carried by storm. The Mexicans still struggled along the great causeway leading to the city, as the Americans advanced, but before nightfal a part of our army was within the gates of the city. Santa Anna and the officers of the Government fled, and the next morning, at seven o'clock, the flag of the Americans floated from the national palace of Mexico. This conquest of the capital was the great and final achievement of the war. The Mexican republic was in fact prostrate, her sea-coast and chief cities being in the occupation of our troops. On the 2d of February, 1848, terms of peace were agreed upon by the American commissioner and the Mexican Government, this treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress on the 30th of May following, and by the United States soon after. President Polk proclaimed peace on the 4th of July, 1848. In the preceding sketch we have given only a mere outline of the war with Mexico. We have necessarily passed over many interesting events, and have not even named many of our soldiers who performed gallant and important services. General Taylor's successful operations in the region of the Rio Grande were duly honored by the people of the United States, by bestowing upon him the Presidency. General Scott's campaign, from the attack on Vera Cruz, to the surrender of the city of Mexico, was far more remarkable, and, in a military point of view, must be considered as one of the most brilliant of modern times. It is true the Mexicans are not to be ranked with the great nations of the earth; with a population of seven or eight millions, they have little more than a million of the white race, the rest being half-civilized Indians and mestizos, that is, those of mixed blood. Their government is inefficient, and the people divided among themselves. Their soldiers often fought bravely, but they were badly officered. While, therefore, we may consider the conquest of so extensive and populous a country, in so short a time, and attended with such constant superiority even to the greater numbers of the enemy, as highly gratifying evidence of the courage and capacity of our army, still we must not, in judging of our achievements, fail to consider the real weakness of the nation whom we vanquished.

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One thing we may certainly dwell upon with satisfaction—the admirable example, not only as a soldier, but as a man, set by our commander, Gen. Scott, who seems, in the midst of war and the ordinary license of the camp, always to have preserved the virtue, kindness, and humanity belonging to a state of peace. These qualities secured to him the respect, confidence and good-will even of the enemy he had conquered. Among the Generals who effectually aided General Scott in this remarkable campaign, we must not omit to mention the names of Generals Wool, Twiggs, Shields, Worth, Smith, and Quitman, who generally added to the high qualities of soldiers the still more estimable characteristics of good men. The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo stipulated that the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande should belong to the United States, and it now forms a part of Texas, as has been already stated; that the United States should assume and pay the debts due from Mexico to American citizens, to the amount of $3,500,000; and that, in consideration of the sum of $15,000,000 to be paid by the United States to Mexico, the latter should relinquish to the former the whole of New Mexico and Upper California.

The soldiers of Indiana who served in this war were formed into five regiments of volunteers, numbered respectively, 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th. The fact that companies of the three first-named regiments served at times with the men of Illinois, the New York volunteers, the Palmettos of South Carolina, and United States marines, under Gen. James Shields, makes for them a history; because the campaigns of the Rio Grande and Chihuahua, the siege of Vera Cruz, the desperate encounter at Cerro Gordo, the tragic contests in the valley, at Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the planting of the stars and stripes upon every turret and spire within the conquered city of Mexico, were all carried out by the gallant troops under the favorite old General, and consequently each of them shared with him in the glories attached to such exploits. The other regiments under Cols. Gorman and Lane participated in the contests of the period under other commanders. The 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, comprising ten companies, was formally organized at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Capt. R. C. Gatlin, June 15, 1847, and on the 16th elected Major Willis A. Gorman, of the 3rd Regiment, to the Colonelcy; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. McCoy, Major. On the 27th of June the regiment left Jeffersonville for the front, and

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subsequently was assigned to Brigadier-General Lane's command, which then comprised a battery of five pieces from the 3rd Regiment U. S. Artillery; a battery of two pieces from the 2nd Regiment U. S. Rrtillery, the 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and the 4th Regiment of Ohio, with a squadron of mounted Louisianians and detachments of recruits for the U. S. army. The troops of this brigade won signal honors at Passo de Ovegas, August 10, 1847; National Bridge, on the 12th; Cerro Gordo, on the 15th; Las Animas, on the 19th, under Maj. F. T. Lally, of General Lane's staff, and afterward under Lane, directly, took a very prominent part in the siege of Puebla, which began on the 15th of September and terminated on the 12th of October. At Atlixco, October 19th; Tlascala, November 10th; Matamoras and Pass Galajara, November 23rd and 24th; Guerrilla Ranche, December 5th; Napaloncan, December 10th, the Indiana volunteers of the 4th Regiment performed gallant service, and carried the campaign into the following year, representing their State at St. Martin's, February 27, 1848; Cholula, March 26th; Matacordera, February 19th; Sequalteplan, February 25th; and on the cessation of hostilities reported at Madison, Indiana, for discharge, July 11, 1848; while the 5th Indiana Regiment, under Col. J. H. Lane, underwent a similar round of duty during its service with other brigades, and gained some celebrity at Vera Cruz, Churubusco and with the troops of Illinois under Gen. Shields at Chapultepec.

This war cost the people of the United States sixty-six millions of dollars. This very large amount was not paid away for the attainment of mere glory; there was something else at stake, and this something proved to be a country larger and more fertile than the France of the Napoleons, and more steady and sensible than the France of the Republic. It was the defense of the great Lone Star State, the humiliation and chastisement of a quarrelsome neighbor.

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SLAVERY.

We have already referred to the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, and Indiana Territory by the ordinance of 1787; to the imperfection in the execution of this ordinance and the troubles which the authorities encountered; and the complete establishment of the principles of freedom on the organization of the State. The next item of significance in this connection is the following language in the message of Gov. Ray to the Legislature of 1828: "Since our last separation, while we have witnessed with anxious solicitude the belligerent operations of another hemisphere, the cross contending against the crescent, and the prospect of a general rupture among the legitimates of other quarters of the globe, our attention has been arrested by proceedings in our own country truly dangerous to liberty, seriously premeditated, and disgraceful to its authors if agitated only to tamper with the American people. If such experiments as we see attempted in certain deluded quarters do not fall with a burst of thunder upon the heads of their seditious projectors, then indeed the Republic has begun to experience the days of its degeneracy. The union of these States is the people's only sure charter for their liberties and independence. Dissolve it and each State will soon be in a condition as deplorable as Alexander's conquered countries after they were divided amongst his victorious military captains."

In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Legislature of 1850, a block of native marble was procured and forwarded to Washington, to be placed in the monument then in the course of erection at the National Capital in memory of George Washington. In the absence of any legislative instruction concerning the inscription upon this emblem of Indiana's loyalty, Gov. Wright ordered the following words to be inscribed upon it: INDIANA KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NOTHING BUT THE UNION. Within a dozen years thereafter this noble State demonstrated to the world her loyalty to the Union and the principles of freedom by the sacrifice of blood and treasure which she made. In keeping with this sentiment Gov. Wright indorsed the compromise measures of Congress on the slavery question, remarking in his message that "Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of Southern destiny, nor yet of

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SCENE ON THE WABASH RIVER.

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Northern destiny: she plants herself on the basis of the Constitution and takes her stand in the ranks of American destiny."

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

At the session of the Legislature in January, 1869, the subject of ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, allowing negro suffrage, came up with such persistency that neither party dared to undertake any other business lest it be checkmated in some way, and being at a dead lock on this matter, they adjourned in March without having done much important business. The Democrats, as well as a portion of the conservative Republicans, opposed its consideration strongly on the ground that it would be unfair to vote on the question until the people of the State had had an opportunity of expressing their views at the polls; but most of the Republicans resolved to push the measure through, while the Democrats resolved to resign in a body and leave the Legislature without a quorum. Accordingly, on March 4, 17 Senators and 36 Representatives resigned, leaving both houses without a quorum.

As the early adjournment of the Legislature left the benevolent institutions of the State unprovided for, the Governor convened that body in extra session as soon as possible, and after the necessary appropriations were made, on the 19th of May the fifteenth amendment came up; but in anticipation of this the Democratic members had all resigned and claimed that there was no quorum present. There was a quorum, however, of Senators in office, though some of them refused to vote, declaring that they were no longer Senators; but the president of that body decided that as he had not been informed of their resignation by the Governor, they were still members. A vote was taken and the ratifying resolution was adopted. When the resolution came up in the House, the chair decided that, although the Democratic members had resigned, there was a quorum of the *de facto* members present, and the House proceeded to pass the resolution. This decision of the chair was afterward sustained by the Supreme Court.

At the next regular session of the Legislature, in 1871, the Democrats undertook to repeal the ratification, and the Republican members resigned to prevent it. The Democrats, as the Republicans did on the previous occasion, proceeded to pass their resolution of repeal; but while the process was under way, before the House Committee had time to report on the matter, 34 Republican members resigned, thereby preventing its passage and putting a stop to further legislation.

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INDIANA IN THE WAR.

The events of the earlier years of this State have been reviewed down to that period in the nation's history when the Republic demanded a first sacrifice from the newly erected States; to the time when the very safety of the glorious heritage, bequeathed by the fathers as a rich legacy, was threatened with a fate worse than death —a life under laws that harbored the slave—a civil defiance of the first principles of the Constitution.

Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism, and register itself on the national roll of honor, even as she was among the first to join in that song of joy which greeted a Republic made doubly glorious within a century by the dual victory which won liberty for itself, and next bestowed the precious boon upon the colored slave.

The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for the uprising of the State. The news of the calamity was flashed to Indianapolis on the 14th of April, 1861, and early the next morning the electric wire brought the welcome message to Washington:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,
INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1861.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States*:—On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, ten thousand men.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

This may be considered the first official act of Governor Morton, who had just entered on the duties of his exalted position. The State was in an almost helpless condition, and yet the faith of the "War Governor" was prophetic, when, after a short consultation with the members of the Executive Council, he relied on the fidelity of ten thousand men and promised their services to the Protectorate at Washington. This will be more apparent when the military condition of the State at the beginning of 1861 is considered. At that time the armories contained less than five hundred stand of serviceable small arms, eight pieces of cannon which might be useful in a museum of antiquities, with sundry weapons which would merely do credit to the aborigines of one hundred years ago. The financial condition of the State was even worse than the military.

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The sum of $10,368.58 in trust funds was the amount of cash in the hands of the Treasurer, and this was, to all intents and purposes unavailable to meet the emergency, since it could not be devoted to the military requirements of the day. This state of affairs was dispiriting in the extreme, and would doubtless have militated against the ultimate success of any other man than Morton; yet he overleaped every difficulty, nor did the fearful realization of Floyd's treason, discovered during his visit to Washington, damp his indomitable courage and energy, but with rare persistence he urged the claims of his State, and for his exertions was requited with an order for five thousand muskets. The order was not executed until hostilities were actually entered upon, and consequently for some days succeeding the publication of the President's proclamation the people labored under a feeling of terrible anxiety mingled with uncertainty, amid the confusion which followed the criminal negligence that permitted the disbandment of the magnificent *corps d' armee* (51,000 men) of 1832 two years later in 1834. Great numbers of the people maintained their equanamity with the result of beholding within a brief space of time every square mile of their State represented by soldiers prepared to fight to the bitter end in defense of cherished institutions, and for the extension of the principle of human liberty to all States and classes within the limits of the threatened Union. This, their zeal, was not animated by hostility to the slave holders of the Southern States, but rather by a fraternal spirit, akin to that which urges the eldest brother to correct the persistent follies of his juniors, and thus lead them from crime to the maintenance of family honor; in this correction, to draw them away from all that was cruel, diabolical and inhuman in the Republic, to all that is gentle, holy and sublime therein. Many of the raw troops were not only unimated by a patriotic feeling, but also by that beautiful idealization of the poet, who in his unconscious Republicanism, said:

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned
No: dear as freedom is—and, in my heart's
Just estimation, prized above all price—
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him."

Thus animated, it is not a matter for surprise to find the first call to arms issued by the President, and calling for 75,000 men,

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answered nobly by the people of Indiana. The quota of troops to be furnished by the State on the first call was 4,683 men for three years' service from April 15, 1860. On the 16th of April, Governor Morton issued his proclamation calling on all citizens of the State, who had the welfare of the Republic at heart, to organize themselves into six regiments in defense of their rights, and in opposition to the varied acts of rebellion, charged by him against the Southern Confederates. To this end, the Hon. Lewis Wallace, a soldier of the Mexican campaign was appointed Adjutant-General, Col. Thomas A. Morris of the United States Military Academy, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, a merchant of Indianapolis, Commissary-General. These general officers converted the grounds and buildings of the State Board of Agriculture into a military headquarters, and designated the position Camp Morton, as the beginning of the many honors which were to follow the popular Governor throughout his future career. Now the people, imbued with confidence in their Government and leaders, rose to the grandeur of American freemen, and with an enthusiasm never equaled hitherto, flocked to the standard of the nation; so that within a few days (19th April) 2,400 men were ranked beneath their regimental banners, until as the official report testifies, the anxious question, passing from mouth to mouth, was, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Indiana was about to monopolize the honors of the period, and place the 75,000 men demanded of the Union by the President, at his disposition. Even now under the genial sway of guaranteed peace, the features of Indiana's veterans flush with righteous pride when these days—remembrances of heroic sacrifice—are named, and freemen, still unborn, will read their history only to be blessed and glorified in the possession of such truly, noble progenitors. Nor were the ladies of the State unmindful of their duties. Everywhere they partook of the general enthusiasm, and made it practical so far as in their power, by embroidering and presenting standards and regimental colors, organizing aid and relief societies, and by many other acts of patriotism and humanity inherent in the high nature of woman.

During the days set apart by the military authorities for the organization of the regiments, the financiers of the State were engaged in the reception of munificent grants of money from private citizens, while the money merchants within and without the State offered large loans to the recognized Legislature without even imposing a condition of payment. This most practical generosity

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strengthened the hands of the Executive, and within a very few days Indiana had passed the crucial test, recovered some of her military prestige lost in 1834, and so was prepared to vie with the other and wealthier States in making sacrifices for the public welfare.

On the 20th of April, Messrs, I. S. Dobbs and Alvis D. Gall received their appointments as Medical Inspectors of the Division, while Major T. J. Wood arrived at headquarters from Washington to receive the newly organized regiments into the service of the Union. At the moment this formal proceeding took place, Morton, unable to restrain the patriotic ardor of the people, telegraphed to the capitol that he could place six regiments of infantry at the disposal of the General Government within six days, if such a proceeding were acceptable; but in consequence of the wires being cut between the State and Federal capitols, no answer came. Taking advantage of the little doubt which may have had existence in regard to future action in the matter and in the absence of general orders, he gave expression to an intention of placing the volunteers in camp, and in his message to the Legislature, who assembled three days later, he clearly laid down the principle of immediate action and strong measures, recommending a vote of $1,000,000 for the reorganization of the volunteers, for the purchase of arms and supplies, and for the punishment of treason. The message was received most enthusiastically. The assembly recognized the great points made by the Governor, and not only yielded to them *in toto*, but also made the following grand appropriations:

General military purposes	$1,000,000
Purchase of arms	500,000
Contingent military expenses	100,000
Organization and support of militia for two years	140,000

These appropriations, together with the laws enacted during the session of the Assembly, speak for the men of Indiana. The celerity with which these laws were put in force, the diligince and economy exercised by the officers, entrusted with their administration, and that systematic genius, under which all the machinery of Government seemed to work in harmony,—all, all, tended to make for the State a spring-time of noble deeds, when seeds might be cast along her fertile fields and in the streets of her villages of industry to grow up at once and blossom in the ray of fame, and after to bloom throughout the ages. Within three days after the opening of the extra session of the Legislature (27th April) six new regiments were organized, and commissioned for three months' service. These reg-

iments, notwithstanding the fact that the first six regiments were already mustered into the general service, were known as "The First Brigade, Indiana Volunteers," and with the simple object of making the way of the future student of a brilliant history clear, were numbered respectively

Sixth Regiment, commanded by Col. T. T. Crittenden.
Seventh " " " " Ebenezer Dumont.
Eighth " " " " W. P. Benton.
Ninth " " " " R. H. Milroy.
Tenth " " " " T. T. Reynolds.
Eleventh " " " " Lewis Wallace.

The idea of these numbers was suggested by the fact that the military representation of Indiana in the Mexican Campaign was one brigade of five regiments, and to observe consecutiveness the regiments comprised in the first division of volunteers were thus numbered, and the entire force placed under Brigadier General T. A. Morris, with the following staff: John Love, Major; Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp; and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant General. To follow the fortunes of these volunteers through all the vicissitudes of war would prove a special work; yet their valor and endurance during their first term of service deserved a notice of even more value than that of the historian, since a commander's opinion has to be taken as the basis upon which the chronicler may expatiate. Therefore the following dispatch, dated from the headquarters of the Army of Occupation, Beverly Camp, W. Virginia, July 21, 1861, must be taken as one of the first evidences of their utility and valor:—

"GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Indiana*

GOVERNOR:—I have directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis, there to be mustered out and reorganized for three years' service.

I cannot permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that but a short time will elapse before I have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field. * * * * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. A.

On the return of the troops to Indianapolis, July 29, Brigadier Morris issued a lengthy, logical and well-deserved congratulatory address, from which one paragraph may be extracted to characterize

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the whole. After passing a glowing eulogium on their military qualities and on that unexcelled gallantry displayed at Laurel Hill, Phillipi and Carrick's Ford, he says:—

"Soldiers! You have now returned to the friends whose prayers went with you to the field of strife. They welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors. May your future career be as your past has been,—honorable to yourselves and serviceable to your country."

The six regiments forming Morris' brigade, together with one composed of the surplus volunteers, for whom there was no regiment in April, now formed a division of seven regiments, all reorganized for three years' service, between the 20th August and 20th September, with the exception of the new or 12th, which was accepted for one year's service from May 11th, under command of Colonel John M. Wallace, and reorganized May 17, 1862, for three years' service under Col. W. H. Link, who, with 172 officers and men, received their mortal wounds during the Richmond (Kentucky) engagement, three months after its reorganization.

The 13TH REGIMENT, under Col. Jeremiah Sullivan, was mustered into the United States in 1861 and joined Gen. McClellan's command at Rich Mountain on the 10th July. The day following it was present under Gen. Rosencrans and lost eight men killed; three successive days it was engaged under Gen. I. I. Reynolds, and won its laurels at Cheat Mountain summit, where it participated in the decisive victory over Gen. Lee.

The 14TH REGIMENT, organized in 1861 for one year's service, and reorganized on the 7th of June at Terre Haute for three years' service. Commanded by Col. Kimball and showing a muster roll of 1,134 men, it was one of the finest, as it was the first, three years' regiment organized in the State, with varying fortunes attached to its never ending round of duty from Cheat Mountain, September, 1861, to Morton's Ford in 1864, and during the movement South in May of that year to the last of its labors, the battle of Cold Harbor.

The 15TH REGIMENT, reorganized at La Fayette 14th June, 1861, under Col. G. D. Wagner, moved on Rich Mountain on the 11th of July in time to participate in the complete rout of the enemy. On the promotion of Col. Wagner, Lieutenant-Col. G. A. Wood became Colonel of the regiment, November, 1862, and during the first days of January, 1863, took a distinguished part in the severe action of Stone River. From this period down to the battle of Mission Ridge it was in a series of destructive engagements, and was,

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after enduring terrible hardships, ordered to Chattanooga, and thence to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out the 18th June, 1864,—four days after the expiration of its term of service.

The 16TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. P. A. Hackleman at Richmond for one year's service, after participating in many minor military events, was mustered out at Washington, D.C., on the 14th of May, 1862. Col. Hackleman was killed at the battle of Iuka, and Lieutenant-Col. Thomas I. Lucas succeeded to the command. It was reorganized at Indianapolis for three years' service, May 27, 1862, and took a conspicuous part in all the brilliant engagements of the war down to June, 1865, when it was mustered out at New Orleans. The survivors, numbering 365 rank and file, returned to Indianapolis the 10th of July amid the rejoicing of the populace.

The 17TH REGIMENT was mustered into service at Indianapolis the 12th of June, 1861, for three years, under Col. Hascall, who on being promoted Brigadier General in March, 1862, left the Colonelcy to devolve on Lieutenant Colonel John T. Wilder. This regiment participated in the many exploits of Gen. Reynold's army from Green Brier in 1862, to Macon in 1865, under Gen. Wilson. Returning to Indianapolis the 16th of August, in possession of a brilliant record, the regiment was disbanded.

The 18TH REGIMENT, under Colonel Thomas Pattison, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 16th of August, 1861. Under Gen. Pope it gained some distinction at Blackwater, and succeeded in retaining a reputation made there, by its gallantry at Pea Ridge, February, 1862, down to the moment when it planted the regimental flag on the arsenal of Augusta, Georgia, where it was disbanded August 28, 1865.

The 19TH REGIMENT, mustered into three years' service at the State capital July 29, 1861, was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and reported its arrival at Washington, August 9. Two days later it took part in the battle of Lewinsville, under Colonel Solomon Meredith. Occupying Falls Church in September, 1861, it continued to maintain a most enviable place of honor on the military roll until its consolidation with the 20th Regiment, October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant Colonel.

The 20TH REGIMENT of La Fayette was organized in July, 1861, mustered into three years' service at Indianapolis on the 22d of the same month, and reached the front at Cockeysville, Maryland, twelve days later. Throughout all its brilliant actions from Hatteras Bank, on the 4th of October, to Clover Hill, 9th of April, 1865,

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including the saving of the United States ship *Congress*, at Newport News, it added daily some new name to its escutcheon. This regiment was mustered out at Louisville in July, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis was welcomed by the great war Governor of their State.

The 21st Regiment was mustered into service under Colonel I. W. McMillan, July 24, 1861, and reported at the front the third day of August. It was the first regiment to enter New Orleans. The fortunes of this regiment were as varied as its services, so that its name and fame, grown from the blood shed by its members, are destined to live and flourish. In December, 1863, the regiment was reorganized, and on the 19th February, 1864, many of its veterans returned to their State, where Morton received them with that spirit of proud gratitude which he was capable of showing to those who deserve honor for honors won.

The 22d Regiment, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, left Indianapolis the 15th of August, and was attached to Fremont's Corps at St. Louis on the 17th. From the day it moved to the support of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, to the last victory, won under General Sherman at Bentonville, on the 19th of March, 1865, it gained a high military reputation. After the fall of Johnston's southern army, this regiment was mustered out, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 16th June.

The 23d Battalion, commanded by Colonel W. L. Sanderson, was mustered in at New Albany, the 29th July, 1861, and moved to the front early in August. From its unfortunate marine experiences before Fort Henry to Bentonville it won unusual honors, and after its disbandment at Louisville, returned to Indianapolis July 24, 1865, where Governor Morton and General Sherman reviewed and complimented the gallant survivors.

The 24th Battalion, under Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, was mustered at Vincennes the 31st of July, 1861. Proceeding immediately to the front it joined Fremont's command, and participated under many Generals in important affairs during the war. Three hundred and ten men and officers returned to their State in August, 1865, and were received with marked honors by the people and Executive.

The 25th Regiment, of Evansville mustered into service there for three years under Col. J. C. Veatch, arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of August, 1861. During the war this regiment was present at 18 battles and skirmishes, sustaining therein a loss of 352 men

and officers. Mustered out at Louisville, July 17, 1865, it returned to Indianapolis on the 21st amid universal rejoicing.

The 26TH BATTALION, under W. M. Wheatley, left Indianapolis for the front the 7th of September, 1861, and after a brilliant campaign under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith, may be said to disband the 18th of September, 1865, when the non-veterans and recruits were reviewed by Morton at the State capital.

The 27th REGIMENT, under Col. Silas Colgrove, moved from Indianapolis to Washington City, September 15th, 1861, and in October was allied to Gen. Banks' army. From Winchester Heights, the 9th of March 1862, through all the affairs of General Sherman's campaign, it acted a gallant and faithful part, and was disbanded immediately after returning to their State.

The 28TH OR 1ST CAVALRY was mustered into service at Evansville on the 20th of August, 1861, under Col. Conrad Baker. From the skirmish at Ironton, on the 12th of September, wherein three companies under Col. Gavin captured a position held by a few rebels, to the battle of the Wilderness, the First Cavalry performed prodigies of valor. In June and July, 1865, the troops were mustered out at Indianapolis.

The 29TH BATTALION of La Porte, under Col. J. F. Miller, left on the 5th of October, 1861, and reaching Camp Nevin, Kentucky, on the 9th, was allied to Rosseau's Brigade, serving with McCook's division at Shiloh, with Buell's army in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, with Rosencrans at Murfreesboro, at Decatur, Alabama, and at Dalton, Georgia. The Twenty-ninth won many laurels, and had its Colonel promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. This officer was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Col. D. M. Dunn.

The 30TH REGIMENT of Fort Wayne, under Col. Sion S. Bass, proceeded to the front *via* Indianapolis, and joined General Rosseau at Camp Nevin on the 9th of October, 1861. At Shiloh, Col. Bass received a mortal wound, and died a few days later at Paducah, leaving the Colonelcy to devolve upon Lieutenant-Col. J. B. Dodge. In October 1865, it formed a battalion of General Sheridan's army of observation in Texas.

The 31st REGIMENT, organized at Terre Haute, under Col. Charles Cruft, in September 1861, was mustered in, and left in a few days for Kentucky. Present at the reduction of Fort Donelson on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of February, 1862, its list of killed and wounded proves its desperate fighting qualities. The organization

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was subjected to many changes, but in all its phases maintained a fair fame won on many battle fields. Like the former regiment, it passed into Gen. Sheridan's Army of Observation, and held the district of Green Lake, Texas.

The 32D REGIMENT OF GERMAN INFANTRY, under Col. August Willich, organized at Indianapolis, mustered on the 24th of August, 1861, served with distinction throughout the campaign. Col. Willich was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. Henry Von Trebra commissioned to act, under whose command the regiment passed into General Sheridan's Army, holding the post of Salado Creek, until the withdrawal of the corps of observation in Texas.

The 33D REGIMENT of Indianapolis possesses a military history of no small proportions. The mere facts that it was mustered in under Col. John Coburn, the 16th of September, won a series of distinctions throughout the war district and was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865, taken with its name as one of the most powerful regiments engaged in the war, are sufficient here.

The 34TH BATTALION, organized at Anderson on the 16th September, 1861, under Col. Ashbury Steele, appeared among the investing battalions before New Madrid on the 30th of March, 1862. From the distinguished part it took in that siege, down to the 13th of May, 1865, when at Palmetto Ranche, near Palo Alto, it fought for hours against fearful odds the last battle of the war for the Union. Afterwards it marched 250 miles up the Rio Grande, and was the first regiment to reoccupy the position, so long in Southern hands, of Ringold barracks. In 1865 it garrisoned Beaconsville as part of the Army of Observation.

The 35TH OR FIRST IRISH REGIMENT, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 11th of December, 1861, under Col. John C. Walker. At Nashville, on the 22d of May, 1862, it was joined by the organized portion of the Sixty-first or Second Irish Regiment, and unassigned recruits. Col. Mullen now became Lieut.-Colonel of the 35th, and shortly after, its Colonel. From the pursuit of Gen. Bragg through Kentucky and the affair at Perryville on the 8th of October, 1862, to the terrible hand to hand combat at Kenesaw mountain, on the night of the 20th of June, 1864, and again from the conclusion of the Atlanta campaign to September, 1865, with Gen. Sheridan's army, when it was mustered out, it won for itself a name of reckless daring and unsurpassed gallantry.

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The 36TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. William Grose, mustered into service for three years on the 16th of September, 1861, went immediately to the front, and shared the fortunes of the Army of the Ohio until the 27th of February, 1862, when a forward movement led to its presence on the battle-field of Shiloh. Following up the honors won at Shiloh, it participated in some of the most important actions of the war, and was, in October, 1865, transferred to Gen. Sheridan's army. Col. Grose was promoted in 1864 to the position of Brigadier-General, and the Colonelcy devolved on Oliver H. P. Carey, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment.

The 37TH BATTALION, of Lawrenceburg, commanded by Col. Geo. W. Hazzard, organized the 18th of September, 1861, left for the seat of war early in October. From the eventful battle of Stone river, in December, 1862, to its participation in Sherman's march through Georgia, it gained for itself a splendid reputation. This regiment returned to, and was present at, Indianapolis, on the 30th of July, 1865, where a public reception was tendered to men and officers on the grounds of the Capitol.

The 38TH REGIMENT, under Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, was mustered in at New Albany, on the 18th of September, 1861, and in a few days were *en route* for the front. To follow its continual round of duty, is without the limits of this sketch; therefore, it will suffice to say, that on every well-fought field, at least from February, 1862, until its dissolution, on the 15th of July, 1865, it earned an enviable renown, and drew from Gov. Morton, on returning to Indianapolis the 18th of the same month, a congratulatory address couched in the highest terms of praise.

The 39TH REGIMENT, OR EIGHTH CAVALRY, was mustered in as an infantry regiment, under Col. T. J. Harrison, on the 28th of August, 1861, at the State capital. Leaving immediately for the front it took a conspicuous part in all the engagements up to April, 1863, when it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment. The record of this organization sparkles with great deeds which men will extol while language lives; its services to the Union cannot be over estimated, or the memory of its daring deeds be forgotten by the unhappy people who raised the tumult, which culminated in their second shame.

The 40TH REGIMENT, of Lafayette, under Col. W. C. Wilson, subsequently commanded by Col. J. W. Blake, and again by Col. Henry Leaming, was organized on the 30th of December, 1861, and

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at once proceeded to the front, where some time was necessarily spent in the Camp of Instruction at Bardstown, Kentucky. In February, 1862, it joined in Buell's forward movement. During the war the regiment shared in all its hardships, participated in all its honors, and like many other brave commands took service under Gen. Sheridan in his Army of Occupation, holding the post of Port Lavaca, Texas, until peace brooded over the land.

The 41st Regiment or Second Cavalry, the first complete regiment of horse ever raised in the State, was organized on the 3d of September, 1861, at Indianapolis, under Col. John A. Bridgland, and December 16 moved to the front. Its first war experience was gained *en route* to Corinth on the 9th of April, 1862, and at Pea Ridge on the 15th. Gallatin, Vinegar Hill, and Perryville, and Talbot Station followed in succession, each battle bringing to the cavalry untold honors. In May, 1864, it entered upon a glorious career under Gen. Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, and again under Gen. Wilson in the raid through Alabama during April, 1865. On the 22d of July, after a brilliant career, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville, and returned at once to Indianapolis for discharge.

The 42d, under Col J. G. Jones, mustered into service at Evansville, October 9, 1861, and having participated in the principal military affairs of the period, Wartrace, Mission Ridge, Altoona, Kenesaw, Savannah, Charlestown and Bentonville, was discharged at Indianapolis on the 25th of July, 1865.

The 43d Battalion was mustered in on the 27th of September, 1861, under Col. George K. Steele, and left Terre Haute *en route* to the front within a few days. Later it was allied to Gen. Pope's corps, and afterwards served with Commodore Foote's marines in the reduction of Fort Pillow. It was the first Union regiment to enter Memphis. From that period until the close of the war it was distinguished for its unexcelled qualifications as a military body, and fully deserved the encomiums passed upon it on its return to Indianapolis in March, 1865.

The 44th or the Regiment of the 10th Congressional District was organized at Fort Wayne on the 24th of October, 1861, under Col. Hugh B. Reed. Two months later it was ordered to the front, and arriving in Kentucky, was attached to Gen. Cruft's Brigade, then quartered at Calhoun. After years of faithful service it was mustered out at Chattanooga, the 14th of September, 1865.

The 45th, or Third Cavalry, comprised ten companies

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organized at different periods and for varied services in 1861-'62, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman. The distinguished name won by the Third Cavalry is established in every village within the State. Let it suffice to add that after its brilliant participation in Gen. Sheridan's raid down the James' river canal, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 7th of August, 1865.

THE 46TH REGIMENT, organized at Logansport under Colonel Graham N. Fitch, arrived in Kentucky the 16th of February, 1862, and a little later became attached to Gen. Pope's army, then quartered at Commerce. The capture of Fort Pillow, and its career under Generals Curtis, Palmer, Hovey, Gorman, Grant, Sherman, Banks and Burbridge are as truly worthy of applause as ever fell to the lot of a regiment. The command was mustered out at Louisville on the 4th of September, 1865.

THE 47TH was organized at Anderson, under Col. I. R. Slack, early in October, 1862. Arriving at Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, it was attached to Gen. Buell's army; but within two months was assigned to Gen. Pope, under whom it proved the first regiment to enter Fort Thompson near New Madrid. In 1864 the command visited Indianapolis on veteran furlough and was enthusiastically received by Governor Morton and the people. Returning to the front it engaged heartily in Gen. Banks' company. In December, Col. Slack received his commission as Brigadier-General, and was succeeded on the regimental command by Col. J. A. McLaughton; at Shreveport under General Heron it received the submission of General Price and his army, and there also was it mustered out of service on the 23d of October, 1865.

The 48TH REGIMENT, organized at Goshen the 6th of December, 1861, under Col. Norman Eddy, entered on its duties during the siege of Corinth in May, and again in October, 1862. The record of this battalion may be said to be unsurpassed in its every feature, so that the grand ovation extended to the returned soldiers in 1865 at Indianapolis, is not a matter for surprise.

The 49TH REGIMENT, organized at Jeffersonville, under Col. J. W. Ray, and mustered in on the 21st of November, 1861, for service, left *en route* for the camp at Bardstown. A month later it arrived at the unfortunate camp-ground of Cumberland Ford, where disease carried off a number of gallant soldiers. The regiment, however, survived the dreadful scourge and won its laurels on many

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a well-fought field until September, 1865, when it was mustered out at Louisville.

The 50TH REGIMENT, under Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, organized during the month of September, 1861, at Seymour, left *en route* to Bardstown for a course of military instruction. On the 20th of August, 1862, a detachment of the 50th, under Capt. Atkinson, was attacked by Morgan's Cavalry near Edgefield Junction; but the gallant few repulsed their oft-repeated onsets and finally drove them from the field. The regiment underwent many changes in organization, and may be said to muster out on the 10th of September, 1865.

The 51ST REGIMENT, under Col. Abel. D. Streight, left Indianapolis on the 14th of December, 1861, for the South. After a short course of instruction at Bardstown, the regiment joined General Buell's and acted with great effect during the campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. Ultimately it became a participator in the work of the Fourth Corps, or Army of Occupation, and held the post of San Antonio until peace was doubly assured.

The 52D REGIMENT was partially raised at Rushville, and the organization completed at Indianapolis, where it was consolidated with the Railway Brigade, or 56th Regiment, on the 2d of February, 1862. Going to the front immediately after, it served with marked distinction throughout the war, and was mustered out at Montgomery on the 10th of September, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis six days later, it was welcomed by Gov. Morton and a most enthusiastic reception accorded to it.

The 53RD BATTALION was raised at New Albany, and with the addition of recruits raised at Rockport formed a standard regiment, under command of Col. W. Q. Gresham. Its first duty was that of guarding the rebels confined on Camp Morton, but on going to the front it made for itself an endurable name. It was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Indiananoplis on the 25th of the same month.

The 54TH REGIMENT was raised at Indianapolis on the 10th of June, 1862, for three months' service under Col. D. G. Rose. The succeeding two months saw it in charge of the prisoners at Camp Morton, and in August it was pushed forward to aid in the defense of Kentucky against the Confederate General, Kirby Smith. The remainder of its short term of service was given to the cause. On the muster out of the three months' service regiment it was reorgan-

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ized for one year's service and gained some distinction, after which it was mustered out in 1863 at New Orleans.

The 55TH REGIMENT, organized for three months' service, retains the brief history applicable to the first organization of the 54th. It was mustered in on the 16th of June, 1862, under Col. J. R. Mahon, disbanded on the expiration of its term and was not reorganized.

The 56TH REGIMENT, referred to in the sketch of the 52nd, was designed to be composed of railroad men, marshalled under J. M. Smith as Colonel, but owing to the fact that many railroaders had already volunteered into other regiments, Col. Smith's volunteers were incorporated with the 52nd, and this number left blank in the army list.

The 57TH BATTALION, actually organized by two ministers of the gospel,—the Rev. I. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Richmond, Ind., mustered into service on the 18th of November, 1861, under the former named reverend gentleman as Colonel, who was, however, succeeded by Col. Cyrus C. Haynes, and he in turn by G. W. Leonard, Willis Blanch and John S. McGrath, the latter holding command until the conclusion of the war. The history of this battalion is extensive, and if participation in a number of battles with the display of rare gallantry wins fame, the 57th may rest assured of its possession of this fragile yet coveted prize. Like many other regiments it concluded its military labors in the service of General Sheridan, and held the post of Port Lavaca in conjunction with another regiment until peace dwelt in the land.

The 58TH REGIMENT, of Princeton, was organized there early in October, 1861, and was mustered into service under the Colonelcy of Henry M. Carr. In December it was ordered to join General Buell's army, after which it took a share in the various actions of the war, and was mustered out on the 25th of July, 1865, at Louisville, having gained a place on the roll of honor.

The 59TH BATTALION was raised under a commission issued by Gov. Morton to Jesse I. Alexander, creating him Colonel. Owing to the peculiarities hampering its organization, Col. Alexander could not succeed in having his regiment prepared to muster in before the 17th of February, 1862. However, on that day the equipment was complete, and on the 18th it left *en route* to Commerce, where on its arrival, it was incorporated under General Pope's command. The list of its casualties speaks a history,—no less than 793 men were lost during the campaign. The regiment, after a term char-

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acterized by distinguished service, was mustered out at Louisville on the 17th of July, 1865.

The 60TH REGIMENT was partially organized under Lieut.-Col. Richard Owen at Evansville during November 1861, and perfected at Camp Morton during March, 1862. Its first experience was its gallant resistance to Bragg's army investing Munfordsville, which culminated in the unconditional surrender of its first seven companies on the 14th of September. An exchange of prisoners took place in November, which enabled it to joine the remaining companies in the field. The subsequent record is excellent, and forms, as it were, a monument to their fidelity and heroism. The main portion of this battalion was mustered out at Indianapolis, on the 21st of March, 1865.

The 61ST was partially organized in December, 1861, under Col. B. F. Mullen. The failure of thorough organization on the 22d of May, 1862, led the men and officers to agree to incorporation with the 35th Regiment of Volunteers.

The 62D BATTALION, raised under a commission issued to William Jones, of Rockport, authorizing him to organize this regiment in the First Congressional District was so unsuccessful that consolidation with the 53d Regiment was resolved upon.

The 63D REGIMENT, of Covington, under James McManomy, Commandant of Camp, and J. S. Williams, Adjutant, was partially organized on the 31st of December, 1861, and may be considered on duty from its very formation. After guarding prisoners at Camp Morton and Lafayette, and engaging in battle on Manassas Plains on the 30th of August following, the few companies sent out in February, 1862, returned to Indianapolis to find six new companies raised under the call of July, 1862, ready to embrace the fortunes of the 63d. So strengthened, the regiment went forth to battle, and continued to lead in the paths of honor and fidelity until mustered out in May and June, 1865.

The 64TH REGIMENT failed in organization as an artillery corps; but orders received from the War Department prohibiting the consolidation of independent batteries, put a stop to any further move in the matter. However, an infantry regiment bearing the same number was afterward organized.

The 65TH was mustered in at Princeton and Evansville, in July and August, 1862, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left at once *en route* for the front. The record of this battalion is creditable, not only to its members, but also to the State which claimed it. Its

last action during the war was on the 18th and 20th of February, 1865, at Fort Anderson and Town creek, after which, on the 22d June, it was disbanded at Greensboro.

The 66TH REGIMENT partially organized at New Albany, under Commandant Roger Martin, was ordered to leave for Kentucky on the 19th of August, 1862, for the defense of that State against the incursions of Kirby Smith. After a brilliant career it was mustered out at Washington on the 3d of June, 1865, after which it returned to Indianapolis to receive the thanks of a grateful people.

The 67TH REGIMENT was organized within the Third Congressional District under Col. Frank Emerson, and was ordered to Louisville on the 20th of August, 1862, whence it marched to Munfordville, only to share the same fate with the other gallant regiments engaged against Gen. Bragg's advance. Its roll of honor extends down the years of civil disturbance,— always adding garlands, until Peace called a truce in the fascinating race after fame, and insured a term of rest, wherein its members could think on comrades forever vanished, and temper the sad thought with the sublime memories born of that chivalrous fight for the maintenance and integrity of a great Republic. At Galveston on the 19th of July, 1865, the gallant 67th Regiment was mustered out, and returning within a few days to its State received the enthusiastic ovations of her citizens.

The 68TH REGIMENT, organized at Greensburg under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, was accepted for general service the 19th of August, 1862, under Col. Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant Colonel; on the 25th its arrival at Lebanon was reported and within a few days it appeared at the defense of Munfordville; but sharing in the fate of all the defenders, it surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Bragg and did not participate further in the actions of that year, nor until after the exchange of prisoners in 1863. From this period it may lay claim to an enviable history extending to the end of the war, when it was disembodied.

The 69TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. A. Bickle, left for the front on the 20th of August, 1862, and ten days later made a very brilliant stand at Richmond, Kentucky, against the advance of Gen. Kirby Smith, losing in the engagement two hundred and eighteen men and officers together with its liberty. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was reorganized under Col. T. W. Bennett and took the field in December, 1862, under

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Generals Sheldon, Morgan and Sherman of Grant's army. Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Blakely and many other names testify to the valor of the 69th. The remnant of the regiment was in January, 1865, formed into a battalion under Oran Perry, and was mustered out in July following.

The 70TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 12th of August, 1862, under Col. B. Harrison, and leaving for Louisville on the 13th, shared in the honors of Bruce's division at Franklin and Russellville. The record of the regiment is brimful of honor. It was mustered out at Washington, June 8, 1865, and received at Indianapolis with public honors.

The 71ST OR SIXTH CAVALRY was organized as an infantry regiment, at Terre Haute, and mustered into general service at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1862, under Lieut.-Col. Melville D. Topping. Twelve days later it was engaged outside Richmond, Kentucky, losing two hundred and fifteen officers and men, including Col. Topping and Major Conklin, together with three hundred and forty-seven prisoners, only 225 escaping death and capture. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was re-formed under Col. I. Bittle, but on the 28th of December it surrendered to Gen. J. H. Morgan, who attacked its position at Muldraugh's Hill with a force of 1,000 Confederates. During September and October, 1863, it was organized as a cavalry regiment, won distinction throughout its career, and was mustered out the 15th of September, 1865, at Murfreesboro.

The 77TH REGIMENT was organized at Lafayette, and left *en route* to Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 17th of August, 1862. Under Col. Miller it won a series of honors, and mustered out at Nashville on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 73RD REGIMENT, under Col. Gilbert Hathaway, was mustered in at South Bend on the 16th of August, 1862, and proceeded immediately to the front. Day's Gap, Crooked Creek, and the high eulogies of Generals Rosencrans and Granger speak its long and brilliant history, nor were the welcoming shouts of a great people and the congratulations of Gov. Morton, tendered to the regiment on its return home, in July, 1865, necessary to sustain its well won reputation.

The 74TH REGIMENT, partially organized at Fort Wayne and made almost complete at Indianapolis, left for the seat of war on the 22d of August, 1862, under Col. Charles W. Chapman. The desperate opposition to Gen. Bragg, and the magnificent defeat of Morgan,

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together with the battles of Dallas, Chattahoochie river, Kenesaw and Atlanta, where Lieut. Col. Myron Baker was killed, all bear evidence of its never surpassed gallantry. It was mustered out of service on the 9th of June, 1865, at Washington. On the return of the regiment to Indianapolis, the war Governor and people tendered it special honors, and gave expression to the admiration and regard in which it was held.

The 75TH REGIMENT was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and left Wabash, on the 21st of August, 1862, for the front, under Col. I. W. Petit. It was the first regiment to enter Tullahoma, and one of the last engaged in the battles of the Republic. After the submission of Gen. Johnson's army, it was mustered out at Washington, on the 8th of June 1865.

The 76TH BATTALION was solely organized for thirty days' service under Colonel James Gavin, for the purpose of pursuing the rebel guerrilas, who plundered Newburg on the 13th July, 1862. It was organized and equipped within forty-eight hours, and during its term of service gained the name, "The Avengers of Newburg."

The 77TH, OR FOURTH CAVALRY, was organized at the State capital in August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray. It carved its way to fame over twenty battlefields, and retired from service at Edgefield, on the 29th June, 1865.

The 79TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 2nd September, 1862, under Colonel Fred Knefler. Its history may be termed a record of battles, as the great numbers of battles, from 1862 to the conclusion of hostilities, were participated in by it. The regiment received its discharge on the 11th June, 1865, at Indianapolis. During its continued round of field duty it captured eighteen guns and over one thousand prisoners.

The 80TH REGIMENT was organized within the First Congressional District under Col. C. Denby, and equipped at Indianapolis, when, on the 8th of September, 1862, it left for the front. During its term it lost only two prisoners; but its list of casualties sums up 325 men and officers killed and wounded. The regiment may be said to muster out on the 22nd of June, 1865, at Saulsbury.

The 81ST REGIMENT, of New Albany, under Colonel W. W. Caldwell, was organized on the 29th August, 1862, and proceeded at once to join Buell's headquarters, and join in the pursuit of General Bragg. Throughout the terrific actions of the war its influence was felt, nor did its labors cease until it aided in driving the rebels across the Tennessee. It was disembodied at Nashville

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on the 13th June, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 15th, to receive the well-merited congratulations of Governor Morton and the people.

The 82ND REGIMENT, under Colonel Morton C. Hunter, was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 30th August, 1862, and leaving immediately for the seat of war, participated in many of the great battles down to the return of peace. It was mustered out at Washington on the 9th June, 1865, and soon returned to its State to receive a grand recognition of its faithful service.

The 83RD REGIMENT, of Lawrenceburg, under Colonel Ben. J. Spooner, was organized in September, 1862, and soon left *en route* to the Mississippi. Its subsequent history, the fact of its being under fire for a total term of 4,800 hours, and its wanderings over 6,285 miles, leave nothing to be said in its defense. Master of a thousand honors, it was mustered out at Louisville, on the 15th July, 1865, and returned home to enjoy a well-merited repose.

The 84TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Richmond, Ind., on the 8th September, 1862, under Colonel Nelson Trusler. Its first military duty was on the defenses of Covington, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati; but after a short time its labors became more congenial, and tended to the great disadvantage of the slaveholding enemy on many well-contested fields. This, like the other State regiments, won many distinctions, and retired from the service on the 14th of June, 1865, at Nashville.

The 85TH REGIMENT was mustered at Terre Haute, under Colonel John P. Bayard, on the 2d September, 1862. On the 4th March, 1863, it shared in the unfortunate affair at Thompson's Station, when in common with the other regiments forming Coburn's Brigade, it surrendered to the overpowering forces of the rebel General, Forrest. In June, 1863, after an exchange, it again took the field, and won a large portion of that renown accorded to Indiana. It was mustered out on the 12th of June, 1865.

The 86TH REGIMENT, of La Fayette, left for Kentucky on the 26th August, 1862, under Colonel Orville S. Hamilton, and shared in the duties assigned to the 84th. Its record is very creditable, particularly that portion dealing with the battles of Nashville on the 15th and 16th December, 1864. It was mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865, and reported within a few days at Indianapolis for discharge.

The 87TH REGIMENT, organized at South Bend, under Colonels Kline G. Sherlock and N. Gleason, was accepted at Indianapolis on the 31st of August, 1862, and left on the same day *en route* to

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the front. From Springfield and Perryville on the 6th and 8th of October, 1862, to Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, 1863, thence through the Atlanta campaign to the surrender of the Southern armies, it upheld a gallant name, and met with a true and enthusiastic welcome home on the 21st of June, 1865, with a list of absent comrades aggregating 451.

The 88TH REGIMENT, organized within the Fourth Congressional District, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, entered the service on the 29th of August, 1862, and presently was found among the front ranks in war. It passed through the campaign in brilliant form down to the time of Gen. Johnson's surrender to Gen. Grant, after which, on the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out at Washington.

The 89TH REGIMENT, formed from the material of the Eleventh Congressional District, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 28th of August, 1862, under Col. Chas. D. Murray, and after an exceedingly brilliant campaign was discharged by Gov. Morton on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 90TH REGIMENT, OR FIFTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under the Colonelcy of Felix W. Graham, between August and November, 1862. The different companies, joining headquarters at Louisville on the 11th of March, 1863, engaged in observing the movements of the enemy in the vicinity of Cumberland river until the 19th of April, when a first and successful brush was had with the rebels. The regiment had been in 22 engagements during the term of service, captured 640 prisoners, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to the number of 829. It was mustered out on the 16th of June, 1865, at Pulaski.

The 91ST BATTALION, of seven companies, was mustered into service at Evansville, the 1st of October, 1862, under Lieut.-Colonel John Mehringer, and in ten days later left for the front. In 1863 the regiment was completed, and thenceforth took a very prominent position in the prosecution of the war. During its service it lost 81 men, and retired from the field on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 92D REGIMENT failed in organizing.

The 93D REGIMENT was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 20th of October, 1862, under Col. De Witt C. Thomas and Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Carr. On the 9th of November it began a movement south, and ultimately allied itself to Buckland's Brigade of

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Gen. Sherman's. On the 14th of May it was among the first regiments to enter Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; was next present at the assault on Vicksburg, and made a stirring campaign down to the storming of Fort Blakely on the 9th of April, 1865. It was discharged on the 11th of August, that year, at Indianapolis, after receiving a public ovation.

The 94TH AND 95TH REGIMENTS, authorized to be formed within the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, respectively, were only partially organized, and so the few companies that could be mustered were incorporated with other regiments.

The 96TH REGIMENT could only bring together three companies, in the Sixth Congressional District, and these becoming incorporated with the 99th then in process of formation at South Bend, the number was left blank.

The 97TH REGIMENT, raised in the Seventh Congressional District, was mustered into service at Terre Haute, on the 20th of September, 1861, under Col. Robert F. Catterson. Reaching the front within a few days, it was assigned a position near Memphis, and subsequently joined in Gen. Grant's movement on Vicksburg, by overland route. After a succession of great exploits with the several armies to which it was attached, it completed its list of battles at Bentonville, on the 21st of March, 1865, and was disembodied at Washington on the 9th of June following. During its term of service the regiment lost 341 men, including the three Ensigns killed during the assaults on rebel positions along the Augusta Railway, from the 15th to the 27th of June, 1864.

The 98TH REGIMENT, authorized to be raised within the Eighth Congressional District, failed in its organization, and the number was left blank in the army list. The two companies answering to the call of July, 1862, were consolidated with the 100th Regiment then being organized at Fort Wayne.

The 99TH BATTALION, recruited within the Ninth Congressional District, completed its muster on the 21st of October, 1862, under Col. Alex. Fawler, and reported for service a few days later at Memphis, where it was assigned to the 16th Army Corps. The varied vicissitudes through which this regiment passed and its remarkable gallantry upon all occasions, have gained for it a fair fame. It was disembodied on the 5th of June, 1865, at Washington, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of the same month.

The 100TH REGIMENT, recruited from the Eighth and Tenth Congressional Districts, under Col. Sandford J. Stoughton, mustered

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into the service on the 10th of September, left for the front on the 11th of November, and became attached to the Army of Tennessee on the 26th of that month, 1862. The regiment participated in twenty-five battles, together with skirmishing during fully one-third of its term of service, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to four hundred and sixty-four. It was mustered out of the service at Washington on the 9th of June, and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 14th of June, 1865.

The 101ST REGIMENT was mustered into service at Wabash on the 7th of September, 1862, under Col. William Garver, and proceeded immediately to Covington, Kentucky. Its early experiences were gained in the pursuit of Bragg's army and John Morgan's cavalry, and these experiences tendered to render the regiment one of the most valuable in the war for the Republic. From the defeat of John Morgan at Milton on the 18th of March, 1863, to the fall of Savannah on the 23rd of September, 1863, the regiment won many honors, and retired from the service on the 25th of June, 1865, at Indianapolis.

THE MORGAN RAID REGIMENTS—MINUTE MEN.

The 102D REGIMENT, organized under Col. Benjamin M. Gregory from companies of the Indiana Legion, and numbering six hundred and twenty-three men and officers, left Indianapolis for the front early in July, and reported at North Vernon on the 12th of July, 1863, and having completed a round of duty, returned to Indianapolis on the 17th to be discharged.

The 103D, comprising seven companies from Hendricks county, two from Marion and one from Wayne counties, numbering 681 men and officers, under Col. Lawrence S. Shuler, was contemporary with the 102d Regiment, varying only in its service by being mustered out one day before, or on the 16th of July, 1863.

The 104TH REGIMENT OF MINUTE MEN was recruited from members of the Legion of Decatur, La Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties. It comprised 714 men and officers under the command of Col. James Gavin, and was organized within forty hours after the issue of Governor Morton's call for minute men to protect Indiana and Kentucky against the raids of Gen. John H. Morgan's rebel forces. After Morgan's escape into Ohio the command returned and was mustered out on the 18th of July, 1863.

The 105th REGIMENT consisted of seven companies of the Legion and three of Minute Men, furnished by Hancock, Union, Randolph,

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Putnam, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties. The command numbered seven hundred and thirteen men and officers, under Col. Sherlock, and took a leading part in the pursuit of Morgan. Returning on the 18th of July to Indianapolis it was mustered out.

The 106TH REGIMENT, under Col. Isaac P. Gray, consisted of one company of the Legion and nine companies of Minute Men, aggregating seven hundred and ninety-two men and officers. The counties of Wayne, Randolph, Hancock, Howard, and Marion were represented in its rank and file. Like the other regiments organized to repel Morgan, it was disembodied in July, 1863.

The 107TH REGIMENT, under Col. De Witt C. Rugg, was organized in the city of Indianapolis from the companies' Legion, or Ward Guards. The successes of this promptly organized regiment were unquestioned.

The 108TH REGIMENT comprised five companies of Minute Men, from Tippecanoe county, two from Hancock, and one from each of the counties known as Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne, aggregating 710 men and officers, and all under the command of Col. W. C. Wilson. After performing the only duties presented, it returned from Cincinnati on the 18th of July, and was mustered out.

The 109TH REGIMENT, composed of Minute Men from Coles county, Ill., La Porte, Hamilton, Miami and Randolph counties, Ind., showed a roster of 709 officers and men, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Morgan having escaped from Ohio, its duties were at an end, and returning to Indianapolis was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863, after seven days' service.

The 110TH REGIMENT of Minute Men comprised volunteers from Henry, Madison, Delaware, Cass, and Monroe counties. The men were ready and willing, if not really anxious to go to the front. But happily the swift-winged Morgan was driven away, and consequently the regiment was not called to the field.

The 111TH REGIMENT, furnished by Montgomery, Lafayette, Rush, Miami, Monroe, Delaware and Hamilton counties, numbering 733 men and officers, under Col. Robert Canover, was not requisitioned.

The 112TH REGIMENT was formed from nine companies of Minute Men, and the Mitchell Light Infantry Company of the Legion. Its strength was 703 men and officers, under Col. Hiram F. Braxton. Lawrence, Washington, Monroe and Orange counties were represented on its roster, and the historic names of North Vernon and Sunman's Station on its banner. Returning from the South

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after seven days' service, it was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863.

The 113TH REGIMENT, furnished by Daviess, Martin, Washington, and Monroe counties, comprised 526 rank and file under Col. Geo. W. Burge. Like the 112th, it was assigned to Gen. Hughes' Brigade, and defended North Vernon against the repeated attacks of John H. Morgan's forces.

The 114TH REGIMENT was wholly organized in Johnson county, under Col. Lambertson, and participated in the affair of North Vernon. Returning on the 21st of July, 1863, with its brief but faithful record, it was disembodied at Indianapolis, 11 days after its organization.

All these regiments were brought into existence to meet an emergency, and it must be confessed, that had not a sense of duty, military instinct and love of country animated these regiments. the rebel General, John H. Morton, and his 6,000 cavalry, would doubtless have carried destruction as far as the very capital of their State.

SIX-MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

The 115TH REGIMENT, organized at Indianapolis in answer to the call of the President in June, 1863, was mustered into service on the 17th of August, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Its service was short but brilliant, and received its discharge at Indianapolis the 10th of February, 1864.

The 116TH REGIMENT, mustered in on the 17th of August, 1863, moved to Detroit, Michigan, on the 30th, under Col. Charles Wise. During October it was ordered to Nicholasville, Kentucky, where it was assigned to Col. Mahon's Brigade, and with Gen. Willcox's entire command, joined in the forward movement to Cumberland Gap. After a term on severe duty it returned to Lafayette and there was disembodied on the 24th of February, 1864, whither Gov. Morton hastened, to share in the ceremonies of welcome.

The 117TH REGIMENT of Indianapolis was mustered into service on the 17th of September, 1863, under Col. Thomas J. Brady. After surmounting every obstacle opposed to it, it returned on the 6th of February, 1864, and was treated to a public reception on the 9th.

The 118TH REGIMENT, whose organization was completed on the 3d of September, 1863, under Col. Geo. W. Jackson, joined the 116th at Nicholasville, and sharing in its fortunes, returned to the

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State capital on the 14th of February, 1864. Its casualties were comprised in a list of 15 killed and wounded.

The 119TH, or SEVENTH CAVALRY, was recruited under Col. John P. C. Shanks, and its organization completed on the 1st of October, 1863. The rank and file numbered 1,213, divided into twelve companies. On the 7th of December its arrival at Louisville was reported, and on the 14th it entered on active service. After the well-fought battle of Guntown, Mississippi, on the 10th of June, 1864, although it only brought defeat to our arms, General Grierson addressed the Seventh Cavalry, saying: "Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition. Fighting against overwhelming numbers, under adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage commanding the admiration of all, made even defeat almost a victory. For hours on foot you repulsed the charges of the enemies' infantry, and again in the saddle you met his cavalry and turned his assaults into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved hundreds of your fellow-soldiers from capture. You have been faithful to your honorable reputation, and have fully justified the confidence, and merited the high esteem of your commander."

Early in 1865, a number of these troops, returning from imprisonment in Southern bastiles, were lost on the steamer "Sultana." The survivors of the campaign continued in the service for a long period after the restoration of peace, and finally mustered out.

The 120TH REGIMENT. In September, 1863, Gov. Morton received authority from the War Department to organize eleven regiments within the State for three years' service. By April, 1864, this organization was complete, and being transferred to the command of Brigadier General Alvin P. Hovey, were formed by him into a division for service with the Army of Tennessee. Of those regiments, the 120th occupied a very prominent place, both on account of its numbers, its perfect discipline and high reputation. It was mustered in at Columbus, and was in all the great battles of the latter years of the war. It won high praise from friend and foe, and retired with its bright roll of honor, after the success of Right and Justice was accomplished.

The 121ST, OR NINTH CAVALRY, was mustered in March 1, 1864, under Col. George W. Jackson, at Indianapolis, and though not numerically strong, was so well equipped and possessed such excellent material that on the 3rd of May it was ordered to the front. The record of the 121st, though extending over a brief period, is

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pregnant with deeds of war of a high character. On the 26th of April, 1865, these troops, while returning from their labors in the South, lost 55 men, owing to the explosion of the engines of the steamer "Sultana." The return of the 386 survivors, on the 5th of September, 1865, was hailed with joy, and proved how well and dearly the citizens of Indiana loved their soldiers.

The 122D REGIMENT ordered to be raised in the Third Congressional District, owing to very few men being then at home, failed in organization, and the regimental number became a blank.

The 123D REGIMENT was furnished by the Fourth and Seventh Congressional Districts during the winter of 1863–'64, and mustered, March 9, 1864, at Greensburg, under Col. John C. McQuiston. The command left for the front the same day, and after winning rare distinction during the last years of the campaign, particularly in its gallantry at Atlanta, and its daring movement to escape Forrest's 15,000 rebel horsemen near Franklin, this regiment was discharged on the 30th of August, 1865, at Indianapolis, being mustered out on the 25th, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 124TH REGIMENT completed its organization by assuming three companies raised for the 125th Regiment (which was intended to be cavalry), and was mustered in at Richmond, on the 10th of March, 1864, under Colonel James Burgess, and reported at Louisville within nine days. From Buzzard's Roost, on the 8th of May, 1864, under General Schofield, Lost Mountain in June, and the capture of Decatur, on the 15th July, to the 21st March, 1865, in its grand advance under General Sherman from Atlanta to the coast, the regiment won many laurel wreaths, and after a brilliant campaign, was mustered out at Greensboro on the 31st August, 1865.

The 125TH, OR TENTH CAVALRY, was partially organized during November and December, 1862, at Vincennes, and in February, 1863, completed its numbers and equipment at Columbus, under Colonel T. M. Pace. Early in May its arrival in Nashville was reported, and presently assigned active service. During September and October it engaged rebel contingents under Forrest and Hood, and later in the battles of Nashville, Reynold's Hill and Sugar Creek, and in 1865 Flint River, Courtland and Mount Hope. The explosion of the *Sultana* occasioned the loss of thirty-five men with Captain Gaffney and Lieutenants Twigg and Reeves, and in a collision on the Nashville & Louisville railroad, May, 1864, lost five men killed and several wounded. After a term of service un-

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surpassed for its utility and character it was disembodied at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 31st August, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis early in September, was welcomed by the Executive and people.

The 126TH, OR ELEVENTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under Colonel Robert R. Stewart, on the 1st of March, 1864, and left in May for Tennessee. It took a very conspicuous part in the defeat of Hood near Nashville, joining in the pursuit as far as Gravelly Springs, Alabama, where it was dismounted and assigned infantry duty. In June, 1865, it was remounted at St. Louis, and moved to Fort Riley, Kansas, and thence to Leavenworth, where it was mustered out on the 19th September, 1865.

The 127TH, OR TWELFTH CAVALRY, was partially organized at Kendallville, in December, 1863, and perfected at the same place, under Colonel Edward Anderson, in April, 1864. Reaching the front in May, it went into active service, took a prominent part in the march through Alabama and Georgia, and after a service brilliant in all its parts, retired from the field, after discharge, on the 22d of November, 1865.

The 128TH REGIMENT was raised in the Tenth Congressional District of the period, and mustered at Michigan City, under Colonel R. P. De Hart, on the 18th March, 1864. On the 25th it was reported at the front, and assigned at once to Schofield's Division. The battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Dalton, Brentwood Hills, Nashville. and the six days' skirmish of Columbia, were all participated in by the 128th, and it continued in service long after the termination of hostilities, holding the post of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 129TH REGIMENT was, like the former, mustered in at Michigan City about the same time, under Colonel Charles Case, and moving to the front on the 7th April, 1864, shared in the fortunes of the 128th until August 29, 1865, when it was disembodied at Charlotte, Notrh Carolina.

The 130TH REGIMENT, mustered at Kokomo on the 12th March, 1864, under Colonel C. S. Parrish, left *en route* to the seat of war on the 16th, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Nashville, on the 19th. During the war it made for itself a brilliant history, and returned to Indianapolis with its well-won honors on the 13th December, 1865.

The 131ST, OR THIRTEENTH CAVALRY, under Colonel G. M L. Johnson, was the last mounted regiment recruited within the State.

It left Indianapolis on the 30th of April, 1864, in infantry trim, and gained its first honors on the 1st of October in its magnificent defense of Huntsville, Alabama, against the rebel division of General Buford, following a line of first-rate military conduct to the end. In January, 1865, the regiment was remounted, won some distinction in its modern form, and was mustered out at Vicksburg on the 18th of November, 1865. The *morale* and services of the regiment were such that its Colonel was promoted Brevet Brigadier-General in consideration of its merited honors.

THE ONE HUNDRED-DAYS VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Morton, in obedience to the offer made under his auspices to the general Government to raise volunteer regiments for one hundred days' service, issued his call on the 23rd of April, 1864. This movement suggested itself to the inventive genius of the war Governor as a most important step toward the subjection or annihilation of the military supporters of slavery within a year, and thus conclude a war, which, notwithstanding its holy claims to the name of Battles for Freedom, was becoming too protracted, and proving too detrimental to the best interests of the Union. In answer to the esteemed Governor's call eight regiments came forward, and formed The Grand Division of the Volunteers.

The 132d Regiment, under Col. S. C. Vance, was furnished by Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Franklin and Danville, and leaving on the 18th of May, 1864, reached the front where it joined the forces acting in Tennessee.

The 133d Regiment, raised at Richmond on the 17th of May, 1864, under Col. R. N. Hudson, comprised nine companies, and followed the 132d.

The 134th Regiment, comprising seven companies, was organized at Indianapolis on the 25th of May, 1864, under Col. James Gavin, and proceeded immediately to the front.

The 135th Regiment was raised from the volunteers of Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, with seven companies from the First Congressional District, under Col. W. C. Wilson, on the 25th of May, 1864, and left at once *en route* to the South.

The 136th Regiment comprised ten companies, raised in the same districts as those contributing to the 135th, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left for Tennessee on the 24th of May, 1864.

The 137th Regiment, under Col. E. J. Robinson, comprising volunteers from Kokomo, Zanesville, Medora, Sullivan, Rockville,

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and Owen and Lawrence counties, left *en route* to Tennessee on the 28th of May, 1864, having completed organization the day previous.

The 138TH REGIMENT was formed of seven companies from the Ninth, with three from the Eleventh Congressional District (unreformed), and mustered in at Indianapolis on the 27th of May, 1864, under Col. J. H. Shannon. This fine regiment was reported at the front within a few days.

The 139TH REGIMENT, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, was raised from volunteers furnished by Kendallville, Lawrenceburg, Elizaville, Knightstown, Connersville, Newcastle, Portland, Vevay, New Albany, Metamora, Columbia City, New Haven and New Philadelphia. It was constituted a regiment on the 8th of June, 1864, and appeared among the defenders in Tennessee during that month.

All these regiments gained distinction, and won an enviable position in the glorious history of the war and the no less glorious one of their own State in its relation thereto.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF JULY, 1864.

The 140th REGIMENT was organized with many others, in response to the call of the nation. Under its Colonel, Thomas J. Brady, it proceeded to the South on the 15th of November, 1864. Having taken a most prominent part in all the desperate struggles, round Nashville and Murfreesboro in 1864, to Town Creek Bridge on the 20th of February, 1865, and completed a continuous round of severe duty to the end, arrived at Indianapolis for discharge on the 21st of July, where Governor Morton received it with marked honors.

The 141ST REGIMENT was only partially raised, and its few companies were incorporated with Col. Brady's command.

The 142D REGIMENT was recruited at Fort Wayne, under Col. I. M. Comparet, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis on the d of November, 1864. After a steady and exceedingly effective service, it returned to Indianapolis on the 16th of July, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF DECEMBER, 1864,

Was answered by Indiana in the most material terms. No less than fourteen serviceable regiments were placed at the disposal of the General Government.

The 143D REGIMENT was mustered in, under Col J. T. Grill, on the 21st February, 1865, reported at Nashville on the 24th, and after a brief but brilliant service returned to the State on the 21st October, 1865.

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The 144TH REGIMENT, under Col. G. W. Riddle, was mustered in on the 6th March, 1865, left on the 9th for Harper's Ferry, took an effective part in the close of the campaign and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 9th August, 1865.

The 145TH REGIMENT, under Col. W. A. Adams, left Indianapolis on the 18th of February, 1865, and joining Gen. Steadman's division at Chattanooga on the 23d was sent on active service. Its duties were discharged with rare fidelity until mustered out in January, 1866.

The 146TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. C. Welsh, left Indianapolis on the 11th of March *en route* to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the army of the Shenandoah. The duties of this regiment were severe and continuous, to the period of its muster out at Baltimore on the 31st of August, 1865.

The 147TH REGIMENT, comprised among other volunteers from Benton, Lafayette and Henry counties, organized under Col. Milton Peden on the 13th of March, 1865, at Indianapolis. It shared a fortune similar to that of the 146th, and returned for discharge on the 9th of August, 1865.

The 148TH REGIMENT, under Col. N. R. Ruckle, left the State capital on the 28th of February, 1865, and reporting at Nashville, was sent on guard and garrison duty into the heart of Tennessee. Returning to Indianapolis on the 8th of September, it received a final discharge.

The 149TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis by Col. W. H. Fairbanks, and left on the 3d of March, 1865, for Tennessee, where it had the honor of receiving the surrender of the rebel forces, and military stores of Generals Roddy and Polk. The regiment was welcomed home by Morton on the 29th of September.

The 150TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. B. Taylor, mustered in on the 9th of March, 1865, left for the South on the 13th and reported at Harper's Ferry on the 17th. This regiment did guard duty at Charleston, Winchester, Stevenson Station, Gordon's Springs, and after a service characterized by utility, returned on the 9th of August to Indianapolis for discharge.

The 151ST REGIMENT, under Col. J. Healy, arrived at Nashville on the 9th of March, 1865. On the 14th a movement on Tullahoma was undertaken, and three months later returned to Nashville for garrison duty to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 22d of September, 1865.

The 152D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis, under Col.

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A PIONEER DWELLING.

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W. W Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry on the 18th of March, 1865. It was attached to the provisional divisions of Shenandoah Army, and engaged until the 1st of September, when it was discharged at Indianapolis.

The 153D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 1st of March, 1865, under Col. O. H. P. Carey. It reported at Louisville, and by order of Gen. Palmer, was held on service in Kentucky, where it was occupied in the exciting but very dangerous pastime of fighting Southern guerrillas. Later it was posted at Louisville, until mustered out on the 4th of September, 1865.

The 154TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. Frank Wilcox, left Indianapolis under Major Simpson, for Parkersburg, W. Virginia, on the 28th of April, 1865. It was assigned to guard and garrison duty until its discharge on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 155TH REGIMENT, recruited throughout the State, left on the 26th of April for Washington, and was afterward assigned to a provisional Brigade of the Ninth Army Corps at Alexandria. The companies of this regiment were scattered over the country,—at Dover, Centreville, Wilmington, and Salisbury, but becoming reunited on the 4th of August, 1865, it was mustered out at Dover, Delaware.

The 156TH BATTALION, under Lieut.-Colonel Charles M. Smith, left *en route* to the Shenandoah Valley on the 27th of April, 1865, where it continued doing guard duty to the period of its muster out the 4th of August, 1865, at Winchester, Virginia.

On the return of these regiments to Indianapolis, Gov. Morton and the people received them with all that characteristic cordiality and enthusiasm peculiarly their own.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY OF INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The people of Crawford county, animated with that inspiriting patriotism which the war drew forth, organized this mounted company on the 25th of July, 1863, and placed it at the disposal of the Government, and it was mustered into service by order of the War Secretary, on the 13th of August, 1863, under Captain L. Lamb. To the close of the year it engaged in the laudable pursuit of arresting deserters and enforcing the draft; however, on the 18th of January, 1864, it was reconstituted and incorporated with the Thirteenth Cavalry, with which it continued to serve until the treason of Americans against America was conquered.

OUR COLORED TROOPS.

The 28TH REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was recruited throughout the State of Indiana, and under Lieut.-Colonel Charles S. Russell, left Indianapolis for the front on the 24th of April, 1864. The regiment acted very well in its first engagement with the rebels at White House, Virginia, and again with Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry, in the swamps of the Chickahominy. In the battle of the "Crater," it lost half its roster; but their place was soon filled by other colored recruits from the State, and Russell promoted to the Colonelcy, and afterward to Brevet Brigadier-General, when he was succeeded in the command by Major Thomas H. Logan. During the few months of its active service it accumulated quite a history, and was ultimately discharged, on the 8th of January, 1866, at Indianapolis.

BATTERIES OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FIRST BATTERY, organized at Evansville, under Captain Martin Klauss, and mustered in on the 16th of August, 1861, joined Gen. Fremont's army immediately, and entering readily upon its salutary course, aided in the capture of 950 rebels and their position at Blackwater creek. On March the 6th, 1862 at Elkhorn Tavern, and on the 8th at Pea Ridge, the battery performed good service. Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Jackson, the Teche country, Sabine Cross Roads, Grand Encore, all tell of its efficacy. In 1864 it was subjected to reorganization, when Lawrence Jacoby was raised to the Captiancy, *vice* Klauss resigned. After a long term of useful service, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1865.

SECOND BATTERY was organized, under Captain D. G. Rabb, at Indianapolis on the 9th of August, 1861, and one month later proceeded to the front. It participated in the campaign against Col. Coffee's irregular troops and the rebellious Indians of the Cherokee nation. From Lone Jack, Missouri, to Jenkin's Ferry and Fort Smith it won signal honors until its reorganization in 1864, and even after, to June, 1865, it maintained a very fair reputation.

The THIRD BATTERY, under Capt. W. W. Frybarger, was organized and mustered in at Connersville on the 24th of August, 1861, and proceeded immediately to join Fremont's Army of the Missouri. Moon's Mill, Kirksville, Meridian, Fort de Russy, Alexandria, Round Lake, Tupelo, Clinton and Tallahatchie are names

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which may be engraven on its guns. It participated in the affairs before Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, when General Hood's Army was put to route, and at Fort Blakely, outside Mobile, after which it returned home to report for discharge, August 21, 1865.

The FOURTH BATTERY, recruited in La Porte, Porter and Lake counties, reported at the front early in October, 1861, and at once assumed a prominent place in the army of Gen. Buell. Again under Rosencrans and McCook and under General Sheridan at Stone River, the services of this battery were much praised, and it retained its well-earned reputation to the very day of its muster out —the 1st of August, 1865. Its first organization was completed under Capt. A. K. Bush, and reorganized in Oct., 1864, under Capt B. F. Johnson.

The FIFTH BATTERY was furnished by La Porte, Allen, Whitley and Noble counties, organized under Capt. Peter Simonson, and mustered into service on the 22d of November, 1861. It comprised four six pounders, two being rifled cannon, and two twelve-pounder Howitzers with a force of 158 men. Reporting at Camp Gilbert, Louisville, on the 29th, it was shortly after assigned to the division of Gen. Mitchell, at Bacon Creek. During its term, it served in twenty battles and numerous petty actions, losing its Captain at Pine Mountain. The total loss accruing to the battery was 84 men and officers and four guns It was mustered out on the 20th of July, 1864.

The SIXTH BATTERY was recruited at Evansville, under Captain Frederick Behr, and left, on the 2d of Oct., 1861, for the front, reporting at Henderson, Kentucky, a few days after. Early in 1862 it joined Gen. Sherman's army at Paducah, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April. Its history grew in brilliancy until the era of peace insured a cessation of its great labors.

The SEVENTH BATTERY comprised volunteers from Terre Haute, Arcadia, Evansville, Salem, Lawrenceburg, Columbus, Vincennes and Indianapolis, under Samuel J. Harris as its first Captain, who was succeeded by G. R. Shallow and O. H. Morgan after its reorganization. From the siege of Corinth to the capture of Atlanta it performed vast services, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of July, 1865, to be received by the people and hear its history from the lips of the veteran patriot and Governor of the State.

The Eighth Battery, under Captain G. T. Cochran, arrived at the front on the 26th of February, 1862, and subsequently entered upon its real duties at the siege of Corinth. It served with distinction throughout, and concluded a well-made campaign under Will Stokes, who was appointed Captain of the companies with which it was consolidated in March, 1865.

The Ninth Battery. The organization of this battery was perfected at Indianapolis, on the 1st of January, 1862, under Capt. N. S. Thompson. Moving to the front it participated in the affairs of Shiloh, Corinth, Queen's Hill, Meridian, Fort Dick Taylor, Fort de Russy, Henderson's Hill, Pleasant Hill, Cotile Landing, Bayou Rapids, Mansura, Chicot, and many others, winning a name in each engagement. The explosion of the steamer Eclipse at Johnsonville, above Paducah, on Jan. 27, 1865, resulted in the destruction of 58 men, leaving only ten to represent the battery. The survivors reached Indianapolis on the 6th of March, and were mustered out.

The Tenth Battery was recruited at Lafayette, and mustered in under Capt. Jerome B. Cox, in January, 1861. Having passed through the Kentucky campaign against Gen. Bragg, it participated in many of the great engagements, and finally returned to report for discharge on the 6th of July, 1864, having, in the meantime, won a very fair fame.

The Eleventh Battery was organized at Lafayette, and mustered in at Indianapolis under Capt. Arnold Sutermeister, on the 17th of December, 1861. On most of the principal battle-fields, from Shiloh, in 1862, to the capture of Atlanta, it maintained a high reputation for military excellence, and after consolidation with the Eighteenth, mustered out on the 7th of June, 1865.

The Twelfth Battery was recruited at Jeffersonville and subsequently mustered in at Indianapolis. On the 6th of March, 1862, it reached Nashville, having been previously assigned to Buell's Army. In April its Captain, G. W. Sterling, resigned, and the position devolved on Capt. James E. White, who, in turn, was succeeded by James A. Dunwoody. The record of the battery holds a first place in the history of the period, and enabled both men and officers to look back with pride upon the battle-fields of the land. It was ordered home in June, 1865, and on reaching Indianapolis, on the 1st of July, was mustered out on the 7th of that month.

The Thirteenth Battery was organized under Captain Sewell Coulson, during the winter of 1861, at Indianapolis, and proceeded to the front in February, 1862. During the subsequent months it

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was occupied in the pursuit of John H. Morgan's raiders, and aided effectively in driving them from Kentucky. This artillery company returned from the South on the 4th of July, 1865, and were discharged the day following.

The Fourteenth Battery, recruited in Wabash, Miami, Lafayette, and Huntington counties, under Captain M. H. Kidd, and Lieutenant J. W. H. McGuire, left Indianapolis on the 11th of April, 1862, and within a few months one portion of it was captured at Lexington by Gen. Forrest's great cavalry command. The main battery lost two guns and two men at Guntown, on the Mississippi, but proved more successful at Nashville and Mobile. It arrived home on the 29th of August, 1865, received a public welcome, and its final discharge.

The Fifteenth Battery, under Captain I. C. H. Von Sehlin, was retained on duty from the date of its organization, at Indianapolis, until the 5th of July, 1862, when it was moved to Harper's Ferry. Two months later the gallant defense of Maryland Heights was set at naught by the rebel Stonewall Jackson, and the entire garrison surrendered. Being paroled, it was reorganized at Indianapolis, and appeared again in the field in March, 1863, where it won a splendid renown on every well-fought field to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 24th of June, 1865.

The Sixteenth Battery was organized at Lafayette, under Capt. Charles A. Naylor, and on the 1st of June, 1862, left for Washington. Moving to the front with Gen. Pope's command, it participated in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, on the 9th of August, and South Mountain, and Antietam, under Gen. McClellan. This battery was engaged in a large number of general engagements and flying column affairs, won a very favorable record, and returned on the 5th of July, 1865.

The Seventeenth Battery, under Capt. Milton L. Miner, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 20th of May, 1862, left for the front on the 5th of July, and subsequently engaged in the Gettysburg expedition, was present at Harper's Ferry, July 6, 1863, and at Opequan on the 19th of September. Fisher's Hill, New Market, and Cedar Creek brought it additional honors, and won from Gen. Sheridan a tribute of praise for its service on these battle grounds. Ordered from Winchester to Indianapolis it was mustered out there on the 3d of July, 1865.

The Eighteenth Battery, under Capt. Eli Lilly, left for the

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front in August, 1862, but did not take a leading part in the campaign until 1863, when, under Gen. Rosencrans, it appeared prominent at Hoover's Gap. From this period to the affairs of West Point and Macon, it performed first-class service, and returned to its State on the 25th of June, 1865.

The NINETEENTH BATTERY was mustered into service at Indianapolis, on the 5th of August, 1862, under Capt. S. J. Harris, and proceeded immediately afterward to the front, where it participated in the campaign against Gen. Bragg. It was present at every post of danger to the end of the war, when, after the surrender of Johnson's army, it returned to Indianapolis. Reaching that city on the 6th of June, 1865, it was treated to a public reception and received the congratulations of Gov. Morton. Four days later it was discharged.

The TWENTIETH BATTERY, organized under Capt. Frank A. Rose, left the State capital on the 17th of December, 1862, for the front, and reported immediately at Henderson, Kentucky. Subsequently Captain Rose resigned, and, in 1863, under Capt. Osborn, turned over its guns to the 11th Indiana Battery, and was assigned to the charge of siege guns at Nashville. Gov. Morton had the battery supplied with new field pieces, and by the 5th of October, 1863, it was again in the field, where it won many honors under Sherman, and continued to exercise a great influence until its return on the 23d of June, 1865.

The TWENTY FIRST BATTERY recruited at Indianapolis, under the direction of Captain W. W. Andrew, left on the 9th of September, 1862, for Covington, Kentucky, to aid in its defense against the advancing forces of Gen. Kirby Smith. It was engaged in numerous military affairs and may be said to acquire many honors, although its record is stained with the names of seven deserters. The battery was discharged on the 21st of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-SECOND BATTERY was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 15th of December, 1862, under Capt. B. F. Denning, and moved at once to the front. It took a very conspicuous part in the pursuit of Morgan's Cavalry, and in many other affairs. It threw the first shot into Atlanta, and lost its Captain, who was killed in the skirmish line, on the 1st of July. While the list of casualties numbers only 35, that of desertions numbers 37. This battery was received with public honors on its return, the 25th of June, 1865, and mustered out on the 7th of the same month.

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The TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY, recruited in October 1862, and mustered in on the 8th of November, under Capt. I. H. Myers, proceeded south, after having rendered very efficient services at home in guarding the camps of rebel prisoners. In July, 1865, the battery took an active part, under General Boyle's command, in routing and capturing the raiders at Brandenburgh, and subsequently to the close of the war performed very brilliant exploits, reaching Indianapolis in June, 1865. It was discharged on the 27th of that month.

The TWENTY-FOURTH BATTERY, under Capt. I. A. Simms, was enrolled for service on the 29th of November, 1862; remained at Indianapolis on duty until the 13th of March, 1863, when it left for the field. From its participation in the Cumberland River campaign, to its last engagement at Columbia, Tennessee, it aided materially in bringing victory to the Union ranks and made for itself a widespread fame. Arriving at Indianapolis on the 28th of July, it was publicly received, and in five days later disembodied.

The TWENTY-FIFTH BATTERY was recruited in September and October, 1864, and mustered into service for one year, under Capt. Frederick C. Sturm. December 13th, it reported at Nashville, and took a prominent part in the defeat of Gen. Hood's army. Its duties until July, 1865, were continuous, when it returned to report for final discharge.

The TWENTY-SIXTH BATTERY, or "WILDER'S BATTERY," was recruited under Capt. I. T. Wilder, of Greensburg, in May, 1861; but was not mustered in as an artillery company. Incorporating itself with a regiment then forming at Indianapolis it was mustered as company "A," of the 17th Infantry, with Wilder as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Subsequently, at Elk Water, Virginia, it was converted into the "First Independent Battery," and became known as "Rigby's Battery." The record of this battery is as brilliant as any won during the war. On every field it has won a distinct reputation; it was well worthy the enthusiastic reception given to it on its return to Indianapolis on the 11th and 12th of July, 1865. During its term of service it was subject to many transmutations; but in every phase of its brief history, a reputation for gallantry and patriotism was maintained which now forms a living testimonial to its services to the public.

The total number of battles in the "War of the Rebellion" in which the patriotic citizens of the great and noble State of Indiana were more or less engaged, was as follows:

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Locality.	No. of Battles.	Locality.	No. of Battles.
Virginia	90	Maryland	7
Tennessee	51	Texas	3
Georgia	41	South Carolina	2
Mississippi	24	Indian Territory	2
Arkansas	19	Pennsylvania	1
Kentucky	16	Ohio	1
Louisana	15	Indiana	1
Missouri	9		
North Carolina	8	Total	308

The regiments sent forth to the defense of the Republic in the hour of its greatest peril, when a host of her own sons, blinded by some unholy infatuation, leaped to arms that they might trample upon the liberty-giving principles of the nation, have been passed in very brief review. The authorities chosen for the dates, names, and figures are the records of the State, and the main subject is based upon the actions of those 267,000 gallant men of Indiana who rushed to arms in defense of all for which their fathers bled, leaving their wives and children and homes in the guardianship of a truly paternal Government.

The relation of Indiana to the Republic was then established; for when the population of the State, at the time her sons went forth to participate in war for the maintenance of the Union, is brought into comparison with all other States and countries, it will be apparent that the sacrifices made by Indiana from 1861-'65 equal, if not actually exceed, the noblest of those recorded in the history of ancient or modern times.

Unprepared for the terrible inundation of modern wickedness which threatened to deluge the country in a sea of blood and rob a people of their richest, their most prized inheritance, the State rose above all precedent, and under the benign influence of patriotism, guided by the well-directed zeal of a wise Governor and Government, sent into the field an army that in numbers was gigantic, and in moral and physical excellence never equaled

It is laïd down in the official reports, furnished to the War Department, that over 200,000 troops were specially organized to aid in crushing the legions of the slave-holder; that no less than 50,000 militia were armed to defend the State, and that the large, but absolutely necessary number of commissions issued was 17,114. All this proves the scientific skill and military economy exercised by the Governor, and brought to the aid of the people in a most terrible emergency; for he, with some prophetic sense of the gravity of the situation, saw that unless the greatest powers of the Union were put forth to crush the least justifiable and most pernicious

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of all rebellions holding a place in the record of nations, the best blood of the country would flow in a vain attempt to avert a catastrophe which, if prolonged for many years, would result in at least the moral and commercial ruin of the country.

The part which Indiana took in the war against the Rebellion is one of which the citizens of the State may well be proud. In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of voluntary contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion and wealth, stands equal to any of her sister States. "It is also a subject of gratitude and thankfulness," said Gov. Morton, in his message to the Legislature, "that, while the number of troops furnished by Indiana alone in this great contest would have done credit to a first-class nation, measured by the standard of previous wars, not a single battery or battalion from this State has brought reproach upon the national flag, and no disaster of the war can be traced to any want of fidelity, courage or efficiency on the part of any Indiana officer. The endurance, heroism, intelligence and skill of the officers and soldiers sent forth by Indiana to do battle for the Union, have shed a luster on our beloved State, of which any people might justly be proud. Without claiming superiority over our loyal sister States, it is but justice to the brave men who have represented us on almost every battle-field of the war, to say that their deeds have placed Indiana in the front rank of those heroic States which rushed to the rescue of the imperiled Government of the nation. The total number of troops furnished by the State for all terms of service exceeds 200,000 men, much the greater portion of them being for three years; and in addition thereto not less than 50,000 State militia have from time to time been called into active service to repel rebel raids and defend our southern border from invasion."

AFTER THE WAR.

In 1867 the Legislature comprised 91 Republicans and 59 Democrats. Soon after the commencement of the session, Gov. Morton resigned his office in consequence of having been elected to the U. S. Senate, and Lieut.-Gov. Conrad Baker assumed the Executive chair during the remainder of Morton's term. This Legislature, by a very decisive vote, ratified the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution, constituting all persons born in the country or subject to its jurisdiction, citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, without regard to race or color; reduc-

ing the Congressional representation in any State in which there should be a restriction of the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color; disfranchising persons therein named who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States; and declaring that the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, shall not be questioned.

This Legislature also passed an act providing for the registry of votes, the punishment of fraudulent practices at elections, and for the apportionment and compensation of a Board of Registration; this Board to consist, in each township, of two freeholders appointed by the County Commissioners, together with the trustee of such township; in cities the freeholders are to be appointed in each ward by the city council. The measures of this law are very strict, and are faithfully executed. No cries of fraud in elections are heard in connection with Indiana.

This Legislature also divided the State into eleven Congressional Districts and apportioned their representation; enacted a law for the protection and indemnity of all officers and soldiers of the United States and soldiers of the Indiana Legion, for acts done in the military service of the United States, and in the military service of the State, and in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace of the country; made definite appropriations to the several benevolent institutions of the State, and adopted several measures for the encouragement of education, etc.

In 1868, Indiana was the first in the field of national politics, both the principal parties holding State conventions early in the year. The Democrats nominated T. A. Hendricks for Governor, and denounced in their platform the reconstruction policy of the Republicans; recommended that United States treasury notes be substituted for national bank currency; denied that the General Government had a right to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States, and opposed negro suffrage, etc.; while the Republicans nominated Conrad Baker for Governor, defended its reconstruction policy, opposed a further contraction of the currency, etc. The campaign was an exciting one, and Mr. Baker was elected Governor by a majority of only 961. In the Presidential election that soon followed the State gave Grant 9,572 more than Seymour.

During 1868 Indiana presented claims to the Government for about three and a half millions dollars for expenses incurred in the war, and $1,958,917.94 was allowed. Also, this year, a legislative

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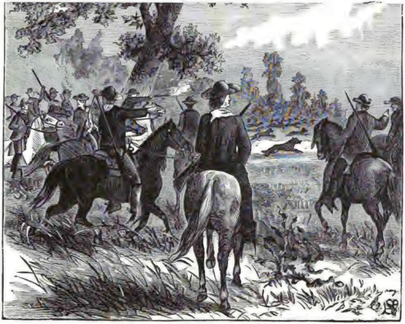

HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

commission reported that $413,599.48 were allowed to parties suffering loss by the Morgan raid.

This year Governor Baker obtained a site for the House of Refuge. (See a subsequent page.) The Soldiers' and Seamen's Home, near Knightstown, originally established by private enterprise and benevolence, and adopted by the Legislature of the previous year, was in a good condition. Up to that date the institution had afforded relief and temporary subsistence to 400 men who had been disabled in the war. A substantial brick building had been built for the home, while the old buildings were used for an orphans' department, in which were gathered 86 children of deceased soldiers.

DIVORCE LAWS.

By some mistake or liberal design, the early statute laws of Indiana on the subject of divorce were rather more loose than those of most other States in this Union; and this subject had been a matter of so much jest among the public, that in 1870 the Governor recommended to the Legislature a reform in this direction, which was pretty effectually carried out. Since that time divorces can be granted only for the following causes: 1. Adultery. 2. Impotency existing at the time of marriage. 3. Abandonment for two years. 4. Cruel and inhuman treatment of one party by the other. 5. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family. 6 The failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family for a period of two years. 7. The conviction of either party of an infamous crime.

FINANCIAL.

Were it not for political government the pioneers would have got along without money much longer than they did. The pressure of governmental needs was somewhat in advance of the monetary income of the first settlers, and the little taxation required to carry on the government seemed great and even oppressive, especially at certain periods.

In November, 1821, Gov. Jennings convened the Legislature in extra session to provide for the payment of interest on the State debt and a part of the principal, amounting to $20,000. It was thought that a sufficient amount would be realized in the notes of the State bank and its branches, although they were considerably depreciated. Said the Governor: "It will be oppressive if the State, after the paper of this institution (State bank) was authorized to be circulated in revenue, should be prevented by any assignment of the evidences of existing debt, from discharging at least so much of that debt with the paper of the bank as will absorb the collections of the present year; especially when their notes, after being made receivable by the agents of the State, became greatly depreciated by great mismanagement on the part of the bank itself. It ought not to be expected that a public loss to the State should be avoided by resorting to any measures which would not comport with correct views of public justice; nor should it be anticipated that the treasury of the United States would ultimately adopt measures to secure an uncertain debt which would interfere with arrangements calculated to adjust the demand against the State without producing any additional embarrassment."

The state of the public debt was indeed embarrassing, as the bonds which had been executed in its behalf had been assigned. The exciting cause of this proceeding consisted in the machinations of unprincipled speculators. Whatever disposition the principal bank may have made of the funds deposited by the United States, the connection of interest between the steam-mill company and the bank, and the extraordinary accommodations, as well as their amount, effected by arrangements of the steam-mill agency and some of the officers of the bank, were among the principal causes which

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had prostrated the paper circulating medium of the State, so far as it was dependent on the State bank and its branches. An abnormal state of affairs like this very naturally produced a blind disbursement of the fund to some extent, and this disbursement would be called by almost every one an "unwise administration."

During the first 16 years of this century, the belligerent condition of Europe called for agricultural supplies from America, and the consequent high price of grain justified even the remote pioneers of Indiana in undertaking the tedious transportation of the products of the soil which the times forced upon them. The large disbursements made by the general Government among the people naturally engendered a rage for speculation; numerous banks with fictitious capital were established; immense issues of paper were made; and the circulating medium of the country was increased fourfold in the course of two or three years. This inflation produced the consequences which always follow such a scheme, namely, unfounded visions of wealth and splendor and the wild investments which result in ruin to the many and wealth to the few. The year 1821 was consequently one of great financial panic, and was the first experienced by the early settlers of the West.

In 1822 the new Governor, William Hendricks, took a hopeful view of the situation, referring particularly to the "agricultural and social happiness of the State." The crops were abundant this year, immigration was setting in heavily and everything seemed to have an upward look. But the customs of the white race still compelling them to patronize European industries, combined with the remoteness of the surplus produce of Indiana from European markets, constituted a serious drawback to the accumulation of wealth. Such a state of things naturally changed the habits of the people to some extent, at least for a short time, assimilating them to those of more primitive tribes. This change of custom, however, was not severe and protracted enough to change the intelligent and social nature of the people, and they arose to their normal height on the very first opportunity.

In 1822-'3, before speculation started up again, the surplus money was invested mainly in domestic manufactories instead of other and wilder commercial enterprises. Home manufactories were what the people needed to make them more independent. They not only gave employment to thousands whose services were before that valueless, but also created a market for a great portion

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of the surplus produce of the farmers. A part of the surplus capital, however, was also sunk in internal improvements, some of which were unsuccessful for a time, but eventually proved remunerative.

Noah Noble occupied the Executive chair of the State from 1831 to 1837, commencing his duties amid peculiar embarrassments. The crops of 1832 were short, Asiatic cholera came sweeping along the Ohio and into the interior of the State, and the Black Hawk war raged in the Northwest,—all these at once, and yet the work of internal improvements was actually begun.

STATE BANK.

The State bank of Indiana was established by law January 28, 1834. The act of the Legislature, by its own terms, ceased to be a law, January 1, 1857. At the time of its organization in 1834, its outstanding circulation was $4,208,725, with a debt due to the institution, principally from citizens of the State, of $6,095,368. During the years 1857-'58 the bank redeemed nearly its entire circulation, providing for the redemption of all outstanding obligations; at this time it had collected from most of its debtors the money which they owed. The amounts of the State's interest in the stock of the bank was $1,390,000, and the money thus invested was procured by the issue of five per cent bonds, the last of which was payable July 1, 1866. The nominal profits of the bank were $2,780,604.36. By the law creating the sinking fund, that fund was appropriated, first, to pay the principal and interest on the bonds; secondly, the expenses of the Commissioners; and lastly the cause of common-school education.

The stock in all the branches authorized was subscribed by individuals, and the installment paid as required by the charter. The loan authorized for the payment on the stock allotted to the State, amounting to $500,000, was obtained at a premium of 1.05 per per cent. on five per cent. stock, making the sum of over $5,000 on the amount borrowed. In 1836 we find that the State bank was doing good service; agricultural products were abundant, and the market was good; consequently the people were in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a free government.

By the year 1843 the State was experiencing the disasters and embarassment consequent upon a system of over-banking, and its natural progeny, over-trading and deceptive speculation. Such a state of things tends to relax the hand of industry by creating false

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notions of wealth, and tempt to sudden acquisitions by means as delusive in their results as they are contrary to a primary law of nature. The people began more than ever to see the necessity of falling back upon that branch of industry for which Indiana, especially at that time, was particularly fitted, namely, agriculture, as the true and lasting source of substantial wealth.

Gov. Whitcomb, 1843-'49, succeeded well in maintaining the credit of the State. Measures of compromise between the State and its creditors were adopted by which, ultimately, the public works, although incomplete, were given in payment for the claims against the Government.

At the close of his term, Gov. Whitcomb was elected to the Senate of the United States, and from December, 1848, to December, 1849, Lieut-Gov. Paris C. Dunning was acting Governor.

In 1851 a general banking law was adopted which gave a new impetus to the commerce of the State, and opened the way for a broader volume of general trade; but this law was the source of many abuses; currency was expanded, a delusive idea of wealth again prevailed, and as a consequence, a great deal of damaging speculation was indulged in.

In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired, and the large gains to the State in that institution were directed to the promotion of common-school education.

WEALTH AND PROGRESS.

During the war of the Rebellion the financial condition of the people was of course like that of the other Northern States generally. 1870 found the State in a very prosperous condition. October 31 of this year, the date of the fiscal report, there was a surplus of $373,249 in the treasury. The receipts of the year amounted to $3,605,639, and the disbursements to $2,943,600, leaving a balance of $1,035,288. The total debt of the State in November, 1871, was $3,937,821.

At the present time the principal articles of export from the State are flour and pork. Nearly all the wheat raised within the State is manufactured into flour within its limits, especially in the northern part. The pork business is the leading one in the southern part of the State.

When we take into consideration the vast extent of railroad lines in this State, in connection with the agricultural and mineral resources, both developed and undeveloped, as already noted, we can

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see what a substantial foundation exists for the future welfare of this great commonwealth. Almost every portion of the State is coming up equally. The disposition to monopolize does not exist to a greater degree than is desirable or necessary for healthy competition. Speculators in flour, pork and other commodities appeared during the war, but generally came to ruin at their own game. The agricultural community here is an independent one, understanding its rights, and "knowing them will maintain them."

Indiana is more a manufacturing State, also, than many imagine. It probably has the greatest wagon and carriage manufactory in the world. In 1875 the total number of manufacturing establishments in this State was 16,812; number of steam engines, 3,684, with a total horse-power of 114,961; the total horse-power of water wheels, 38,614; number of hands employed in the manufactories, 86,402; capital employed, is $117,462,161; wages paid, $35,461,987; cost of material, $104,321,632; value of products, $301,304,271. These figures are on an average about twice what they were only five years previously, at which time they were about double what they were ten years before that. In manufacturing enterprise, it is said that Indiana, in proportion to her population, is considerably in advance of Illinois and Michigan.

In 1870 the assessed valuation of the real estate in Indiana was $460,120,974; of personal estate, $203,334,070; true valuation of both, $1,268,180,543. According to the evidences of increase at that time, the value of taxable property in this State must be double the foregoing figures. This is utterly astonishing, especially when we consider what a large matter it is to double the elements of a large and wealthy State, compared with its increase in infancy.

The taxation for State purposes in 1870 amounted to $2,943,078; for county purposes, $4,654,476; and for municipal purposes, $3,193,577. The total county debt of Indiana in 1870 was $1,127,269, and the total debt of towns, cities, etc., was $2,523,934.

In the compilation of this statistical matter we have before us the statistics of every element of progress in Indiana, in the U. S. Census Reports; but as it would be really improper for us further to burden these pages with tables or columns of large numbers, we will conclude by remarking that if any one wishes further details in these matters, he can readily find them in the Census Reports of the Government in any city or village in the country. Besides, almost any one can obtain, free of charge, from his representative in

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Congress, all these and other public documents in which he may be interested.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This subject began to be agitated as early as 1818, during the administration of Governor Jennings, who, as well as all the Governors succeeding him to 1843, made it a special point in their messages to the Legislature to urge the adoption of measures for the construction of highways and canals and the improvement of the navigation of rivers. Gov. Hendricks in 1822 specified as the most important improvement the navigation of the Falls of the Ohio, the Wabash and White rivers, and other streams, and the construction of the National and other roads through the State.

In 1826 Governor Ray considered the construction of roads and canals as a necessity to place the State on an equal financial footing with the older States East, and in 1829 he added: "This subject can never grow irksome, since it must be the source of the blessings of civilized life. To secure its benefits is a duty enjoined upon the Legislature by the obligations of the social compact."

In 1830 the people became much excited over the project of connecting the streams of the country by "The National New York & Mississippi railroad." The National road and the Michigan and Ohio turnpike were enterprises in which the people and Legislature of Indiana were interested. The latter had already been the cause of much bitter controversy, and its location was then the subject of contention.

In 1832 the work of internal improvements fairly commenced, despite the partial failure of the crops, the Black Hawk war and the Asiatic cholera. Several war parties invaded the Western settlements, exciting great alarm and some suffering. This year the canal commissioners completed the task assigned them and had negotiated the canal bonds in New York city, to the amount of $100,000, at a premium of 13¼ per cent., on terms honorable to the State and advantageous to the work. Before the close of this year $54,000 were spent for the improvement of the Michigan road, and $52,000 were realized from the sale of lands appropriated for its construction. In 1832, 32 miles of the Wabash and Erie canal was placed under contract and work commenced. A communication was addressed to the Governor of Ohio, requesting him to call the attention of the Legislature of that State to the subject of the extension of the canal from the Indiana line through Ohio to the

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Lake. In compliance with this request, Governor Lucas promptly laid the subject before the Legislature of the State, and, in a spirit of courtesy, resolutions were adopted by that body, stipulating that if Ohio should ultimately decline to undertake the completion of that portion of the work within her limits before the time fixed by the act of Congress for the completion of the canal, she would, on just and equitable terms, enable Indiana to avail herself of the benefit of the lands granted, by authorizing her to sell them and invest the proceeds in the stock of a company to be incorporated by Ohio; and that she would give Indiana notice of her final determination on or before January 1, 1838. The Legislature of Ohio also authorized and invited the agent of the State of Indiana to select, survey and set apart the lands lying within that State. In keeping with this policy Governor Noble, in 1834, said: "With a view of engaging in works of internal improvement, the propriety of adopting a general plan or system, having reference to the several portions of the State, and the connection of one with the other, naturally suggests itself. No work should be commenced but such as would be of acknowledged public utility, and when completed would form a branch of some general system. In view of this object, the policy of organizing a Board of Public Works is again respectfully suggested." The Governor also called favorable attention to the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railway, for which a charter had been granted.

In 1835 the Wabash & Erie canal was pushed rapidly forward. The middle division, extending from the St. Joseph dam to the forks of the Wabash, about 32 miles, was completed, for about $232,000, including all repairs. Upon this portion of the line navigation was opened on July 4, which day the citizens assembled "to witness the mingling of the waters of the St. Joseph with those of the Wabash, uniting the waters of the northern chain of lakes with those of the Gulf of Mexico in the South." On other parts of the line the work progressed with speed, and the sale of canal lands was unusually active

In 1836 the first meeting of the State Board of Internal Improvement was convened and entered upon the discharge of its numerous and responsible duties. Having assigned to each member the direction and superintendence of a portion of the work, the next duty to be performed preparatory to the various spheres of active service, was that of procuring the requisite number of engineers. A delegation was sent to the Eastern cities, but returned

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without engaging an Engineer-in-Chief for the roads and railways, and without the desired number for the subordinate station; but after considerable delay the Board was fully organized and put in operation. Under their management work on public improvements was successful; the canal progressed steadily; the navigation of the middle division, from Fort Wayne to Huntington, was uninterrupted; 16 miles of the line between Huntington and La Fontaine creek were filled with water this year and made ready for navigation; and the remaining 20 miles were completed, except a portion of the locks; from La Fontaine creek to Logansport progress was made; the line from Georgetown to Lafayette was placed under contract; about 30 miles of the Whitewater canal, extending from Lawrenceburg through the beautiful valley of the Whitewater to Brookville, were also placed under contract, as also 23 miles of the Central canal, passing through Indianapolis, on which work was commenced; also about 20 miles of the southern division of this work, extending from Evansville into the interior, were also contracted for; and on the line of the Cross-Cut canal, from Terre Haute to the intersection of the Central canal, near the mouth of Eel river, a commencement was also made on all the heavy sections. All this in 1836.

Early in this year a party of engineers was organized, and directed to examine into the practicability of the Michigan & Erie canal line, then proposed. The report of their operations favored its expediency. A party of engineers was also fitted out, who entered upon the field of service of the Madison & Lafayette railroad, and contracts were let for its construction from Madison to Vernon, on which work was vigorously commenced. Also, contracts were let for grading and bridging the New Albany & Vincennes road from the former point to Paoli, about 40 miles. Other roads were also undertaken and surveyed, so that indeed a stupendous system of internal improvement was undertaken, and as Gov. Noble truly remarked, upon the issue of that vast enterprise the State of Indiana staked her fortune. She had gone too far to retreat.

In 1837, when Gov. Wallace took the Executive chair, the reaction consequent upon "over-work" by the State in the internal improvement scheme began to be felt by the people. They feared a State debt was being incurred from which they could never be extricated; but the Governor did all he could throughout the term of his administration to keep up the courage of the citizens. He

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told them that the astonishing success so far, surpassed even the hopes of the most sanguine, and that the flattering auspices of the future were sufficient to dispel every doubt and quiet every fear. Notwithstanding all his efforts, however, the construction of public works continued to decline, and in his last message he exclaimed: "Never before—I speak it advisedly—never before have you witnessed a period in our local history that more urgently called for the exercise of all the soundest and best attributes of grave and patriotic legislators than the present. * * * The truth is—and it would be folly to conceal it—we have our hands full—full to overflowing; and therefore, to sustain ourselves, to preserve the credit and character of the State unimpaired, and to continue her hitherto unexampled march to wealth and distinction, we have not an hour of time, nor a dollar of money, nor a hand employed in labor, to squander and dissipate upon mere objects of idleness, or taste, or amusement."

The State had borrowed $3,827,000 for internal improvement purposes, of which $1,327,000 was for the Wabash & Erie canal and the remainder for other works. The five per cent. interest on debts—about $200,000—which the State had to pay, had become burdensome, as her resources for this purpose were only two, besides direct taxation, and they were small, namely, the interest on the balances due for canal lands, and the proceeds of the third installment of the surplus revenue, both amounting, in 1838, to about $45,000.

In August, 1839, all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and most of the contracts were surrendered to the State. This was done according to an act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes. In addition to this state of affairs, the Legislature of 1839 had made no provision for the payment of interest on the State debt incurred for internal improvements. Concerning this situation Gov. Bigger, in 1840, said that either to go ahead with the works or to abandon them altogether would be equally ruinous to the State, the implication being that the people should wait a little while for a breathing spell and then take hold again.

Of course much individual indebtedness was created during the progress of the work on internal improvement. When operations ceased in 1839, and prices fell at the same time, the people were left in a great measure without the means of commanding money to pay their debts. This condition of private enterprise more than

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ever rendered direct taxation inexpedient. Hence it became the policy of Gov. Bigger to provide the means of paying the interest on the State debt without increasing the rate of taxation, and to continue that portion of the public works that could be immediately completed, and from which the earliest returns could be expected.

In 1840 the system embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash & Erie canal. The aggregate length of the lines embraced in the system was 1,160 miles, and of this only 140 miles had been completed. The amount expended had reached the sum of $5,600,000, and it required at least $14,000,000 to complete them. Although the crops of 1841 were very remunerative, this perquisite alone was not sufficient to raise the State again up to the level of going ahead with her gigantic works.

We should here state in detail the amount of work completed and of money expended on the various works up to this time, 1841, which were as follows:

1. The Wabash & Erie canal, from the State line to Tippecanoe, 129 miles in length, completed and navigable for the whole length, at a cost of $2,041,012. This sum includes the cost of the steamboat lock afterward completed at Delphi.

2. The extension of the Wabash & Erie canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to Terre Haute, over 104 miles. The estimated cost of this work was $1,500,000; and the amount expended for the same $408,855. The navigation was at this period opened as far down as Lafayette, and a part of the work done in the neighborhood of Covington.

3. The cross-cut canal from Terre Haute to Central canal, 49 miles in length; estimated cost, $718,672; amount expended, $420,679; and at this time no part of the course was navigable.

4. The White Water canal, from Lawrenceburg to the mouth of Nettle creek, 76¼ miles; estimated cost, $1,675,738; amount expended to that date, $1,099,867; and 31 miles of the work was navigable, extending from the Ohio river to Brookville.

5. The Central canal, from the Wabash & Erie canal, to Indianapolis, including the feeder bend at Muncietown, 124 miles in length; total estimated cost, $2,299,853; amount expended, $568,046; eight miles completed at that date, and other portions nearly done.

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6. Central canal, from Indianapolis to Evansville on the Ohio river, 194 miles in length; total estimated cost, $3,532,394; amount expended, $831,302, 19 miles of which was completed at that date, at the southern end, and 16 miles, extending south from Indianapolis, were nearly completed.

7. Erie & Michigan canal, 182 miles in length; estimated cost, $2,624,823; amount expended, $156,394. No part of this work finished.

8. The Madison & Indianapolis railroad, over 85 miles in length; total estimated cost, $2,046,600; amount expended, $1,493,013. Road finished and in operation for about 28 miles; grading nearly finished for 27 miles in addition, extending to Edenburg.

9. Indianapolis & Lafayette turnpike road, 73 miles in length; total estimated cost, $593, 737; amount expended, $72,118. The bridging and most of the grading was done on 27 miles, from Crawfordsville to Lafayette.

10. New Albany & Vincennes turnpike road, 105 miles in length; estimated cost, $1,127,295; amount expended, $654,411. Forty-one miles graded and macadamized, extending from New Albany to Paoli, and 27 miles in addition partly graded.

11. Jeffersonville & Crawfordsville road, over 164 miles long; total estimated cost, $1,651,800; amount expended, $372,737. Forty-five miles were partly graded and bridged, extending from Jeffersonville to Salem, and from Greencastle north.

12. Improvement of the Wabash rapids, undertaken jointly by Indiana and Illinois; estimated cost to Indiana, $102,500; amount expended by Indiana, $9,539.

Grand totals: Length of roads and canals, 1,289 miles, only 281 of which have been finished; estimated cost of all the works, $19,914,424; amount expended, $8.164,528. The State debt at this time amounted to $18,469,146. The two principal causes which aggravated the embarrassment of the State at this juncture were, first, paying most of the interest out of the money borrowed, and, secondly, selling bonds on credit. The first error subjected the State to the payment of compound interest, and the people, not feeling the pressure of taxes to discharge the interest, naturally became inattentive to the public policy pursued. Postponement of the payment of interest is demoralizing in every way. During this period the State was held up in an unpleasant manner before the gaze of the world; but be it to the credit of this great

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and glorious State, she would not repudiate, as many other States and municipalities have done.

By the year 1850, the so-called "internal improvement" system having been abandoned, private capital and ambition pushed forward various "public works." During this year about 400 miles of plank road were completed, at a cost of $1,200 to $1,500 per mile, and about 1,200 miles more were surveyed and in progress. There were in the State at this time 212 miles of railroad in successful operation, of which 124 were completed this year. More than 1,000 miles of railroad were surveyed and in progress.

An attempt was made during the session of the Legislature in 1869 to re-burden the State with the old canal debt, and the matter was considerably agitated in the canvass of 1870. The subject of the Wabash & Erie canal was lightly touched in the Republican platform, occasioning considerable discussion, which probably had some effect on the election in the fall. That election resulted in an average majority in the State of about 2,864 for the Democracy. It being claimed that the Legislature had no authority under the constitution to tax the people for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, the Supreme Court, in April, 1871, decided adversely to such a claim.

GEOLOGY.

In 1869 the development of mineral resources in the State attracted considerable attention. Rich mines of iron and coal were discovered, as also fine quarries of building stone. The Vincennes railroad passed through some of the richest portions of the mineral region, the engineers of which had accurately determined the quality of richness of the ores. Near Brooklyn, about 20 miles from Indianapolis, is a fine formation of sandstone, yielding good material for buildings in the city; indeed, it is considered the best building stone in the State. The limestone formation at Gosport, continuing 12 miles from that point, is of great variety, and includes the finest and most durable building stone in the world. Portions of it are susceptible only to the chisel; other portions are soft and can be worked with the ordinary tools. At the end of this limestone formation there commences a sandstone series of strata which extends seven miles farther, to a point about 60 miles from Indianapolis. Here an extensive coal bed is reached consisting of seven distinct veins. The first is about two feet thick, the next three feet, another four feet, and the others of various thicknesses.

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These beds are all easily worked, having a natural drain, and they yield heavy profits. In the whole of the southwestern part of the State and for 300 miles up the Wabash, coal exists in good quality and abundance.

The scholars, statesmen and philanthropists of Indiana worked hard and long for the appointment of a State Geologist, with sufficient support to enable him to make a thorough geological survey of the State. A partial survey was made as early as 1837–'8, by David Dale Owen, State Geologist, but nothing more was done until 1869, when Prof. Edward T. Cox was appointed State Geologist. For 20 years previous to this date the Governors urged and insisted in all their messages that a thorough survey should be made, but almost, if not quite, in vain. In 1852, Dr. Ryland T. Brown delivered an able address on this subject before the Legislature, showing how much coal, iron, building stone, etc., there were probably; in the State, but the exact localities and qualities not ascertained, and how millions of money could be saved to the State by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars; but "they answered the Doctor in the negative. It must have been because they hadn't time to pass the bill. They were very busy. They had to pass all sorts of regulations concerning the negro. They had to protect a good many white people from marrying negroes. And as they didn't need any labor in the State, if it was 'colored,' they had to make regulations to shut out all of that kind of labor, and to take steps to put out all that unfortunately got in, and they didn't have time to consider the scheme proposed by the white people."—*W. W. Clayton.*

In 1853, the State Board of Agriculture employed Dr. Brown to make a partial examination of the geology of the State, at a salary of $500 a year, and to this Board the credit is due for the final success of the philanthropists, who in 1869 had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of a Legislative act "to provide for a Department of Geology and Natural Science, in connection with the State Board of Agriculture." Under this act Governor Baker immediately appointed Prof. Edward T. Cox the State Geologist, who has made an able and exhaustive report of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of this State, world-wide in its celebrity, and a work of which the people of Indiana may be very proud. We can scarcely give even the substance of his report in a work like this, because it is of necessity deeply scientific and made up entirely of local detail.

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COAL.

The coal measures, says Prof. E. T. Cox, cover an area of about 6,500 square miles, in the southwestern part of the State, and extend from Warren county on the north to the Ohio river on the south, a distance of about 150 miles. This area comprises the following counties: Warren, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry and a small part of Crawford, Monroe, Putnam and Montgomery.

This coal is all bituminous, but is divisible into three well-marked varieties: caking-coal, non-caking-coal or block coal and cannel coal. The total depth of the seams or measures is from 600 to 800 feet, with 12 to 14 distinct seams of coal; but these are not all to be found throughout the area; the seams range from one foot to eleven feet in thickness. The caking coal prevails in the western portion of the area described, and has from three to four workable seams, ranging from three and a half to eleven feet in thickness. At most of the places where these are worked the coal is mined by adits driven in on the face of the ridges, and the deepest shafts in the State are less than 300 feet, the average depth for successful mining not being over 75 feet. This is a bright, black, sometimes glossy, coal, makes good coke and contains a very large percentage of pure illuminating gas. One pound will yield about 4½ cubic feet of gas, with a power equal to 15 standard sperm candles. The average calculated calorific power of the caking coals is 7,745 heat units, pure carbon being 8,080. Both in the northern and southern portions of the field, the caking coals present similar good qualities, and are a great source of private and public wealth.

The block coal prevails in the eastern part of the field and has an area of about 450 square miles. This is excellent, in its raw state, for making pig iron. It is indeed peculiarly fitted for metallurgical purposes. It has a laminated structure with carbonaceous matter, like charcoal, between the lamina, with slaty cleavage, and it rings under the stroke of the hammer. It is "free-burning," makes an open fire, and without caking, swelling, scaffolding in the furnace or changing form, burns like hickory wood until it is consumed to a white ash and leaves no clinkers. It is likewise valuable for generating steam and for household uses. Many of the principal railway lines in the State are using it in preference to any other coal, as it does not burn out the fire-boxes, and gives as little trouble as wood.

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oxides are found scattered in the vicinity of the coal field. In some places the beds are quite thick and of considerable commercial value.

An abundance of excellent lime is also found in Indiana, especially in Huntington county, where many large kilns are kept in profitable operation.

AGRICULTURAL.

In 1852 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of county and district agricultural societies, and also establishing a State Board, the provisions of which act are substantially as follows:

1. Thirty or more persons in any one or two counties organizing into a society for the improvement of agriculture, adopting a constitution and by-laws agreeable to the regulations prescribed by the State Board, and appointing the proper officers and raising a sum of $50 for its own treasury, shall be entitled to the same amount from the fund arising from show licenses in their respective counties.

2. These societies shall offer annual premiums for improvement of soils, tillage, crops, manures, productions, stock, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements as they may deem proper; they shall encourage, by grant of rewards, agricultural and household manufacturing interests, and so regulate the premiums that small farmers will have equal opportunity with the large; and they shall pay special attention to cost and profit of the inventions and improvements, requiring an exact, detailed statement of the processes competing for rewards.

3. They shall publish in a newspaper annually their list of awards and an abstract of their treasurers' accounts, and they shall report in full to the State Board their proceedings. Failing to do the latter they shall receive no payment from their county funds.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The act of Feb. 17, 1852, also established a State Board of Agriculture, with perpetual succession; its annual meetings to be held at Indianapolis on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, when the reports of the county societies are to be received and agricultural interests discussed and determined upon; it shall make an annual report to the Legislature of receipts, expenses, proceedings, etc., of its own meeting as well as of those of the local

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societies; it shall hold State fairs, at such times and places as they may deem proper; may hold two meetings a year, certifying to the State Auditor their expenses, who shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the same.

In 1861 the State Board adopted certain rules, embracing ten sections, for the government of local societies, but in 1868 they were found inexpedient and abandoned. It adopted a resolution admitting delegates from the local societies.

THE EXPOSITION.

As the Board found great difficulty in doing justice to exhibitors without an adequate building, the members went earnestly to work in the fall of 1872 to get up an interest in the matter. They appointed a committee of five to confer with the Council or citizens of Indianapolis as to the best mode to be devised for a more thorough and complete exhibition of the industries of the State. The result of the conference was that the time had arrived for a regular "exposition," like that of the older States. At the January meeting in 1873, Hon. Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, reported for the committee that they found a general interest in this enterprise, not only at the capital, but also throughout the State. A sub-committee was appointed who devised plans and specifications for the necessary structure, taking lessons mainly from the Kentucky Exposition building at Louisville. All the members of the State Board were in favor of proceeding with the building except Mr. Poole, who feared that, as the interest of the two enterprises were somewhat conflicting, and the Exposition being the more exciting show, it would swallow up the State and county fairs.

The Exposition was opened Sept. 10, 1873, when Hon. John Sutherland, President of the Board, the Mayor of Indianapolis, Senator Morton and Gov. Hendricks delivered addresses. Senator Morton took the high ground that the money spent for an exposition is spent as strictly for educational purposes as that which goes directly into the common school. The exposition is not a mere show, to be idly gazed upon, but an industrial school where one should study and learn. He thought that Indiana had less untillable land than any other State in the Union; 'twas as rich as any and yielded a greater variety of products; and that Indiana was the most prosperous agricultural community in the United States.

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The State had nearly 3,700 miles of railroad, not counting side-track, with 400 miles more under contract for building. In 15 or 18 months one can go from Indianapolis to every county in the State by railroad. Indiana has 6,500 square miles of coal field. 450 of which contain block coal, the best in the United States for manufacturing purposes.

On the subject of cheap transportation, he said: "By the census of 1870, Pennsylvania had, of domestic animals of all kinds, 4,006,589, and Indiana, 4,511,094. Pennsylvania had grain to the amount of 60,460,000 bushels, while Indiana had 79,350,454. The value of the farm products of Pennsylvania was estimated to be $183,946,000; those of Indiana, $122,914,000. Thus you see that while Indiana had 505,000 head of live stock more, and 19,000,000 bushels of grain more than Pennsylvania, yet the products of Pennsylvania are estimated at $183,946,000, on account of her greater proximity to market, while those of Indiana are estimated at only $122,914,000. Thus you can understand the importance of cheap transportation to Indiana.

"Let us see how the question of transportation affects us on the other hand, with reference to the manufacturer of Bessemer steel. Of the 174,000 tons of iron ore used in the blast furnaces of Pittsburg last year, 84,000 tons came from Lake Superior, 64,000 tons from Iron Mountain, Missouri, 20,000 tons from Lake Champlain, and less than 5,000 tons from the home mines of Pennsylvania. They cannot manufacture their iron with the coal they have in Pennsylvania without coking it. We have coal in Indiana with which we can, in its raw state, make the best of iron; while we are 250 miles nearer Lake Superior than Pittsburg, and 430 miles nearer to Iron Mountain. So that the question of transportation determines the fact that Indiana must become the great center for the manufacture of Bessemer steel."

"What we want in this country is diversified labor."

The grand hall of the Exposition buildings is on elevated ground at the head of Alabama street, and commands a fine view of the city. The structure is of brick, 308 feet long by 150 in width, and two stories high. Its elevated galleries extend quite around the building, under the roof, thus affording visitors an opportunity to secure the most commanding view to be had in the city. The lower floor of the grand hall is occupied by the mechanical, geological and miscellaneous departments, and by the offices of the Board, which extend along the entire front. The second floor, which is

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approached by three wide stairways, accommodates the fine art, musical and other departments of light mechanics, and is brilliantly lighted by windows and skylights. But as we are here entering the description of a subject magnificent to behold, we enter a description too vast to complete, and we may as well stop here as anywhere.

The Presidents of the State Fairs have been: Gov. J. A. Wright, 1852-'4; Gen. Jos. Orr, 1855; Dr. A. C. Stevenson, 1856-'8; G. D. Wagner; 1859-60; D. P. Holloway, 1861; Jas. D. Williams, 1862, 1870-'1; A. D. Hamrick, 1863, 1867-'9; Stearns Fisher, 1864-'6; John Sutherland, 1872-'4; Wm. Crim, 1875. Secretaries: John B. Dillon, 1852-'3, 1855, 1858-'9; Ignatius Brown, 1856-'7; W. T. Dennis, 1854, 1860-'1; W. H. Loomis, 1862-'6; A. J. Holmes, 1867-'9; Joseph Poole, 1870-'1; Alex. Heron, 1872-'5. Place of fair, Indianapolis every year except: Lafayette, 1853; Madison, 1854; New Albany, 1859; Fort Wayne, 1865; and Terre Haute, 1867. In 1861 there was no fair. The gate and entry receipts increased from $4,651 in 1852 to $45,330 in 1874.

On the opening of the Exposition, Oct. 7, 1874, addresses were delivered by the President of the Board, Hon. John Sutherland, and by Govs. Hendricks, Bigler and Pollock. Yvon's celebrated painting, the "Great Republic," was unveiled with great ceremony, and many distinguished guests were present to witness it.

The exhibition of 1875 showed that the plate glass from the southern part of the State was equal to the finest French plate; that the force-blowers made in the eastern part of the State was of a world-wide reputation; that the State has within its bounds the largest wagon manufactory in the world; that in other parts of the State there were all sorts and sizes of manufactories, including rolling mills and blast furnaces, and in the western part coal was mined and shipped at the rate of 2,500 tons a day from one vicinity; and many other facts, which "would astonish the citizens of Indiana themselves even more than the rest of the world."

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1842, thus taking the lead in the West. At this time Henry Ward Beecher was a resident of Indianapolis, engaged not only as a minister but also as editor of the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, and his influence was very extensive in the interests of horticulture, floriculture and farming. Prominent among his pioneer co-laborers were Judge Coburn,

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Aaron Aldridge, Capt. James Sigarson, D. V. Culley, Reuben Ragan, Stephen Hampton, Cornelius Ratliff, Joshua Lindley, Abner Pope and many others. In the autumn of this year the society held an exhibition, probably the first in the State, if not in the West, in the hall of the new State house. The only premium offered was a set of silver teaspoons for the best seedling apple, which was won by Reuben Ragan, of Putnam county, for an apple christened on this occasion the "Osceola."

The society gave great encouragement to the introduction of new varieties of fruit, especially of the pear, as the soil and climate of Indiana were well adapted to this fruit. But the bright horizon which seemed to be at this time looming up all around the field of the young society's operations was suddenly and thoroughly darkened by the swarm of noxious insects, diseases, blasts of winter and the great distance to market. The prospects of the cause scarcely justified a continuation of the expense of assembling from remote parts of the State, and the meetings of the society therefore soon dwindled away until the organization itself became quite extinct.

But when, in 1852 and afterward, railroads began to traverse the State in all directions, the Legislature provided for the organization of a State Board of Agriculture, whose scope was not only agriculture but also horticulture and the mechanic and household arts. The rapid growth of the State soon necessitated a differentiation of this body, and in the autumn of 1860, at Indianapolis, there was organized the

INDIANA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

October 18, Reuben Ragan was elected President and Wm H. Loomis, of Marion county, Secretary. The constitution adopted provided for biennial meetings in January, at Indianapolis. At the first regular meeting, Jan. 9, 1861, a committee-man for each congressional district was appointed, all of them together to be known as the "State Fruit Committee," and twenty-five members were enrolled during this session. At the regular meeting in 1863 the constitution was so amended as to provide for annual sessions, and the address of the newly elected President, Hon. I. G. D. Nelson, of Allen county, urged the establishment of an agricultural college. He continued in the good cause until his work was crowned with success.

In 1864 there was but little done on account of the exhaustive demands of the great war; and the descent of mercury 60° in eighteen hours did so much mischief as to increase the discouragement to the verge of despair. The title of the society was at this meeting, Jan., 1864 changed to that of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

The first several meetings of the society were mostly devoted to revision of fruit lists; and although the good work, from its vastness and complication, became somewhat monotonous, it has been no exception in this respect to the law that all the greatest and most productive labors of mankind require perseverance and toil.

In 1866, George M. Beeler, who had so indefatigably served as secretary for several years, saw himself hastening to his grave, and showed his love for the cause of fruit culture by bequeathing to the society the sum of $1,000. This year also the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was induced to take a copy of the Society's transactions for each of the township libraries in the State, and this enabled the Society to bind its volume of proceedings in a substantial manner.

At the meeting in 1867 many valuable and interesting papers were presented, the office of corresponding secretary was created, and the subject of Legislative aid was discussed. The State Board of Agriculture placed the management of the horticultural department of the State fair in the care of the Society.

The report for 1868 shows for the first time a balance on hand, after paying expenses, the balance being $61.55. Up to this time the Society had to take care of itself,—meeting current expenses, doing its own printing and binding, "boarding and clothing itself," and diffusing annually an amount of knowledge utterly incalculable. During the year called meetings were held at Salem, in the peach and grape season, and evenings during the State fair, which was held in Terre Haute the previous fall. The State now assumed the cost of printing and binding, but the volume of transactions was not quite so valuable as that of the former year.

In 1870 $160 was given to this Society by the State Board of Agriculture, to be distributed as prizes for essays, which object was faithfully carried out. The practice has since then been continued.

In 1871 the Horticultural Society brought out the best volume of papers and proceedings it ever has had published.

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In 1872 the office of corresponding secretary was discontinued; the appropriation by the State Board of Agriculture diverted to the payment of premiums on small fruits given at a show held the previous summer; results of the exhibition not entirely satisfactory.

In 1873 the State officials refused to publish the discussions of the members of the Horticultural Society, and the Legislature appropriated $500 for the purpose for each of the ensuing two years.

In 1875 the Legislature enacted a law requiring that one of the trustees of Purdue University shall be selected by the Horticultural Society.

The aggregate annual membership of this society from its organization in 1860 to 1875 was 1,225.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education has been referred to in almost every gubernatorial message from the organization of the Territory to the present time. It is indeed the most favorite enterprise of the Hoosier State. In the first survey of Western lands, Congress set apart a section of land in every township, generally the 16th, for school purposes, the disposition of the land to be in hands of the residents of the respective townships. Besides this, to this State were given two entire townships for the use of a State Seminary, to be under the control of the Legislature. Also, the State constitution provides that all fines for the breach of law and all commutations for militia service be appropriated to the use of county seminaries. In 1825 the common-school lands amounted to 680,207 acres, estimated at $2 an acre, and valued therefore at $1,216,044. At this time the seminary at Bloomington, supported in part by one of these township grants, was very flourishing. The common schools, however, were in rather a poor condition.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1852 the free-school system was fully established, which has resulted in placing Indiana in the lead of this great nation. Although this is a pleasant subject, it is a very large one to treat in a condensed notice, as this has to be.

The free-school system of Indiana first became practically operative the first Monday of April, 1853, when the township trustees

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for school purposes were elected through the State. The law committed to them the charge of all the educational affairs in their respective townships. As it was feared by the opponents of the law that it would not be possible to select men in all the townships capable of executing the school laws satisfactorily, the people were thereby awakened to the necessity of electing their very best men; and although, of course, many blunders have been made by trustees, the operation of the law has tended to elevate the adult population as well as the youth; and Indiana still adheres to the policy of appointing its best men to educational positions. The result is a grand surprise to all old fogies, who indeed scarcely dare to appear such any longer.

To instruct the people in the new law and set the educational machinery going, a pamphlet of over 60 pages, embracing the law, with notes and explanations, was issued from the office of a superintendent of public instruction, and distributed freely throughout the State. The first duty of the Board of Trustees was to establish and conveniently locate a sufficient number of schools for the education of all the children of their township. But where were the school-houses, and what were they? Previously they had been erected by single districts, but under this law districts were abolished, their lines obliterated, and houses previously built by districts became the property of the township, and all the houses were to be built at the expense of the township by an appropriation of township funds by the trustees. In some townships there was not a single school-house of any kind, and in others there were a few old, leaky, dilapidated log cabins, wholly unfit for use even in summer, and in "winter worse than nothing." Before the people could be tolerably accommodated with schools at least 3,500 school-houses had to be erected in the State.

By a general law, enacted in conformity to the constitution of 1852, each township was made a municipal corporation, and every voter in the township a member of the corporation; the Board of Trustees constituted the township legislature as well as the executive body, the whole body of voters, however, exercising direct control through frequent meetings called by the trustees. Special taxes and every other matter of importance were directly voted upon.

Some tax-payers, who were opposed to special townships' taxes, retarded the progress of schools by refusing to pay their assessment. Contracts for building school-houses were given up, houses

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half finished were abandoned, and in many townships all school operations were suspended. In some of them, indeed, a rumor was circulated by the enemies of the law that the entire school law from beginning to end had been declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional and void; and the Trustees, believing this, actually dismissed their schools and considered themselves out of office. Hon. W. C. Larrabee, the (first) Superintendent of Public Instruction, corrected this error as soon as possible.

But while the voting of special taxes was doubted on a constitutional point, it became evident that it was weak in a practical point; for in many townships the opponents of the system voted down every proposition for the erection of school-houses.

Another serious obstacle was the great deficiency in the number of qualified teachers. To meet the newly created want, the law authorized the appointment of deputies in each county to examine and license persons to teach, leaving it in their judgment to lower the standard of qualification sufficiently to enable them to license as many as were needed to supply all the schools. It was therefore found necessary to employ many "unqualified" teachers, especially in the remote rural districts. But the progress of the times enabled the Legislature of 1853 to erect a standard of qualification and give to the county commissioners the authority to license teachers; and in order to supply every school with a teacher, while there might not be a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers, the commissioners were authorized to grant temporary licenses to take charge of particular schools not needing a high grade of teachers.

In 1854 the available common-school fund consisted of the congressional township fund, the surplus revenue fund, the saline fund, the bank tax fund and miscellaneous fund, amounting in all to $2,460,600. This amount, from many sources, was subsequently increased to a very great extent. The common-school fund was intrusted to the several counties of the State, which were held responsible for the preservation thereof and for the payment of the annual interest thereon. The fund was managed by the auditors and treasurers of the several counties, for which these officers were allowed one-tenth of the income. It was loaned out to the citizens of the county in sums not exceeding $300, on real estate security. The common-school fund was thus consolidated and the proceeds equally distributed each year to all the townships, cities and towns

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of the State, in proportion to the number of children. This phase of the law met with considerable opposition in 1854.

The provisions of the law for the establishment of township libraries was promptly carried into effect, and much time, labor and thought were devoted to the selection of books, special attention being paid to historical works.

The greatest need in 1854 was for qualified teachers; but nevertheless the progress of public education during this and following years was very great. School-houses were erected, many of them being fine structures, well furnished, and the libraries were considerably enlarged.

The city school system of Indiana received a heavy set-back in 1858, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, that the law authorizing cities and townships to levy a tax additional to the State tax was not in conformity with that clause in the Constitution which required uniformity in taxation. The schools were stopped for want of adequate funds. For a few weeks in each year thereafter the feeble "uniform" supply from the State fund enabled the people to open the schools, but considering the returns the public realizes for so small an outlay in educational matters, this proved more expensive than ever. Private schools increased, but the attendance was small. Thus the interests of popular education languished for years. But since the revival of the free schools, the State fund has grown to vast proportions, and the schools of this intelligent and enterprising commonwealth compare favorably with those of any other portion of the United States.

There is no occasion to present all the statistics of school progress in this State from the first to the present time, but some interest will be taken in the latest statistics, which we take from the 9th Biennial Report (for 1877-'8) by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. James H. Smart. This report, by the way, is a volume of 480 octavo pages, and is free to all who desire a copy.

The rapid, substantial and permanent increase which Indiana enjoys in her school interests is thus set forth in the above report.

Year.	Length of School in Days.	No of Teachers.	Attendance at School.	School Enumeration.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1855	61	4,016	206,994	445,791	$ 239,924
1860	65	7,649	303,744	495,019	481,020
1865	66	9,493	402,812	557,092	1,020,440
1870	97	11,826	462,527	619,627	1,810,866
1875	130	13,133	502,362	667,736	2,830,747
1878	129	13,676	512,535	699,153	3,065,968

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The increase of school population during the past ten years has been as follows:

Total in 1868, 592,865.

Increase for year ending		Increase for year ending	
Sept. 1, 1869	17,699	May 1, 1874	13,922
" 1, 1870	9,063	" 1, 1875	13,372
" 1, 1871	3,101	" 1, 1876	11,494
" 1, 1872	8,811	" 1, 1877	15,476
May 1, 1873 (8 months)	8,903	" 1, 1878	4,447
		Total, 1878	699,153

No. of white males	354,271;	females	333,033 — 687,304
" " colored "	5,937;	"	5,912 — 11,849
			699,153

Twenty-nine per cent. of the above are in the 49 cities and 212 incorporated towns, and 71 per cent. in the 1,011 townships.

The number of white males enrolled in the schools in 1878 was 267,315, and of white females, 237,739; total, 505,054; of colored males, 3,794; females, 3,687; total, 7,481; grand total, 512,535.

The average number enrolled in each district varies from 51 to 56, and the average daily attendance from 32 to 35; but many children reported as absent attend parochial or private schools. Seventy-three per cent. of the white children and 63 per cent. of the colored, in the State, are enrolled in the schools.

The number of days taught vary materially in the different townships, and on this point State Superintendent Smart iterates: "As long as the schools of some of our townships are kept open but 60 days and others 220 days, we do not have a uniform system,—such as was contemplated by the constitution. The school law requires the trustee of a township to maintain each of the schools in his corporation an equal length of time. This provision cannot be so easily applied to the various counties of the State, for the reason that there is a variation in the density of the population, in the wealth of the people, and the amount of the township funds. I think, however, there is scarcely a township trustee in the State who cannot, under the present law, if he chooses to do so, bring his schools up to an average of six months. I think it would be wise to require each township trustee to levy a sufficient local tax to maintain the schools at least six months of the year, provided this can be done without increasing the local tax beyond the amount now permitted by law. This would tend to bring the poorer schools up to the standard of the best, and would thus unify the system, and make it indeed a common-school system."

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The State, however, averages six and a half months school per year to each district.

The number of school districts in the State in 1878 was 9,380, in all but 34 of which school was taught during that year. There are 396 district and 151 township graded schools. Number of white male teachers, 7,977, and of female, 5,699; colored, male, 62, and female, 43; grand total, 13,781. For the ten years ending with 1878 there was an increase of 409 male teachers and 811 female teachers. All these teachers, except about 200, attend normal institutes,—a showing which probably surpasses that of any other State in this respect.

The average daily compensation of teachers throughout the State in 1878 was as follows: In townships, males, $1.90; females, $1.70; in towns, males, $3.09; females, $1.81; in cities, males, $4.06; females, $2.29.

In 1878 there were 89 stone school-houses, 1,724 brick, 7,608 frame, and 124 log; total, 9,545, valued at $11,536,647.39.

And lastly, and best of all, we are happy to state that Indiana has a larger school fund than any other State in the Union. In 1872, according to the statistics before us, it was larger than that of any other State by $2,000,000! the figures being as follows:

Indiana	$8,437,593.47	Michigan	$2,500,214.91
Ohio	6,614,816.50	Missouri	2,525,253.52
Illinois	6,348,538.32	Minnesota	2,471,199.31
New York	2,880,017.01	Wisconsin	2,237,414.37
Connecticut	2,809,770.70	Massachusetts	2,210,864.09
Iowa	4,274,581.93	Arkansas	2,000,000.00

Nearly all the rest of the States have less than a million dollars in their school fund.

In 1872 the common-school fund of Indiana consisted of the following:

Non-negotiable bonds	$3,591,316.15	Escheated estates	17,866.55
Common-school fund	1,666,~24.50	Sinking fund, last distribution	67,068.72
Sinking fund, at 8 per cent	569,139.94	Sinking fund undistributed	100,165.93
Congressional township fund	2,281,076.69	Swamp land fund	42,418.40
Value of unsold Congressional township lands	94,245.00		
Saline fund	5,727.66		$8,437,593 47
Bank tax fund	1,744.94		

In 1878 the grand total was $8,974,455.55.

The origin of the respective school funds of Indiana is as follows:

1. The "Congressional township" fund is derived from the proceeds of the 16th sections of the townships. Almost all of these

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have been sold and the money put out at interest. The amount of this fund in 1877 was $2,452,936.82.

2. The "saline" fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of salt springs, and the land adjoining necessary for working them to the amount of 36 entire sections, authorized by the original act of Congress. By authority of the same act the Legislature has made these proceeds a part of the permanent school fund.

3. The "surplus revenue" fund. Under the administration of President Jackson, the national debt, contracted by the Revolutionary war and the purchase of Louisiana, was entirely discharged, and a large surplus remained in the treasury. In June, 1836, Congress distributed this money among the States in the ratio of their representation in Congress, subject to recall, and Indiana's share was $860,254. The Legislature subsequently set apart $573,502.96 of this amount to be a part of the school fund. It is not probable that the general Government will ever recall this money.

4. "Bank tax" fund. The Legislature of 1834 chartered a State Bank, of which a part of the stock was owned by the State and a part by individuals. Section 15 of the charter required an annual deduction from the dividends, equal to 12½ cents on each share not held by the State, to be set apart for common-school education. This tax finally amounted to $80,000, which now bears interest in favor of education.

5. "Sinking" fund. In order to set the State bank under good headway, the State at first borrowed $1,300,000, and out of the unapplied balances a fund was created, increased by unapplied balances also of the principal, interest and dividends of the amount lent to the individual holders of stock, for the purpose of sinking the debt of the bank; hence the name sinking fund. The 114th section of the charter provided that after the full payment of the bank's indebtednese, principal, interest and incidental expenses, the residue of said fund should be a permanent fund, appropriated to the cause of education. As the charter extended through a period of 25 years, this fund ultimately reached the handsome amount of $5,000,000.

The foregoing are all interest-bearing funds; the following are additional school funds, but not productive:

6. "Seminary" fund. By order of the Legislature in 1852, all county seminaries were sold, and the net proceeds placed in the common-school fund.

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7. All fines for the violation of the penal laws of the State are placed to the credit of the common-school fund

8. All recognizances of witnesses and parties indicted for crime, when forfeited, are collectible by law and made a part of the school fund. These are reported to the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction annually. For the five years ending with 1872, they averaged about $34,000 a year.

9. Escheats. These amount to $17,865.55, which was still in the State treasury in 1872 and unapplied.

10. The "swamp-land" fund arises from the sale of certain Congressional land grants, not devoted to any particular purpose by the terms of the grant. In 1872 there was $42,418.40 of this money, subject to call by the school interests.

11. Taxes on corporations are to some extent devoted by the Constitution to school purposes, but the clause on this subject is somewhat obscure, and no funds as yet have been realized from this source. It is supposed that several large sums of money are due the common-school fund from the corporations.

Constitutionally, any of the above funds may be increased, but never diminished.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

So early as 1802 the U. S. Congress granted lands and a charter to the people of that portion of the Northwestern Territory residing at Vincennes, for the erection and maintenance of a seminary of learning in that early settled district; and five years afterward an act incorporating the Vincennes University asked the Legislature to appoint a Board of Trustees for the institution and order the sale of a single township in Gibson county, granted by Congress in 1802, so that the proceeds might be at once devoted to the objects of education. On this Board the following gentlemen were appointed to act in the interests of the institution: William H. Harrison, John Gibson, Thomas H. Davis, Henry Vanderburgh, Waller Taylor, Benjamin Parke, Peter Jones, James Johnson, John Rice Jones, George Wallace, William Bullitt, Elias McNamee, John Badolett, Henry Hurst, Gen. W. Johnston, Francis Vigo, Jacob Kuykendall, Samuel McKee, Nathaniel Ewing, George Leech, Luke Decker, Samuel Gwathmey and John Johnson.

The sale of this land was slow and the proceeds small. The members of the Board, too, were apathetic, and failing to meet, the institution fell out of existence and out of memory.

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In 1816 Congress granted another township in Monroe county, located within its present limits, and the foundation of a university was laid. Four years later, and after Indiana was erected into a State, an act of the local Legislature appointing another Board of Trustees and authorizing them to select a location for a university and to enter into contracts for its construction, was passed. The new Board met at Bloomington and selected a site at that place for the location of the present building, entered into a contract for the erection of the same in 1822, and in 1825 had the satisfaction of being present at the inauguration of the university. The first session was commenced under the Rev. Baynard R. Hall, with 20 students, and when the learned professor could only boast of a salary of $150 a year; yet, on this very limited sum the gentleman worked with energy and soon brought the enterprise through all its elementary stages to the position of an academic institution. Dividing the year into two sessions of five months each, the Board acting under his advice, changed the name to the "Indiana Academy," under which title it was duly chartered. In 1827 Prof. John H. Harney was raised to the chairs of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, at a salary of $300 a year; and the salary of Mr. Hall raised to $400 a year. In 1828 the name was again changed by the Legislature to the "Indiana College," and the following professors appointed over the different departments: Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., Prof. of mental and moral philosophy and belles lettres; John H. Harney, Prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy; and Rev. Bayard R. Hall, Prof. of ancient languages. This year, also, dispositions were made for the sale of Gibson county lands and for the erection of a new college building. This action was opposed by some legal difficulties, which after a time were overcome, and the new college building was put under construction, and continued to prosper until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, and 9,000 volumes, with all the apparatus, were consumed. The curriculum was then carried out in a temporary building, while a new structure was going up.

In 1873 the new college, with its additions, was completed, and the routine of studies continued. A museum of natural history, a laboratory and the Owen cabinet added, and the standard of the studies and *morale* generally increased in excellence and in strictness.

Bloomington is a fine, healthful locality, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway. The University buildings are in the

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collegiate Gothic style, simply and truly carried out. The building, fronting College avenue is 145 feet in front. It consists of a central building 60 feet by 53, with wings each 38 feet by 26, and the whole, three stories high. The new building, fronting the west, is 130 feet by 50. Buildings lighted by gas.

The faculty numbers thirteen. Number of students in the collegiate department in 1879-'80, 183; in preparatory, 169; total, 349, allowing for three counted twice.

The university may now be considered on a fixed foundation, carrying out the intention of the President, who aimed at scholarship rather than numbers, and demands the attention of eleven professors, together with the State Geologist, who is ex-officio member of the faculty, and required to lecture at intervals and look after the geological and mineralogical interests of the institution. The faculty of medicine is represented by eleven leading physicians of the neighborhood. The faculty of law requires two resident professors, and the other chairs remarkably well represented.

The university received from the State annually about $15,000, and promises with the aid of other public grants and private donations to vie with any other State university within the Republic.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

This is a "college for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts," as provided for by act of Congress, July 2, 1862, donating lands for this purpose to the extent of 30,000 acres of the public domain to each Senator and Representative in the Federal assembly. Indiana having in Congress at that time thirteen members, became entitled to 390,000 acres; but as there was no Congress land in the State at this time, scrip had to be taken, and it was upon the following condition (we quote the act):

"SECTION 4. That all moneys derived from the sale of land scrip shall be invested in the stocks of the United States, or of some other safe stocks, yielding no less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain undiminished, except so far as may be provided in section 5 of this act, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and

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classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

"SEC. 5. That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as the provision hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by Legislative act:

"First. If any portion of the funds invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States.

"Second. No portion of said fund, nor interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

"Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, as provided in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease and said State be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchase under the States shall be valid.

"Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made. with their cost and result, and such other matter, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

"Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad

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grants, that they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionately diminished.

"Sixth. No State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

"Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President."

The foregoing act was approved by the President, July 2, 1862. It seemed that this law, amid the din of arms with the great Rebellion, was about to pass altogether unnoticed by the next General Assembly, January, 1863, had not Gov. Morton's attention been called to it by a delegation of citizens from Tippecanoe county, who visited him in the interest of Battle Ground. He thereupon sent a special message to the Legislature, upon the subject, and then public attention was excited to it everywhere, and several localities competed for the institution; indeed, the rivalry was so great that this session failed to act in the matter at all, and would have failed to accept of the grant within the two years prescribed in the last clause quoted above, had not Congress, by a supplementary act, extended the time two years longer.

March 6, 1865, the Legislature accepted the conditions of the national gift, and organized the Board of "Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College." This Board, by authority, sold the scrip April 9, 1867, for $212,238.50, which sum, by compounding, has increased to nearly $400,000, and is invested in U. S. bonds. Not until the special session of May, 1869, was the locality for this college selected, when John Purdue, of Lafayette, offered $150,000 and Tippecanoe county $50,000 more, and the title of the institution changed to "Purdue University." Donations were also made by the Battle Ground Institute and the Battle Ground Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The building was located on a 100-acre tract near Chauncey, which Purdue gave in addition to his magnificent donation, and to which 86½ acres more have since been added on the north. The boarding-house, dormitory, the laboratory, boiler and gas house, a frame armory and gymnasium, stable with shed and work-shop are all to the north of the gravel road, and form a group of buildings within a circle of 600 feet. The boiler and gas house occupy a rather central position, and supply steam and gas to the boarding-house, dormitory and laboratory. A description of these buildings

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may be apropos. The boarding-house is a brick structure, in the modern Italian style, planked by a turret at each of the front angles and measuring 120 feet front by 68 feet deep. The dormitory is a quadrangular edifice, in the plain Elizabethan style, four stories high, arranged to accommodate 125 students. Like the other buildings, it is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Bathing accommodations are in each end of all the stories. The laboratory is almost a duplicate of a similar department in Brown University, R. I. It is a much smaller building than the boarding-house, but yet sufficiently large to meet the requirements. A collection of minerals, fossils and antiquities, purchased from Mr. Richard Owen, former President of the institution, occupies the temporary cabinet or museum, pending the construction of a new building. The military hall and gymnasium is 100 feet frontage by 50 feet deep, and only one story high. The uses to which this hall is devoted are exercises in physical and military drill. The boiler and gas house is an establishment replete in itself, possessing every facility for supplying the buildings of the university with adequate heat and light. It is further provided with pumping works. Convenient to this department is the retort and great meters of the gas house, capable of holding 9,000 cubic feet of gas, and arranged upon the principles of modern science. The barn and shed form a single building, both useful, convenient and ornamental.

In connection with the agricultural department of the university, a brick residence and barn were erected and placed at the disposal of the farm superintendent, Maj. L. A. Burke.

The buildings enumerated above have been erected at a cost approximating the following: boarding-house, $37,807.07; laboratory, $15,000; dormitory, $32,000; military hall and gymnasium, $6,410.47; boiler and gas house, $4,814; barn and shed, $1,500; work-shop, $1,000; dwelling and barn, $2,500.

Besides the original donations, Legislative appropriations, varying in amount, have been made from time to time, and Mr. Pierce, the treasurer, has donated his official salary, $600 a year, for the time he served, for decorating the grounds,—if necessary.

The opening of the university was, owing to varied circumstances, postponed from time to time, and not until March, 1874, was a class formed, and this only to comply with the act of Congress in that connection in its relation to the university. However, in September following a curriculum was adopted, and the first regular term of the Purdue University entered upon. This curriculum

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comprises the varied subjects generally pertaining to a first-class university course, namely: in the school of natural science—physics and industrial mechanics, chemistry and natural history; in the school of engineering—civil and mining, together with the principles of architecture; in the school of agriculture—theoretical and practical agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science; in the military school—the mathematical sciences, German and French literature, free-hand and mechanical drawing, with all the studies pertaining to the natural and military sciences. Modern languages and natural history embrace their respective courses to the fullest extent.

There are this year (1880) eleven members of the faculty, 86 students in the regular courses, and 117 other students. In respect to attendance there has been a constant increase from the first. The first year, 1874–'5, there were but 64 students.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution was founded at Terre Haute in 1870, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of that year. The building is a large brick edifice situated upon a commanding location and possessing some architectural beauties. From its inauguration many obstacles opposed its advance toward efficiency and success; but the Board of Trustees, composed of men experienced in educational matters, exercised their strength of mind and body to overcome every difficulty, and secure for the State Normal School every distinction and emolument that lay within their power. their efforts to this end being very successful; and it is a fact that the institution has arrived at, if not eclipsed, the standard of their expectations. Not alone does the course of study embrace the legal subjects known as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, English grammar, physiology, manners and ethics, but it includes also universal history, the mathematical sciences and many other subjects foreign to older institutions. The first studies are prescribed by law and must be inculcated; the second are optional with the professors, and in the case of Indiana generally hold place in the curriculum of the normal school.

The model, or training school, specially designed for the training of teachers, forms a most important factor in State educational matters, and prepares teachers of both sexes for one of the most important positions in life; viz., that of educating the youth of the

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State. The advanced course of studies, together with the higher studies of the normal school, embraces Latin and German, and prepares young men and women for entrance to the State University.

The efficiency of this school may be elicited from the following facts, taken from the official reports: out of 41 persons who had graduated from the elementary course, nine, after teaching successfully in the public schools of this State from two terms to two years, returned to the institution and sought admission to the advanced classes. They were admitted; three of them were gentlemen and six ladies. After spending two years and two terms in the elementary course, and then teaching in the schools during the time already mentioned they returned to spend two and a half or three years more, and for the avowed purpose of qualifying themselves for teaching in the most responsible positions of the public school service. In fact, no student is admitted to the school who does not in good faith declare his intention to qualify himself for teaching in the schools of the State. This the law requires, and the rule is adhered to literally.

The report further says, in speaking of the government of the school, that the fundamental idea is rational freedom, or that freedom which gives exemption from the power of control of one over another, or, in other words, the self-limiting of themselves, in their acts, by a recognition of the rights of others who are equally free. The idea and origin of the school being laid down, and also the means by which scholarship can be realized in the individual, the student is left to form his own conduct, both during session hours and while away from school. The teacher merely stands between this scholastic idea and the student's own partial conception of it, as expositor or interpreter. The teacher is not legislator, executor or police officer; he is expounder of the true idea of school law, so that the only test of the student's conduct is obedience to, or nonconformity with, that law as interpreted by the teacher. This idea once incuicated in the minds of the students, insures industry, punctuality and order.

NORTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE, VALPARAISO.

This institution was organized Sept. 16, 1873, with 35 students in attendance. The school occupied the building known as the Valparaiso Male and Female College building. Four teachers

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were employed. The attendance, so small at first, increased rapidly and steadily, until at the present writing, the seventh year in the history of the school, the yearly enrollment is more than three thousand. The number of instructors now employed is 23.

From time to time, additions have been made to the school buildings, and numerous boarding halls have been erected, so that now the value of the buildings and grounds owned by the school is one hundred thousand dollars.

A large library has been collected, and a complete equipment of philosophical and chemical apparatus has been purchased. The department of physiology is supplied with skeletons, manikins, and everything necessary to the demonstration of each branch of the subject. A large cabinet is provided for the study of geology. In fact, each department of the school is completely furnished with the apparatus needed for the most approved presentation of every subject.

There are 15 chartered departments in the institution. These are in charge of thorough, energetic, and scholarly instructors, and send forth each year as graduates, a large number of finely cultured young ladies and gentlemen, living testimonials of the efficiency of the course of study and the methods used.

The Commercial College in connection with the school is in itself a great institution. It is finely fitted up and furnished, and ranks foremost among the business colleges of the United States.

The expenses for tuition, room and board, have been made so low that an opportunity for obtaining a thorough education is presented to the poor and the rich alike.

All of this work has been accomplished in the short space of seven years. The school now holds a high place among educational institutions, and is the largest normal school in the United States.

This wonderful growth and devolopment is wholly due to the energy and faithfulness of its teachers, and the unparalleled executive ability of its proprietor and principal. The school is not endowed.

DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Nor is Indiana behind in literary institutions under denominational auspices. It is not to be understood, however, at the present day, that sectarian doctrines are insisted upon at the so-called "denominational" colleges, universities and seminaries; the youth at these places are influenced only by Christian example.

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Notre Dame University, near South Bend, is a Catholic institution, and is one of the most noted in the United States. It was founded in 1842 by Father Sorin. The first building was erected in 1843, and the university has continued to grow and prosper until the present time, now having 35 professors, 26 instructors, 9 tutors, 213 students and 12,000 volumes in library. At present the main building has a frontage of 224 feet and a depth of 155. Thousands of young people have received their education here, and a large number have been graduated for the priesthood. A chapter was held here in 1872, attended by delegates from all parts of the world. It is worthy of mention that this institution has a bell weighing 13,000 pounds, the largest in the United States and one of the finest in the world.

The *Indiana Asbury University*, at Greencastle, is an old and well-established institution under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named after its first bishop, Asbury. It was founded in 1835, and in 1872 it had nine professors and 172 students.

Howard College, not denominational, is located at Kokomo, and was founded in 1869. In 1872 it had five professors, four instructors, and 69 students.

Union Christian College, Christian, at Merom, was organized in 1858, and in 1872 had four resident professors, seven instructors and 156 students.

Moore's Hill College, Methodist Episcopal, is situated at Moore's Hill, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had five resident professors, five instructors, and 142 students.

Earlham's College, at Richmond, is under the management of the Orthodox Friends, and was founded in 1859. In 1872 they had six resident professors and 167 students, and 3,300 volumes in library.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, was organized in 1834, and had in 1872, eight professors and teachers, and 231 students, with about 12,000 volumes in the library. It is under Presbyterian management.

Concordia College, Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, was founded in 1850; in 1872 it had four professors and 148 students: 3,000 volumes in library.

Hanover College, Presbyterian, was organized in 1833, at Hanover, and in 1872 had seven professors and 118 students, and 7,000 volumes in library.

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Hartsville University, United Brethren, at Hartsville, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had seven professors and 117 students.

Northwestern Christian University, Disciples, is located at Irvington, near Indianapolis. It was founded in 1854, and by 1872 it had 15 resident professors, 181 students, and 5,000 volumes in library.

BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the year 1830, the influx of paupers and invalid persons was so great that the Governor called upon the Legislature to take steps toward regulating the matter, and also to provide an asylum for the poor, but that body was very slow to act on the matter. At the present time, however, there is no State in the Union which can boast a better system of benevolent institutions. The Benevolent Society of Indianapolis was organized in 1843. It was a pioneer institution; its field of work was small at first, but it has grown into great usefulness.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

In behalf of the blind, the first effort was made by James M. Ray, about 1846. Through his efforts William H. Churchman came from Kentucky with blind pupils and gave exhibitions in Mr. Beecher's church, in Indianapolis. These entertainments were attended by members of the Legislature, for whom indeed they were especially intended; and the effect upon them was so good, that before they adjourned the session they adopted measures to establish an asylum for the blind. The commission appointed to carry out these measures, consisting of James M. Ray, Geo. W. Mears, and the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State, engaged Mr. Churchman to make a lecturing tour through the State and collect statistics of the blind population.

The "Institute for the Education of the Blind" was founded by the Legislature of 1847, and first opened in a rented building Oct. 1, of that year. The permanent buildings were opened and occupied in February, 1853. The original cost of the buildings and ground was $110,000, and the present valuation of buildings and grounds approximates $300,000. The main building is 90 feet long by 61 deep, and with its right and left wings, each 30 feet in front and 83 in depth, give an entire frontage of 150 feet. The main building is five stories in height, surmounted by a cupola of

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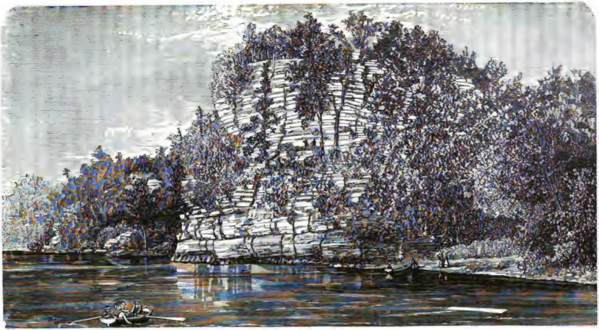

SCENE ON THE OHIO RIVER.

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the Corinthian style, while each wing is similarly overcapped The porticoes, cornices and verandahs are gotten up with exquisite taste, and the former are molded after the principle of Ionic architecture. The building is very favorably situated, and occupies a space of eight acres.

The nucleus of a fund for supplying indigent graduates of the institution with an outfit suitable to their trades, or with money in lieu thereof, promises to meet with many additions. The fund is the out-come of the benevolence of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, a resident of Delaware, in this State, and appears to be suggested by the fact that her daughter, who was smitten with blindness, studied as a pupil in the institute, and became singularly attached to many of its inmates. The following passage from the lady's will bears testimony not only to her own sympathetic nature but also to the efficiency of the establishment which so won her esteem. "I give to each of the following persons, friends and associates of my blind daughter, Margaret Louisa, the sum of $100 to each, to wit, viz: Melissa and Phœbe Garrettson, Frances Cundiff, Dallas Newland, Naomi Unthunk, and a girl whose name before marriage was Rachel Martin, her husband's name not recollected. The balance of my estate, after paying the expenses of administering, I give to the superintendent of the blind asylum and his successor, in trust, for the use and benefit of the indigent blind of Indiana who may attend the Indiana blind asylum, to be given to them on leaving in such sums as the superintendent may deem proper, but not more than $50 to any one person. I direct that the amount above directed be loaned at interest, and the interest and principal be distributed as above, agreeably to the best judgment of the superintendent, so as to do the greatest good to the greatest number of blind persons."

The following rules, regulating the institution, after laying down in preamble that the institute is strictly an educational establishment, having its main object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of the State, and is not an asylum for the aged and helpless, nor an hospital wherein the diseases of the eye may be treated, proceed as follows:

1. The school year commences the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and closes on the last Wednesday in June, showing a session of 40 weeks, and a vacation term of 84 days.

2. Applicants for admission must be from 9 to 21 years of age; but the trustees have power to admit blind students under 9 or

over 21 years of age; but this power is extended only in very extreme cases.

3. Imbecile or unsound persons, or confirmed immoralists, cannot be admitted knowingly; neither can admitted pupils who prove disobedient or incompetent to receive instruction be retained on the roll.

4. No charge is made for the instruction and board given to pupils from the State of Indiana; and even those without the State have only to pay $200 for board and education during the 40 weeks' session.

5. An abundant and good supply of comfortable clothing for both summer and winter wear, is an indispensable adjunct of the pupil.

6. The owner's name must be distinctly marked on each article of clothing.

7. In cases of extreme indigence the institution may provide clothing and defray the traveling expenses of such pupil and levy the amount so expended on the county wherein his or her home is situated.

8. The pupil, or friends of the pupil, must remove him or her from the institute during the annual vacation, and in case of their failure to do so, a legal provision enables the superintendent to forward such pupil to the trustee of the township where he or she resides, and the expense of such transit and board to be charged to the county.

9. Friends of the pupils accompanying them to the institution, or visiting them thereat, cannot enter as boarders or lodgers.

10. Letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Education of the Blind, so as the better to insure delivery.

11. Persons desirous of admission of pupils should apply to the superintendent for a printed copy of instructions, and no pupil should be sent thereto until the instructions have been complied with.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In 1843 the Governor was also instructed to obtain plans and information respecting the care of mutes, and the Legislature also levied a tax to provide for them. The first one to agitate the subject was William Willard, himself a mute, who visited Indiana in 1843, and opened a school for mutes on his own account, with 16 pupils.

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The next year the Legislature adopted this school as a State institution, appointing a Board of Trustees for its management, consisting of the Governor and Secretary of State, ex-officio, and Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, Hon. James Morrison and Rev. Matthew Simpson. They rented the large building on the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, and opened the first State asylum there in 1844; but in 1846, a site for a permanent building just east of Indianapolis was selected, consisting first of 30 acres, to which 100 more have been added. On this site the two first structures were commenced in 1849, and completed in the fall of 1850, at a cost of $30,000. The school was immediately transferred to the new building, where it is still flourishing, with enlarged buildings and ample facilities for instruction in agriculture. In 1869-'70, another building was erected, and the three together now constitute one of the most beneficent and beautiful institutions to be found on this continent, at an aggregate cost of $220,000. The main building has a façade of 260 feet. Here are the offices, study rooms, the quarters of officers and teachers, the pupils' dormitories and the library. The center of this building has a frontage of eighty feet, and is five stories high, with wings on either side 60 feet in frontage. In this Central structure are the store rooms, dining-hall, servants' rooms, hospital, laundry, kitchen, bakery and several school-rooms. Another structure known as the "rear building" contains the chapel and another set of school-rooms. It is two stories high, the center being 50 feet square and the wings 40 by 20 feet. In addition to these there are many detached buildings, containing the shops of the industrial department, the engine-house and wash-house.

The grounds comprise 105 acres, which in the immediate vicinity of the buildings partake of the character of ornamental or pleasure gardens, comprising a space devoted to fruits, flowers and vegetables, while the greater part is devoted to pasture and agriculture.

The first instructor in the institution was Wm. Willard, a deaf mute, who had up to 1844 conducted a small school for the instruction of the deaf at Indianapolis, and now is employed by the State, at a salary of $800 per annum, to follow a similar vocation in its service. In 1853 he was succeeded by J. S. Brown, and subsequently by Thomas McIntire, who continues principal of the institution.

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HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Legislature of 1832-'3 adopted measures providing for a State hospital for the insane. This good work would have been done much earlier had it not been for the hard times of 1837, intensified by the results of the gigantic scheme of internal improvement. In order to survey the situation and awaken public sympathy, the county assessors were ordered to make a return of the insane in their respective counties. During the year 1842 the Governor, acting under the direction of the Legislature, procured considerable information in regard to hospitals for the insane in other States; and Dr. John Evans lectured before the Legislature on the subject of insanity and its treatment. As a result of these efforts the authorities determined to take active steps for the establishment of such a hospital. Plans and suggestions from the superintendents and hospitals of other States were submitted to the Legislature in 1844, which body ordered the levy of a tax of one cent on the $100 for the purpose of establishing the hospital. In 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site not exceeding 200 acres. Mount Jackson, then the residence of Nathaniel Bolton, was selected, and the Legislature in 1846 ordered the commissioners to proceed with the erection of the building. Accordingly, in 1847, the central building was completed, at a cost of $75,000. It has since been enlarged by the addition of wings, some of which are larger than the old central building, until it has become an immense structure, having cost over half a million dollars.

The wings of the main building are four stories high, and entirely devoted to wards for patients, being capable of accommodating 500.

The grounds of the institution comprise 160 acres, and, like those of the institute for the deaf and dumb, are beautifully laid out.

This hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1848. The principal structure comprises what is known as the central building and the right and left wings, and like the institute for the deaf and dumb, erected at various times and probably under various adverse circumstances, it certainly does not hold the appearance of any one design, but seems to be a combination of many. Notwithstanding these little defects in arrangement, it presents a very imposing appearance, and shows what may be termed a frontage

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of 624 feet. The central building is five stories in height and contains the store-rooms, offices, reception parlors, medical dispensing rooms, mess-rooms and the apartments of the superintendent and other officers, with those of the female employes. Immediately in the rear of the central building, and connected with it by a corridor, is the chapel, a building 50 by 60 feet. This chapel occupies the third floor, while the under stories hold the kitchen, bakery, employes' dining-room, steward's office, employes' apartments and sewing rooms. In rear of this again is the engine-house, 60 by 50 feet, containing all the paraphernalia for such an establishment, such as boilers, pumping works, fire plugs, hose, and above, on the second floor, the laundry and apartments of male employes.

THE STATE PRISON SOUTH.

The first penal institution of importance is known as the "State Prison South," located at Jeffersonville, and was the only prison until 1859. It was established in 1821. Before that time it was customary to resort to the old-time punishment of the whipping-post. Later the manual labor system was inaugurated, and the convicts were hired out to employers, among whom were Capt. Westover, afterward killed at Alamo, Texas, with Crockett, James Keigwin, who in an affray was fired at and severely wounded by a convict named Williams, Messrs. Patterson Hensley, and Jos. R. Pratt. During the rule of the latter of these lessees, the attention of the authorities was turned to a more practical method of utilizing convict labor; and instead of the prisoners being permitted to serve private entries, their work was turned in the direction of their own prison, where for the next few years they were employed in erecting the new buildings now known as the "State Prison South." This structure, the result of prison labor, stands on 16 acres of ground, and comprises the cell houses and work-shops, together with the prisoners' garden, or pleasure-ground.

It seems that in the erection of these buildings the aim of the overseers was to create so many petty dungeons and unventilated laboratories, into which disease in every form would be apt to creep. This fact was evident from the high mortality characterizing life within the prison; and in the efforts made by the Government to remedy a state of things which had been permitted to exist far too long, the advance in prison reform has become a reality. From 1857 to 1871 the labor of the prisoners was devoted

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to the manufacture of wagons and farm implements; and again the old policy of hiring the convicts was resorted to; for in the latter year, 1871, the Southwestern Car Company was organized, and every prisoner capable of taking a part in the work of car-building was leased out. This did very well until the panic of 1873, when the company suffered irretrievable losses; and previous to its final down-fall in 1876 the warden withdrew convict labor a second time, leaving the prisoners to enjoy a luxurious idleness around the prison which themselves helped to raise.

In later years the State Prison South has gained some notoriety from the desperate character of some of its inmates. During the civil war a convict named Harding mutilated in a most horrible manner and ultimately killed one of the jailors named Tesley. In 1874, two prisoners named Kennedy and Applegate, possessing themselves of some arms, and joined by two other convicts named Port and Stanley, made a break for freedom, swept past the guard, Chamberlain, and gained the fields. Chamberlain went in pursuit but had not gone very far when Kennedy turned on his pursuer, fired and killed him instantly. Subsequently three of the prisoners were captured alive and one of them paid the penalty of death, while Kennedy, the murderer of Chamberlain, failing committal for murder, was sent back to his old cell to spend the remainder of his life. Bill Rodifer, better known as "The Hoosier Jack Sheppard," effected his escape in 1875, in the very presence of a large guard, but was recaptured and has since been kept in irons.

This establishment, owing to former mismanagement, has fallen very much behind, financially, and has asked for and received an appropriation of $20,000 to meet its expenses, while the contrary is the case at the Michigan City prison.

THE STATE PRISON NORTH.

In 1859 the first steps toward the erection of a prison in the northern part of the State were taken, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 5, this year, authority was given to construct prison buildings at some point north of the National road. For this purpose $50,000 were appropriated, and a large number of convicts from the Jeffersonville prison were transported northward to Michigan City, which was just selected as the location for the new penitentiary. The work was soon entered upon, and continued to meet with additions and improvements down to a very recent period. So late as 1875 the Legislature appropriated $20,000

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toward the construction of new cells, and in other directions also the work of improvement has been going on. The system of government and discipline is similar to that enforced at the Jeffersonville prison; and, strange to say, by its economical working has not only met the expenses of the administration, but very recently had amassed over $11,000 in excess of current expenses, from its annual savings. This is due almost entirely to the continual employment of the convicts in the manufacture of cigars and chairs, and in their great prison industry, cooperage. It differs widely from the Southern, insomuch as its sanitary condition has been above the average of similar institutions. The strictness of its silent system is better enforced. The petty revolutions of its inmates have been very few and insignificant, and the number of punishments inflicted comparatively small. From whatever point this northern prison may be looked at, it will bear a very favorable comparison with the largest and best administered of like establishments throughout the world, and cannot fail to bring high credit to its Board of Directors and its able warden.

FEMALE PRISON AND REFORMATORY.

The prison reform agitation which in this State attained telling proportions in 1869, caused a Legislative measure to be brought forward, which would have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of female convicts. Gov. Baker recommended it to the General Assembly, and the members of that body showed their appreciation of the Governor's philanthropic desire by conferring upon the bill the authority of a statute; and further, appropriated $50,000 to aid in carrying out the objects of the act. The main provisions contained in the bill may be set forth in the following extracts from the proclamation of the Governor:

"Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the reformatory department thereof, it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive them into their care and management, and the said reformatory department, girls under the age of 15 years who may be committed to their custody, in either of the following modes, to-wit:

"1. When committed by any judge of a Circuit or Common Pleas Court, either in term time or in vacation, on complaint and due proof by the parent or guardian that by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct she has rendered her control beyond the power of such parent or guardian, and made it manifestly requisite

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that from regard to the future welfare of such infant, and for the protection of society, she should be placed under such guardianship.

"2. When such infant has been committed by such judge, as aforesaid, upon complaint by any citizen, and due proof of such complaint that such infant is a proper subject of the guardianship of such institution in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity or otherwise of her parent or guardian in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

"3. When such infant has been committed by such judge as aforesaid, on complaint and due proof thereof by the township trustee of the township where such infant resides, that such infant is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle and immoral life."

In addition to these articles of the bill, a formal section of instruction to the wardens of State prisons was embodied in the act, causing such wardens to report the number of all the female convicts under their charge and prepare to have them transferred to the female reformatory immediately after it was declared to be ready for their reception. After the passage of the act the Governor appointed a Board of Managers, and these gentlemen, securing the services of Isaac Hodgson, caused him to draft a plan of the proposed institution, and further, on his recommendation, asked the people for an appropriation of another $50,000, which the Legislature granted in February, 1873. The work of construction was then entered upon and carried out so steadily, that on the 6th of September, 1873, the building was declared ready for the reception of its future inmates. Gov. Baker lost no time in proclaiming this fact, and October 4 he caused the wardens of the State prisons to be instructed to transfer all the female convicts in their custody to the new institution which may be said to rest on the advanced intelligence of the age. It is now called the "Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls."

This building is located immediately north of the deaf and dumb asylum, near the arsenal, at Indianapolis. It is a three-story brick structure in the French style, and shows a frontage of 174 feet, comprising a main building, with lateral and transverse wings. In front of the central portion is the residence of the superintendent and his associate reformatory officers, while in the

rear is the engine house, with all the ways and means for heating the buildings. Enlargements, additions and improvements are still in progress. There is also a school and library in the main building, which are sources of vast good.

October 31, 1879, there were 66 convicts in the "penal" department and 147 in the "girls' reformatory" department. The "ticket-of-leave" system has been adopted, with entire satisfaction, and the conduct of the institution appears to be up with the times.

INDIANA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In 1867 the Legislature appropriated $50,000 to aid in the formation of an institution to be entitled a house for the correction and reformation of juvenile defenders, and vested with full powers in a Board of Control, the members of which were to be appointed by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Board assembled at the Governor's house at Indianapolis, April 3, 1867, and elected Charles F. Coffin, as president, and visited Chicago, so that a visit to the reform school there might lead to a fuller knowledge and guide their future proceedings. The House of Refuge at Cincinnati, and the Ohio State Reform school were also visited with this design; and after full consideration of the varied governments of these institutions, the Board resolved to adopt the method known as the "family" system, which divides the inmates into fraternal bodies, or small classes, each class having a separate house, house father and family offices, —all under the control of a general superintendent. The system being adopted, the question of a suitable location next presented itself, and proximity to a large city being considered rather detrimental to the welfare of such an institution, Gov. Baker selected the site three-fourths of a mile south of Plainfield, and about fourteen miles from Indianapolis, which, in view of its eligibility and convenience, was fully concurred in by the Board of Control. Therefore, a farm of 225 acres, claiming a fertile soil and a most picturesque situation, and possessing streams of running water, was purchased, and on a plateau in its center a site for the proposed house of refuge was fixed.

The next movement was to decide upon a plan, which ultimately met the approval of the Governor. It favored the erection of one principal building, one house for a reading-room and hospital, two large mechanical shops and eight family houses. January 1, 1868,

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three family houses and work-shop were completed; in 1869 the main building, and one additional family house were added; but previous to this, in August, 1867, a Mr. Frank P. Ainsworth and his wife were appointed by the Board, superintendent and matron respectively, and temporary quarters placed at their disposal. In 1869 they of course removed to the new building. This is 64 by 128 feet, and three stories high. In its basement are kitchen, laundry and vegetable cellar. The first floor is devoted to offices, visitors' room, house father and family dining-room and store-rooms. The general superintendent's private apartments, private offices and five dormitories for officers occupy the second floor; while the third floor is given up to the assistant superintendent's apartment, library, chapel and hospital.

The family houses are similar in style, forming rectangular buildings 36 by 58 feet. The basement of each contains a furnace room, a store-room and a large wash-room, which is converted into a play-room during inclement weather. On the first floor of each of these buildings are two rooms for the house father and his family, and a school-room, which is also convertible into a sitting-room for the boys. On the third floor is a family dormitory, a clothes-room and a room for the "elder brother," who ranks next to the house father. And since the reception of the first boy, from Hendricks county, January 23, 1868, the house plan has proved equally convenient, even as the management has proved efficient.

Other buildings have since been erected.

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PART II.

HISTORY OF MIAMI COUNTY.

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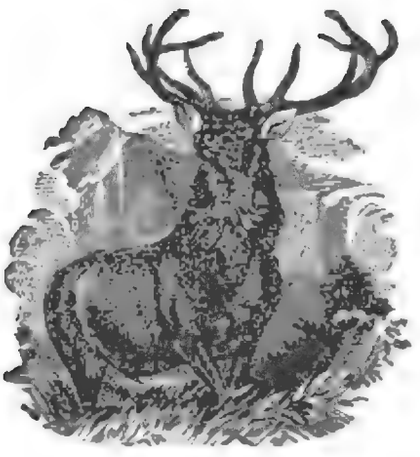

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HISTORY OF MIAMI COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.*

GEOLOGY—GENERAL FEATURES—SOIL AND BOUNDARY—LIME—THE PILLARED ROCKS.

MIAMI COUNTY is situated in the Upper Silurian formation. The weatherings of silico-calcareous rock (or magnesian limestone, as it may also be termed), have mingled with the Drift, which has reached this latitude, to form the soils of the county. They are also often charged with iron which has filtered, while held in solution by water, into many of the rock cavities, and been deposited there until again mingled with the soil. This union has given rise to a soil of varied character, but usually of sufficient fertility to produce good crops.

This county is traversed from east to west by the Wabash and Eel Rivers, and the Mississinewa passes across the south-eastern part. As a consequence a considerable part of the county is alluvial, fertile and productive as such soils usually are.

The highest seam exposed is a limestone equivalent to the rocky band at Delphi, in Carroll county. A light brown colored magnesian limestone, which, from false bedding, is often seen with strata dipping at every angle almost to a perpendicular. In fact this apparently disturbed condition is often referred to oscillations in the earth's crust instead of the true solution. This bed was formerly burned for lime at Duke's quarry, adjoining Peru, but the kiln is not now in use. It is crowded with skeletonized fossils, yet still retaining a sufficient modicum of animal matter to prevent the lime from so fully slackening in the short time usually allowed for that purpose by workmen. Hence, this lime is not suited for plasterers' use, unless the mortar is permitted to remain in damp vats several months before being spread upon the walls of houses. This is too slow a process for our fast age. Yet the Roman architect who built for ages, would only use mortar which had been prepared a year or more before it would be needed by the artificer. The fossils contained were Crinoid stems, plates and heads, *Pentamerus*

*Adapted for this volume from the State Geological Report for 1872, and from the "Geological Reconnoisance of Indiana," by Richard Owen, 1860.

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Knightii and *Occidentalis* (?), *Platyceras*, *Bumastis*, *Barriensis*, *Calymene Blumenbachii* var. *Niagarensis* and corals.

Beds of this stone are generally local and of no great extent, but an outcrop, somewhat purer and ten or more feet in thickness, was formerly worked a mile to the north on the farm of E. H. Shirk, and appearances indicated that this stone could be found in all the intervening area. Similar beds of stone are well developed at John Trippier's, two miles east of Peru and south of the Wabash river; and at Wallick's mill, on the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad, containing the fossills mentioned as occurring at Dukes' quarry, with *Favosites* and *Cyathophylloid* corals, *Halysites catenulata* and *Bryozoa*. At both of these localities lime is burned for exportation as well as local use. It is similar, if not equal, to Delphi lime, slakes perfectly, works "cool" bears transportation well, makes a strong and almost hydraulic cement, and deserves a more extended market.

Below these beds of lime rock is found stone which I have called "silico magnesia limestone," adopting the name applied to it by R. Owen. A surface opening has been made at Dukes' quarry, in the northern part of Peru, and it is believed that although a first rate stone has not been produced yet because exposed to the action of drought and winters for many thousand years, but when mining operations shall have been extended to parts not exposed to atmospheric influences, the product will prove much more satisfactory.

Lower beds of stone are found along the river. This is worked at Lyde's quarry, two and a half miles west of Peru, in the low bank and bottom of the river. It is distinctly laminated, or divided by partings containing pyrites and argillaceous matter. Protected from the weather, this will serve for foundations; but on exposure the argo-pyrite decomposes, and breaks the rock into small shelly fragments. The stone quarried at Tracy's for foundations, although less argillaceous, ought not to be exposed to extreme changes of temperature and moisture. Near the mouth of the Mississinewa are extensive beds of rock suitable for building, showing an outcrop of more than one mile. On the right bank is the brick residence and well-appointed farm of Godfroy, chief (and son of the distinguished leader) of the Miami Nation of Indians. Across the valley is the Osage village, once the residence of Chief Pecan, who was distinguished as statesman and warrior, and lived to the extreme age of one hundred years, universally respected. Many Miami Indians still live in this county, descendants from the princely line of chieftains who bravely led this once powerful Nation in its ineffectual struggle for supremacy.

Ascending the Mississinewa to a point three miles east of Peru we find the "Pillared Rocks," full of geological as well as romantic interest. Here the river flows directly to the north and

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infringes against a solid wall of cherty silico magnesia limestone, and diverted from its course flows thence to the westward. The action of the rushing river and the unequal disintegration of the rocks has carved the precipitous wall, which diverts the river's course, into a system of pillars, rounded buttresses, alcoves, chambers and overhanging sides, ever beautiful and interesting. The whole is covered with evergreen cedars. It is a picnic ground widely known and justly celebrated. In the overlaying gray limestone an *Orthoceras*, two feet long, and an obscure Crinoid head, not less than six inches in diameter, were seen. The main wall of stone is straw color, the natural tints of which contrasted well with the autumnal foliage, at the time of my visit, of scarlet, gold and crimson.

Still ascending this stream we find a wall-like precipice bounding this river on the north side. On the farm of H. H. Hahn, the following section was taken:

SECTION ON MISSISSINEWA, AT HAHN'S FARM.

Soil, sandy	4 ft. 0 in.
White glass and grit stone	10 ft. 0 in.
Porous lime rock	3 to 18 ft. 0 in.
Cherty laminated agillaceous limestone to river	35 ft. 0 in.
	67 ft. 0 in.

The porous limestone of this section is not easily broken. Blocks of a large size may be obtained, and the unexplored beds, if found sufficiently compact, will prove valuable for quarry purposes, as well as for "burning." This deposit shows much false bedding, and dips to the south at an angle of twenty degrees.

At Thomas' quarry, in the pool of Peoria mill dam, fine square blocks of stone are quarried at the water's edge, below the cherty division of the silico magnesia division. This is the best stone seen in the county, but being at or below the ordinary water line, it will be difficult, if not impracticable to prove its value.

Still higher on the Mississinewa, near Brouillette's, a quarry was opened, and stone obtained for pilaster coping for the Catholic Church at Peru. The modest, neutral tint of this stone contrasts well with the ruddy brick wall, and promises to weather well. This bed will justify its development, as it is very similar to the Delphos stone brought from Ohio.

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CHAPTER II.*

INDIAN HISTORY—EARLY TRIBES—THE MIAMIS—TREATIES—THE POTTAWATOMIES—INDIAN VILLAGES—MIAMI CHIEFS—KILLING OF SHOC-COT-WAH—FRANCES SLOCUM—BATTLE OF THE MISSISSINEWA.

OF the tribes that inhabited the country East of the Mississippi, the Miami was the most powerful. And as early as the latter part of the seventeenth century, exercised general control over the greater part of the territory embraced in the present State of Indiana. Subsequently encroachments upon the lands claimed by the Miamis began to be made by other tribes of same family (Algonquin) among whom were the Pottawatomie, Shawanee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes. But the History of Miami County has to do principally with the Miami and Pottawatomie tribes, the former occupants of the territory South of the Wabash and the latter of the territory North of that river.

The first general treaty, perhaps, in which the several tribes of the Algonquin family in the original Northwestern Territory—embracing those named above—were participants, was that at Greenville, in the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River, on the 3d day of August, 1795. It was there that the various tribal interests were fully discussed, and the separate rights of each considered with reference to their past and future relations with the white people. Fifteen tribes and branches were represented in that council, the deliberations of which commenced on the 16th day of June and terminated on the 3d day of August, 1795, with the unanimous acceptance, by the several representatives present, of the several provisions of that important treaty in which they were respectively interested. It was during the continuance of this council that Little Turtle, a representative chief of the Miamis, defined the traditionary boundaries of their territory. Addressing Gen. Wayne, he said:

"I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. I wish to inform you where your younger brothers, the Miamis, live, and also the Pottawatomies of St. Joseph, together with the Wabash Indians. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States, but I now take the liberty to inform you that the line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my fore-fathers, time

*A Considerable portion of this Chapter is taken from a sketch of the Miami Tribe as prepared by Hon. John A. Graham.

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immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The prints of my ancestor's houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. . . . It is well known by all my brothers present, that my forefathers kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the head waters of the Scioto; from thence, to its mouth; from thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; and from thence, to Chicago, on Lake Michigan."

One of the provisions of this treaty, which materially affected the interests of this locality, was that which allowed "to the people of the United States a free passage by land and water, as one and the other shall be found convenient, through their country . . . from Fort Wayne, along the portage aforesaid, which leads to the Wabash, and thence down the Wabash to the Ohio." Allowing, also, to the people of the United States the free use of the harbors and mouths of rivers along the lakes adjoining Indian lands, for sheltering vessels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes when necessary for their safety.

The Miamis were a branch of the Algonquin family—which primitively occupied the region surrounding the great lakes. The Miamis, according to Schoolcraft, occupied a high position among the tribes of North America. They were leading and influential, and were superior to many in point of intelligence and moral characteristics. They were strict observers of treaty stipulations, and were not easily influenced by neighboring tribes to commit deeds of desperation or take up arms without what they believed to be a just cause. When once aroused they fought with the skill of trained warriors, and under Little Turtle, in some respects the greatest warrior of his race, won on many a battle-field.

The great treaty entered into by the Miamis and the commissioners on the part of the United States, under the provisions of which the first important cession of territory in this part of Indiana was made, was concluded on the 6th of October, 1818, at St. Mary's, Ohio. The boundaries of the territory embraced in this cession were substantially the following: "Commencing near the town of LaGro, on the Wabash, where the Salamonie unites with the Wabash River; running thence through Wabash and Grant Counties into Madison County, its southeast corner was about four miles southeast of Independence, at the center of section 17; thence running south of west, with the general course of the Wabash River across Tipton County, close to the town of Tipton, just north thereof, to where it intersects a line running north and south from Logansport, which is the western boundary of Howard County, one mile west of Range line No. 1, east; thence north to Logansport; thence up the Wabash to the mouth of the Salomonie, the place of beginning. There was contained within these boundaries 930,000 acres. The greater part of this reservation remained in

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the hands of the Indians until November, 1840, when it was relinquished, being the last of their claims in Indiana.

By the treaty of October 23, 1826, held at Paradise Springs, known as the old "Treaty Grounds," the chiefs and warriors of the Miamis, in council with Lewis Cass, James B. Ray and John Tipton, Commissioners representing the United States, ceded to the latter power "all their claim to lands in the state of Indiana, north and west of the Wabash and Miami Rivers, and of the cession made by the said tribe to the United States, by the treaty concluded at St. Mary's, October 6, 1818." By further provision of the same treaty, the state of Indiana was authorized to lay out a canal or road through any of the reservations, and for the use of a Canal, six chains along the same were appropriated.

In payment for this, they received $31,040.53 in goods, $31,-040.53 in cash. The following year, 1827, they received $61,259.-47 in addition; of which $35,000 was annuities, and in 1828, $30,000. After that date, they were to receive a permanent annuity of $25-000,

Again, in 1834, the Government purchased of them 177,000 acres, including the strip seven miles wide, off the west side of the reserve, in what is now Cass, Howard and Clinton Counties, which was transferred to the state of Indiana, to be used for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe River. A strip five miles wide, along the Wabash, had been previously appropriated to the construction of the canal to the mouth of the Tippecanoe. The consideration paid for this was $335,680.

By treaty of November 6, 1838, they made a further cession to the United States of certain lands reserved by former treaties. Finally, on the 28th of November, 1840, they relinquished their right to all the remaining lands in Indiana, except certain specific reservations, for which they received the sum of $550,000 and agreed to vacate these lands within five years. They did not move, however, until 1847.

Pottawatomies—This tribe is also of the Algonquin family, being a branch of the great Chippewa, or, as some write, Ojibway, nation, which, at the time of our first account of them, about the middle of the seventeenth century, occupied and held the country from the mouth of Green Bay, to the head waters of Lake Superior. This nation was visited at an early date by the French at Sault St. Mary and Chegoimegon.

At a later day, they appear to have migrated southward; formidable bands of them having gained a footing on the territory of the Miamis near the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, partly by permission and partly by force. Since that time, they have been recognized as occupying the territory to the southward of

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Lake Michigan, on the Tippecanoe River, thence to the borders of the Wabash on the north.

On the 18th of July, 1815, the Pottawatomies, desiring to enter into relations of friendship with the United States and place themselves in a proper position before the world, concluded a treaty, the first separate one made by them, the chief element of which is set forth in Section 2, in the following words:

"There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the people of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Pottawatomie Tribe or Nation."

By the provisions of a treaty, made and concluded at St. Mary's, on the 2d day of October, 1818, they ceded to the United States all the country comprehended within the following limits: "Beginning at the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, and running up the same to a point twenty-five miles in a direct line from the Wabash River; thence, on a line as nearly parallel to the general course of the Wabash River as practicable, to a point on the Vermillion River, twenty-five miles from the Wabash River; thence down the Vermillion River to its mouth, and thence up the Wabash River to the place of beginning. The Pottawatomies also cede to the United States all their claim to the country south of the Wabash River."

The treaty of most importance to the people of this locality, made by this tribe with the United States, was at Paradise Springs, near the mouth of the Mississinewa, upon the Wabash, on the 16th day of October, 1826, by the provisions of which the United States acquired the right to all the land within the following limits: "Beginning on the Tippecanoe River, where the northern boundary of the tract ceded by the Pottawatomies to the United States, by the Treaty of St. Mary's, in the year 1818, intersects the same, thence, in a direct line, to a point on Eel River, half-way between the mouth of the said river and Pierish's village; thence up Eel River to Seek's village, near the head thereof; thence, in a direct line to the mouth of a creek emptying into the St. Joseph's of the Miami, near Metea's village; thence, up the St. Joseph's to the boundary line between the States of Indiana and and Ohio; thence, south to the Miami; thence up the same to the reservation at Fort Wayne; thence, with the lines of the said reservation, to the boundary established by the treaty with the Miamis in 1818; thence, with the said line to the Wabash River; thence, with the same river to the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, and thence, with the said Tippecanoe River to the place of beginning. And the said tribe also cede to the United States all their right to land within the following limits: Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan, ten miles due north of the southern extreme thereof, running thence due east to the land ceded by the Indians to the United

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States by the treaty of Chicago; thence south with the boundary thereof, ten miles; thence, west to the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; thence, with the shore thereof, to the place of beginning."

In addition to the treaties already referred to, the Pottawatomies concluded nineteen other treaties with the United States, ceding certain reserved interests, from time to time withheld, until, by the the provisions of the final treaty concluded by them on the 11th of February, 1837, with John T. Douglass, a Commissioner on the part of the United States, at the City of Washington, they ceded all their remaining interest in the lands in the State of Indiana, and agreed to remove to a country provided for them by the President of the United States, southwest of the Missouri River, within two years from the ratification of said treaty. The treaty was ratified at the end of one week from its consummation, and they were removed westward in the fall of 1838 and 1839 following."

Indian Villages.—The Indian villages in this county were: We-Saws, on the north bank of the Eel River, below Denver, at the mouth of We-Saw Creek; Flower's village, on the south side, opposite Chili; and Squirrel's Village, on the north side, near Stockdale. The Indians living at Flower's Village were Weas, subsequently designated on the pay roll of Eel Rivers; at We-Saw's, Pottawatomies, and at Squirrel's, Miamis. After a few years they all became known as Miamis, and signed treaties and participated in annuities as such. The Osage Village, on the west bank of the Mississinewa, one mile above its mouth, was the most important village in the county. This was, doubtless, the largest village of the Miami tribe. It took its name ftom that of its first chief. She-pa-can-nah, or Deaf Man, was the war chief of this village.

Principal Chiefs of the Miamis.—No authentic account of the chiefs of the Miamis can be given prior to the reign of Aguenack-gue, who signed the first treaty between the English and Miamis on the 23d of July, 1748. He lived in Turtle Village, a few miles northeast of Fort Wayne, and it was at this place in the year 1747, his son, Little Turtle, was born. Upon the death of his father Little Turtle became chief of the tribe. His mother was of the tribe of Mohegans, and transmitted many of her superior qualities to her son. His courage, sagacity and extraordinary talent were developed at an early age, and, when but a boy, his influence with his own tribe, as well as with others of the confederation, was unbounded. His skill in the management of an army was not surpassed even by those trained and schooled in the profession. He was victorious in many a hotly contested battle, and it was not until he met "the man who never sleeps," as he spoke of General Wayne while addressing a council of war, did he meet his equal. He died at Fort Wayne July 14th, 1812. and was buried by the whites with

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the highest honors. In the grave with him were buried the sword and medal presented him by General Washington.

The successor of Little Turtle was Pe-che-wa, commonly called John B. Richardville. His father was of French extraction, and his mother was the sister of Little Turtle. He was born about the year 1761. His election to chieftaincy was the result of a most daring feat of voluntary heroism. A white captive had been condemned to be burned at the stake. He had been bound and the faggots placed in position, and the one who had been commissioned to apply the torch began the performance of his duty, and as the flames began to wreathe, the young Richardville, in obedience to a signal from his mother, dashed through the wild crowd and cut the cords that bound the captive and bade him go free. So heroic was the act that he was at once accepted as chief. He was a man of great executive ability and fine business sense. He died in 1841, and was buried by the Catholics at Fort Wayne.

Francis LaFontaine, whose Indian name was To-pe-ah, became principal chief of the Miamis after the death of Richardville. His father was of French descent and his mother a Miami woman. He was born at Fort Wayne in 1820. At the age of twenty-one he married Catharine Po-con-go-qua, daughter of Richardville. He manifested great interest in the welfare of his tribe, and on this account was elected chief. When his tribe was removed to the reservation west of the Mississippi he accompanied them, but after a short stay started to return, and at Lafayette was taken suddenly ill, where he died April 13th, 1847. His remains were taken to Huntington for interment, where one of his daughters, Mrs. Archangel Engleman, still lives.

Me-shin-go-me-sia. His ancestors and descendants.—No reliable account of the ancestors of Me-shin-go-me-sia can be traced further back than the fourth generation, or to the time of Osandiah, who, at the head of one division of the tribe, left Fort Wayne (at what date no one knows) and settled on the Big Miami River, in Ohio. Soon after his settlement at this point he visited Gen. Washington, at that time President, who presented him with tokens of regard. This aroused the jealousy of the other tribes, by whom it is believed he was poisoned.

Upon the death of Osondiah his son, Ataw-ataw, became chief, and he, in turn, was succeeded by his son, Me-to-cin-yah, who removed with his tribe to Indiana and settled in what is now Wabash and Grant Counties, and after a successful reign of many years died, and his remains were buried in Wabash County.

He was the father of ten children: Me-shin-go-me-sia, Ta-con-saw, Mack-quack-yno-nun-gah, Shop-on-do-sheah, Wa-pe-si-taw, Me-tack-quack-quah, So-lin-jes-yah, Wa-cau-con-aw, Po-kung-e-yah and We-cop-eme-nah.

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Upon the death of Me-to-cin-yah, his eldest son, Me-shin-go-me-sia, succeeded to the chieftaincy. He was born in Wabash County about the beginning of the last quarter of the eighteenth century (the precise date not known). At the age of about thirty he married Tac-ka-quah, a daughter of So-a-nah-ke-kah, and to them were born two sons Po-kung-gah and Ataw-ataw. He was a man of great firmness, though not obstinate. He was ordinarily intelligent and always displayed judgment and good business sense in the management of the affairs of his band. His death occurred December —,1879.

The following sketch, as well as many other extracts, are taken from the Indian History of the county written by Hon. John A. Graham:

Francis Godfroy—"A great war-chief of the Miamis, called by the Indians, Pa-lons-wa, was the son of Jacques, or James Godfroy, a French trader among the Indians. He and his brother Louis were distinguished men in their tribe from early manhood, and took a leading part in its important affairs. They were prominent in the battles of Fort Wayne, Tippecanoe and the Mississinewa. Their high appreciation in the tribe is evidenced by the fact that, in the treaty of St. Mary's, in 1818, Francis was granted a reservation of six sections of land on the Salamonie, at La Petit Prairie, and Louis six sections on the St. Mary's, above the reservation of Anthony Shaw. The affection of the brothers for each other is shown by an article of agreement, made on the 2nd of December, 1824, witnessed by Gen. Tipton and Joseph Barron, in which they agree to exchange one section of these reservations, and bind themselves not to sell or otherwise dispose of the same, unless by mutual consent—the sole object and purpose of the exchange being that 'the brothers may live near each other.'

"Francis was a man of splendid physical development, being six feet high and weighing about three hundred pounds. He was genial, generous and dignified; sincere in his friendship, paternal in his rule, and princely in his hospitality, He was known and esteemed by the most distinguished men of his day, and among them those against whom he fought in battle. He was a prompt and liberal contributor on all public calls for money; was gracious and hospitable to white visitors, and, like one of the old barons, always kept about his 'Mount Pleasant' home a large retinue of his own people.

"In the spring of 1840 he was taken sick, and, after a lingering illness, died on the first day of May of that year. A numerous concourse of white citizens, as well as his own people, manifested their respect for the chief by attending his funeral, which took place at his own house, his grave being but a short distance

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from it on the rising ground to the south. Wap-pa-pin-sha, called also Black Raccoon, a chief and noted orator, delivered a funeral discourse on the occasion, from which the following extracts are taken:

"BROTHERS: The Great Spirit has taken to himself another of our once powerful and happy, but now rapidly declining nation. The time has been when these forests were densely populated by the red man; but the same hand, whose blighting touch withered the majestic frame before us, and caused the noble spirit by which it was animated to seek another home, has dealt in a like manner with his and our fathers; in a like manner will it deal with us. Death, of late, has been common among us—so much so that an occurrence of it scarcely elicits our notice. But when the brave, the generous and the patriotic are blasted by it, then it is that the tears of sorrow freely flow.

"Such is now the case; our brother, who just left us, was brave, generous and patriotic, and as a tribute to his merit, and a reward for goodness, the tears, not only of his own people, but of many white men, who are here assembled to witness the funeral rites, freely flow.

"At this scene the poor of his people weep, because at his table they were wont to feast and rejoice. The weak mourn his death, because his authority was directed to their protection. But he has left the earth, the place of vexation and contention, and is now participating with Pocahontas and Logan in those joys prepared by the Great Spirit for such as well and faithfully discharge their duties here. Brothers, let us emulate his example and practice his virtues."

"From 1838 until their removal west, the Miamis grew reckless and dissipated. Their dissipation led to frequent quarrels and homicides, so their number decreased rapidly in the five years preceding their removal. The following are some of the cases which attracted the special notice of the whites: Shoc-cot-wah, a half-brother of Ne-con-zah (Squirrel), was a bad Indian—quarrelsome and treacherous. Old Mother Tap-po, who had several daughters, and Ah-lin-de-ze-quah, who had two daughters and a son named Wa-ca-co-nah, lived in what is now the David Hohn farm, in Butler township. Their cabins were close together, and the Indians resorted there. At the time of the occurrence about to be related, several Weas, among them the brothers of Shap-pan-do-ce-ah and Qua-com-ah-cot-wah and Shoc-cot-wah, Ne-con-zah, Shoc-com-wah and Me-ze-quoh, of the Ne-con-zah, or Squirrel party of Miamis, were there drinking. They had spent the night in their carousal, in the course of which Shoc-cot-wah caught Mother Tap-po by the hair and struck her in the face with his fist, bruising it and causing the blood to flow freely. This made the old woman mad for revenge, and she told her daughters to load her pistol heavily for she was going to kill Shoc-cot-wah. They loaded the pistol and gave it to her. This was the next morning after the night's debauch, and the Indians were outside the house sitting and standing, and Shoc-cot-wah was in a half recumbent position resting on his elbow. The old woman came to him, pointing the pistol at him, and told him she was going to shoot him, but just as she was about to pull the trigger Wap-pa-pin-sha, who was gener-

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ally called the Black Raccoon, a man of rank and distinction as an orator among the Indians, came around the house, caught her hand and inquired what she was going to do. She told him how she had been abused, showed her bruised and bloody face, and said she was going to kill Shoc-cot-wah. Wap-pa-pin-sha took the pistol and told Shoc-cot-wah that he was a bad Indian, that he was no man, was a coward to abuse an old woman in that way, and that he must die. Shoc-cot-wah did not move from his position, and his antagonist, standing above, fired downward, the ball passing between the collar-bone and the throat. After being shot, Shoc-cot-wah, spitting blood, got up and walked toward Wap-pa-pin-sha, who had walked away from where Shoc-cot-wah had been lying. As Shoc-cot-wah passed the Indians they thought he wanted a weapon, and Shap-pan-do-ce-ah said to Wap-pa-pin-sha, who was paralyzed in one arm and unarmed, "He will kill you, take this," handing him a large Bowie knife. He took the knife, upon seeing which Shoc-cot-wah began to plead, saying to Wap-pa-pin-sha, 'Don't kill me my friend; you have done enough; I am your friend.' To which Wap-pa-pin-sha answered, 'No, you are not my friend; you are nobody's friend; you abuse the Indians, and you must die,' and he plunged the knife into Shoc-cot-wah's heart. He drew it out of the breast of Shoc-cot-wah, a stream of blood spouting from the wound, and, after wiping it on the grass, handed it back to Shap-pan-do-ce-ah.

"The squirrel party, to which Shoc-cot-wah belonged, threatened revenge, and the whites, who thought substantial justice had been done by Wap-pa-pin-sha, brought him to town and protected him from his enemies.

"Another case, which was regarded by the whites in a different light, and aroused their horror and indignation, was the killing, by Peashwa, a Pottawattomie, of two men and a woman of the Flowers or Wea party. He had lived at Wesaw Village and had two wives of the Flowers party. After the removal of the Weas from Eel River to the reserve, south of the Wabash, he and his wives and the two half-brothers of one of these women settled on Pipe Creek, near where the Strawtown road crosses the same. Their names were Ah-lah-loon-dah and Shap-pan-do-ce-ah, and were married and had houses at the same place. Shap-pan-do-ce-ah's wife was named Kil-so-quah, and Ah-lah-loon-dah's, Me-shoc-co-to-quah. These two Weas and their wives went on a hunt some six miles southwest of where they lived, on Little Deer Creek, and camped. The men went hunting and the women remained in camp. The pony of Me-shoc-co-to-quah got loose at the camp and started back toward home. She followed, and did not catch it until it had nearly reached there. When

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she returned near to the camp she approached it Indian-like, cautiously, and seeing Kil-so-quah sitting very quietly and in a curious position, her fears of something being wrong were aroused, and she crept quietly up to the camp. She found her sister-in-law,whom she had left but a few hours before well, sitting in a half reclining position, dead, with a wild turkey she had been picking, in her lap. She retreated in terror, got on her pony and went with all haste to the Wea Village, on Deer Creek, to give the alarm. A party at once started for the camp. They soon came upon the trail of the hunters in a swampy thicket. They followed it but a short distance when they found the body of one of the Indians, shot from behind through the back of the head, and his pony shot; following the trail still further, they found the other, shot through the body."

"The Indians were furious and the whites turned out with them to hunt the murderer, but the search was fruitless. It was considered a cruel murder, and if Peashwa had been found, the whites whould have seconded the Indians in taking summary vengeance.

"At his home, on Pipe Creek, he left two children, by a former wife, a Pottawattomie woman. They were kept under strict surveillance by the Weas, as hostages, and it was understood that if Peashwa was not caught they would be sacrificed. The boy was got away, and, like his father, found refuge at Ephriam Bearss'; but the girl remained, and shortly afterward disappeared, and the legend is—and it is believed by Pim-wy-oh-tem-ah, a Miami, now living in this neighborhood, to be true—that the old woman of the Flowers party killled the girl by the most cruel method of cutting her to pieces. This she, no doubt, regarded as a sacred duty, to avenge the killing of her own people by the child's father.

"The date of the foregoing murders is not remembered exactly, but it is somewhere about 1841 or 1842."

Among other cases of killing, the following may be mentioned:

"Wah-puck-co-se-ah was killed by Win-gon-sah, in 1844. Shap-pan-do-ce-ah's wife, a Pottawattomie woman, killed Mah-qua-co-non-gah, in 1845, at the Osage village. Pung-ah-shin-gah killed Man-ce-ah, or Muncie, as he was called by the whites, in 1845. Keel-oh-com-e-ke-ah, who died but a few years ago, at his home, near the Mississinewa—a peaceable, manly Indian, and remarkable for his great weight, some four hundred pounds—killed Shoc-co-com-wah, under almost ludicrous circumstances. They had been in town, drinking, and on their way home, somewhere near the old limekiln, on the road between Peru and the Mississinewa, Shoc-co-com-wah,

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who was quarrelsome, wanted to fight. Keel-oh-com-e-ke-ah said he did not want to fight, was not mad, and had nothing to fight about. The other insisted, at least to fight white fashion, with their fists. So, to gratify his friend, Keel-oh-com-e-ke-ah consented, and they got off their horses. They were both under the influence of liquor, and, before commencing, Shoc-co-com-wah took out his bottle, took a drink, and handed it to Keel-o-com-e-ke-ah, inviting him to drink. While the latter had the bottle to his mouth, the other struck at him with a knife, cutting through his coat and inflicting a severe wound in his breast. Keel-o-com-e-ke-ah seized him by the throat, crushed him to the ground, held him there with one hand, while with the other he reached into his vest-pocket, got out a clasp dirk-knife, opened the blade with his teeth, and then struck it into the breast of his treacherous friend. He repeated his blows with the knife until he effectually cured the pugilistic Miami of all further disposition to fight white-man fashion.

"Keel-o-com-e-ke-ah, for years before his death, had been falling away in flesh, until, at the occurrence of that event, he did not weigh more than, perhaps, a hundred pounds. Once, years ago, when he was at his greatest weight, he was arrested in town for being drunk, and perhaps fifty men and boys were engaged in taking him before the mayor. His great strength enabled him to throw them off as though they were children; but, about the time they got him to the office, he was exhausted, and gave up, exclaiming, 'oh, too many—can't.' The entrance to the Mayor's office was by an outside rickety stairs. The Mayor looked out of the window, and, seeing the elephantine proportions of the prisoner, dismissed the case for want of sufficient stairs."

Frances Slocum—Early in the thirties, it was discovered by Gen. George W. Ewing, that the widow of one of the distinguished war-chiefs was a white woman, who had been captured by the Delaware Indians when but a child of probably six years. He learned from her, the name of her father and the further fact that the family lived on the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania, and he accordingly addressed a letter to a gentleman in Pennsylvania requesting its publication, thinking it might thereby reach some of the relatives. The following is an extract from the letter of Gen. Ewing: "There is now near this place among the Miami tribe of Indians, an aged white woman, who a few days ago, told me, whilst I lodged in the camp with her one night, that she was taken away from her father's home on or near the Susquehanna River, when she was very young, say from five to eight years old; she thinks, by the Delaware Indians who were then hostile to the whites. She says her

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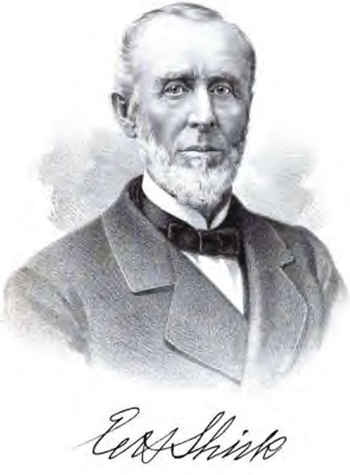

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father's name was Slocum, that he was a Quaker, rather small in stature, and wore a large broad-rimmed hat; was of sandy hair, light complexion and much freckled; that he lived about half a mile from a town where there was a fort; that they lived in a wooden house two stories high, and had a spring near the house. She says three Delawares came to the house in the day time, when all were absent but herself and perhaps two other small children; her father and brothers were absent making hay. The Indians carried her off and she was adopted into a family of Delawares who raised her and treated her as their own child. They died about forty years ago in Ohio. She was then married to a Miami, by whom she had four children, two of whom are now living, both daughters, and she living with them. She is old and feeble and thinks she will not live long, and these considerations induced her to give the present history of herself which she never would do before, fearing her kindred would come and force her away."

The letter, after being given up by the writer as having failed of its purpose, was accidentally discovered, some two years after it was written, and published in a Lancaster, Pa., paper. The facts it narrated regarding the captive satisfied the Slocums that she was, beyond a doubt, their long lost relative, and they at once opened a correspondence with Col. Ewing on the subject. The following letter will explain itself as a part of the present narrative.

"WILKESBARRE, PA., August 9, 1887.

"GEO. W. EWING, ESQ.,

"*Dear Sir:* At the suggestion of my father and other relations I have taken the liberty to write to you although an entire stranger. We have received but a few days since, a letter written by you to a gentleman in Lancaster, in this State, upon a subject of deep and intense interest to our family. How the matter should have lain so long enwrapped in obscurity we cannot conceive. An aunt of mine, sister of my father, was taken away when five years old, by the Indians, and since then we have had only vague and indistinct rumors on the subject. Your letter we deem to have entirely revealed the whole matter and set everything at rest. The description is so perfect and the incidents (with the exception of her age) so correct, we feel confident.

"Steps will be taken immediately to investigate the matter, and we will endeavor to do all in our power to restore a lost relative who has been sixty years in Indian bondage. * * * * * *

"Your friend and servant,

"ION J. SLOCUM."

The narrative of the life of Frances Slocum, as given herself to the interpreters who went with her relatives, as above related, is as follows:

"One evening about dusk, in the year 1777, while Frances and other children were at play, near her father's house, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, the hostile Delawares approached them, killed one boy and bore off another and herself prisoners. She was taken by two Delawares and by them transferred to

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Tuck-hos, a chief of that nation, whom she represented to be a man of great distinction. This chief after receiving his little prisoner, dressed her in the gayest manner, decorating her with wampum, beads and fine feathers, and treated her with great humanity.

"Shortly after her captivity, the party left the Wyoming Valley, and went to Genesee Falls; from thence, after a transient stay, they proceeded to the falls of Niagara, where they remained during Gen. Wayne's war, and were supplied with provisions and munitions of war by the British. The Chief, Tuck-hos, and his party, of whom Frances was one, remained at this place two winters, and during the time, she says, the Indians frequently went out and returned with many white men's scalps, being hostile at the time. From Niagara the party went to Sandusky, where they remained a short time and then returned to the falls, Some time after this, she states, the Indians made bark canoes, and several thousand of them went to Detroit, where they remained three years; from thence they removed to Brownstown, where Frances lived for a time with a Delaware as his wife but had no issue by him. From Brownstown they proceeded to Fort Wayne, in this state, and remained there some years during the late war. While at Fort Wayne, the Indians suffered much from want of provisions and other necessaries, and were for a time at the very point of starvation, having nothing but wild meat whereon to subsist."

"About forty-four years ago [this narrative was given in 1837] she was married to Deaf Man [She-pah-can-nah. war Chief of the Osage village] by whom she had four children, two sons and two daughters, and her husband has been dead about four years. From Fort Wayne, she, with her husband, came to the Osage Village, and went thence to the place known as Deaf Man's Village, where she resided when she first disclosed her history to Col. Ewing, and until she died.

Thus ends the story of Frances Slocum's captivity and subsequent life, as published in the *Peru Forester* forty years ago.

This now noted woman died on the 9th of March, 1847, aged seventy-five years. Her Indian name, as given by her Indian relatives, was Mah-cones-quah, which means Young Bear. Her daughter, Ke-ke-na-kush-wa, wife of Capt. John B. Brouillette, died on the 13th of March, 1847, aged forty-seven years. The other daughter mentioned in the narrative, was, at the time of the visit of her white relatives, the wife of Tah-co-nah. Her name was O-zah-wah-shing-quah. She was afterward married to Wah-pa-pe-tah (Peter Bondy), and several children, now adults, are the offspring of this marriage. She died in January, 1877,—the last of the Children of Frances Slocum.

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In the *Peru Forester*, of September 26th, 1837, there is an editorial article which says:

"A few evenings ago, Mr. Isaac Slocum, a younger brother of Frances, arrived in town from Sandusky County, Ohio, and, in company with James T. Miller, of this place, interpreter, proceeded to the place of her residence known by the appellation of 'Deaf Man's Village,' about nine miles above Peru, on the Mississinewa River.

"Mr. Slocum, on the way, remarked to his guide that if the woman (Frances) was *really* his sister, he would recognize her by a scar upon the forefinger of her left hand, caused by a blow from a hammer upon an anvil, while at play with her brother before she was taken captive, but he knew not in what other way he should be able to convince either her or himself of the relationship which existed between them.

"Mr. Miller proceeded to the house alone, in order to prepare the old lady for the reception of her brother, but found her unwilling to believe that such a thing could be. The brother then entered the house, and, gazing upon the changed appearance of Frances, involuntarily exclaimed, 'Good God! is this my sister?' Then, grasping her hand, he drew her toward the light and beheld the scar! the identical scar which he had described. He was then satisfied; but Frances was still unwilling to believe Mr. Slocum her brother. Mr. Miller, at the request of Mr. Slocum, interrogated her in the Indian language (as she speaks or understands no other) concerning the scar upon her finger, and she related the same story which her brother had told him on the way; and finally, before they separated, Frances was satisfied to acknowledge Isaac to be her own brother, but expressed no inclination to leave her wigwam to partake of the comforts of his hospitable mansion, after a residence of near sixty years among the red men of the wilderness. Mr. Slocum states that his brother Joseph and sister, Mrs. Mary Town, will be here in a few days and that he will await their arrival."

The parties referred to arrived in due time, and the following letter, written from here to their relatives in Pennsylvania, and published in the Wyoming Republican, will give the further history of Frances:

Extract from a letter dated Peru, Miami County, Indiana, September 27th, 1837:

"We arrived here on the 21st inst. The town is new and flourishing; situated on the north side of the Wabash, a little below the mouth of the Mississinewa, which empties in from the south. The last twenty-five miles was through the Miami Reserve, without any white inhabitants. We found Isaac Slocum here awaiting our arrival. He had visited the woman in

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the Reserve, mentioned in the letter of Mr. Ewing, and is perfectly satisfied that she is the sister taken captive in 1778. The next day we repaired to the village with Mr. Miller, the interpreter, together with Mr. Hunt, a half-breed that was educated at Col. Johnson's school, in Kentucky, and another gentleman. Fording the Wabash at this place, we passed up the river to the Mississinewa, and in about five miles came to an Indian town, surrounded with blue grass pasturage and corn fields intermixed without order. Some of the natives were about their houses; others were at tents pitched in corn fields, gathering corn, their ponies standing saddled near the tents. Whenever they have any work to do at ever so short a distance from their houses, they pitch a tent, and cook and live there until the work is done, a few only returning to their houses at night. We soon after came to the seat of Godfroy, the second war chief of the Miamis, consisting of five or six two-story houses, within an inclosure of perhaps half an acre, which we entered through a gate wide enough for a carriage to pass. Upon entering the house we were all introduced to the Chief by Mr. Miller, who told him our business in the nation. He received us very courteously, and proffered us all the assistance in his power. He is probably over 50 years of age, of portly and majestic appearance, being more than six feet high, well proportioned and weighing about 320 pounds. He was dressed in leggings and a blue calico shirt that came down to the knee, profusely ornamented with ruffles of the same, his hair nearly half gray and tied in a queue hanging elegantly down his back. After taking leave of the Chief, we proceeded to Deaf Man's Village, the residence of the captive woman, a distance of about four miles further up the Mississinewa, where the natives were employed in the same way as before described. At one of which we found the husband of the youngest daughter of the captive woman. He mounted his pony and went with us to the village, where we were introduced to the captive, her two daughters, and Capt. Brouillette, the husband of the elder. The girls are aged, one thirty-three and the other twenty-three. The youngest has three small children, but not by this husband. The elder had two, but both are dead. Capt. Brouillette is a half-French breed Indian, of elegant appearance, very straight and slim, and about six feet high. Uncle Joseph at once recognized his sister, and, after conversing with them some time, in the course of which we endeavored, by all means in our power, to gain their confidence, it was proposed to them to accompany us to Peru to see Mrs. Town. Mr. Miller had to give the old lady very strong assurances that we had no intention to take her away contrary to her inclination before she would go; but

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at length she consented, and, accompanied by her two daughters and their husbands, she returned with us to town, where they were introduced to Mrs. Town, who recognized her long lost sister. They then joined us at the supper table and appeared to be perfectly at ease. They had now become perfectly satisfied that we were their relations, and their confidence was so much strenghtened that she felt justified in proffering us their friendship. This was done by one of them placing on the stand something wrapped in a white cloth, after which they spoke with the interpreter in a solemn manner, when he rose up and said they were our friends, and by way of acknowledg- themselves as such, they presented us with a piece of fresh venison, which they wished us to receive as a token of friendship, as that was their manner of confirming their friendship. We then arose and thanked them and received the token, Mrs. Town taking up the ham of venison and removing the cloth, which made them satisfied. The next morning they all came to breakfast with us, and the captive gave us, in the course of the day, all the history of her life which she could recollect. Mr. Miller, to whom we are greatly indebted, and Mr. Hunt acted as interpreters. I wrote down the narration in the words of the interpreter. There are not many striking incidents in her life, but she and her family, in their native costume, their extreme simplicity of manner, the natural modesty and solemnity of their deportment, formed the most interesting group I ever beheld. They are decidedly the most respectable family in the nation, and they are also very wealthy, having upward of a hundred horses, and many cattle and hogs. Capt. Brouillette is the only Indian who cultivates corn with the plow. He has a yoke of oxen, and wagon, and frequently takes beef and other articles to market."

Mississinewa Expedition.—In a letter addressed to the Secretary of War bearing date of October 13, 1812, General Harrison called the attention of the War Department to the fact that the Miamis had taken up the tomahawk and were committing depredations upon the settlements along the frontier, citing such evidence as the besieging of Fort Wayne and the attack on Fort Harrison. Notwithstanding these unfriendly movements they were still claiming to maintain a neutral position in the war between the United States and Great Britain. It was soon determined that a force should be sent against those living along the banks of the Mississinewa for the purpose of destroying their villages. This duty was assigned to Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell of the Ninteenth Regiment of United States Infantry, with a detachment of six hundred mounted men. The detachment was composed mainly of a regiment of Kentucky

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dragoons under command of Col. Simrall, a squadron of United States Volunteer Dragoons, under Maj. James V. Ball and a corps of Infantry, consisting of Capt. Elliott's company of the 19th. U. S. Regiment, Butler's Pittsburgh Blues and Alexander's Pennsylvania Riflemen. The detachment was commanded to march on the 25th of November, and in his letter of instructions to Col. Campbell General Harrison commanded him to march by the "Greenville route" in order that he might not come in contact with the Delaware towns, and suggested that any trouble with them would be unfortunate, for the reason that the Government was pledged for their safety. He further stated that some of the Miami Chiefs had exerted themselves to keep their warriors quiet. He named among others Richardville, Silver Heels, White Loon and the son and brother of Little Turtle, and asked that they be left unmolested. Well-knowing the methods of Indian warfare he advised Col. Campbell to keep his men at all times ready for action by night as well as by day, and when in the enemy's country to have his men lie upon their arms.

The expedition did not reach the villages on the Mississinewa until the morning of December 17, and a full description of what followed will be found in the following official report of Col. Campbell to General Harrison, which is now on file in the War Department at Washington: "Early in the morning of the 17th, I reached, undiscovered an Indian town on the Mississinewa, inhabited by a number of Delawares and Miamis. The troops rushed into the town, killed eight warriors and took forty-two prisoners eight of whom are warriors, the residue women and children. I ordered the town to be immediately burned, a house or two excepted, in which I confined the prisoners. I then left the infantry to guard the prisoners, and with Simrall's and Ball's Dragoons advanced to some Miami villages a few miles down the Mississinewa, but found them evacuated. I burned on this occasion three considerable villages, took several horses, killed many cattle and returned to the town I first burned, where I had left the prisoners, and encamped. My camp was in the usual form. The infantry and riflemen were in the front line, Captain Elliott's company on the right, Butler's in the center, Alexander's on the left; Major Ball's squadron occupied the right and one-half of the rear line. Col. Simrall's regiment the left, on the other half of the rear line. Between Balls right and Simrall's left there was an interval which had not been filled up. I now began to deliberate upon our future movements whether to go on further encumbered with prisoners the men much fatigued and many frost-bitten, and horses suffering for want of forage. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, I ordered the

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reveille to be beaten and the officers convened at my fire a short time afterward. While we were in council and about half an hour before day, my camp was most furiously attacked by a large party of Indians, preceded by and accompanied with a most hideous yell. This immediately broke up the council and every man ran to his post.

"The attack commenced upon that angle of the camp formed by the left of Capt. Hopkins' troops and on the right by Capt. Garrard's, but in a few seconds became general from the entrance of the right to the left of Ball's squadron. The enemy boldly advanced to within a few yards of the line and seemed determined to rush in. The guards posted at the different redoubts retreated to camp and dispersed among their different companies, thus leaving me without a disposable force. Capt. Smith, of the Kentucky Light Dragoons, who commanded one of the redoubts, in a handsome and military manner kept his position, although abandoned by half his guards, until ordered to fill up the interval in the rear line, between the regiment and squadron.

"The redoubt at which Capt. Pierce commanded was first attacked. The Captain maintained his position until it was too late to get within the line. He received two balls through the body and was tomahawked. He died bravely and much lamented. The enemy then took possession of Capt. Pierce's redoubt and poured a tremendous fire upon the angle, to the right and left of which were posted Hopkins' and Garrard's troops, but the fire was as warmly returned. Not an inch of ground was yielded. Every man, officer and soldier, stood firm and animated and encouraged each other. The enemy's fire became warm on the left, at which Capt. Markle's troops were posted; and the right of Elliott's company, which, with Markle's, formed an angle of the camp, was severely annoyed by the enemy's fire.

"I had assisted in forming the infantry composed of Elliott's company of the 19th U. S. Regiment, Butler's Pittsburg Blues, and Alexander's Pennsylvania Riflemen, and ordered them to advance to the brink of a declivity from which they could more effectually defend themselves and harrass the enemy should they attempt an attack on that line. While I was thus engaged Maj. Ball rode up to me and observed that he was hard pressed and must be relieved. I galloped immediately to the left wing with the intention of ordering Capt. Trotter's troops to reinforce the squadron, but was there informed that the enemy was approaching in that direction, and believing it improper, on second thought, to detach a large troop from that line, which also covered an angle of the camp, I determined to give relief from the infan-

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try. I wheeled my horse and met Maj. McDowell, who observed that the spies and guards under Capt. Patterson Bain, consisting of ten men were unemployed. We rode to them together and ordered Capt. Bain to the support of the squadron. Seven of them, to-wit: James Adrian, William Conner, Silas McCullough, James Thompson, James Noggs, John Ruland and Joseph G. McClelland, followed their brave leader and rendered most effectual assistance. I then ordered Capt Butler, with the Pittsburg Blues, to repair immediately to reinforce the squadron, and Capts. Elliott and Alexander to extend to the right and left and fill up the interval occasioned by the withdrawal of the Blues. Capt Butler in a most gallant manner, and highly worthy the name he bears, formed his men immediately and in excellent order, and marched them to the point to which he was ordered. The alacrity with which he formed and moved was never exceeded by any troops on earth. The Blues were scarcely at the post assigned them before I discovered the effect they produced. A well directed fire from them and Hopkins' Dragoons nearly routed the enemy in that quarter. The enemy then moved in force to the left of the squadron and right of the infantry, where Capts. Markle and Elliott's companies were posted. Here again they were warmly received. At this time daylight began to dawn. I then ordered Capt. Trotter, whose troops had been ordered by Col. Simrall to mount for that purpose, to make a charge. The Captain called to his troops to follow him and they tilted off at full gallop. * * * Major McDowell, with a small party, rushed into the midst of the enemy and exposed himself very much. I cannot say too much for this gallant veteran. Capt. Markle, with about fifteen of his troops, and Lieut. Warren also made a daring charge on the enemy. Capt. Markle avenged the death of his relative, Lieut. Waltz, upon an Indian with his own sword. * * * Fearing that Capt. Trotter might be too hard pressed, I ordered Capt. Johnson, of the Kentucky Light Dragoons, to advance with his troops to support them. Capt. Johnson did not join Trotter until the enemy was out of reach. The cavalry returned and informed me that the enemy had fled precipitately. I have on this occasion to lament the loss of several brave men."

The battle lasted about one hour and resulted in a loss to the whites of eight killed and forty-two wounded. The number of horses killed, was, according to one of the colonels, 107. Fifteen Indians were found dead upon the battle field, and it was estimated by Col. Campbell that as many more had been carried away dead or mortally wounded. The Indian force was estimated at 300.

The account of this battle is given for the reason that a

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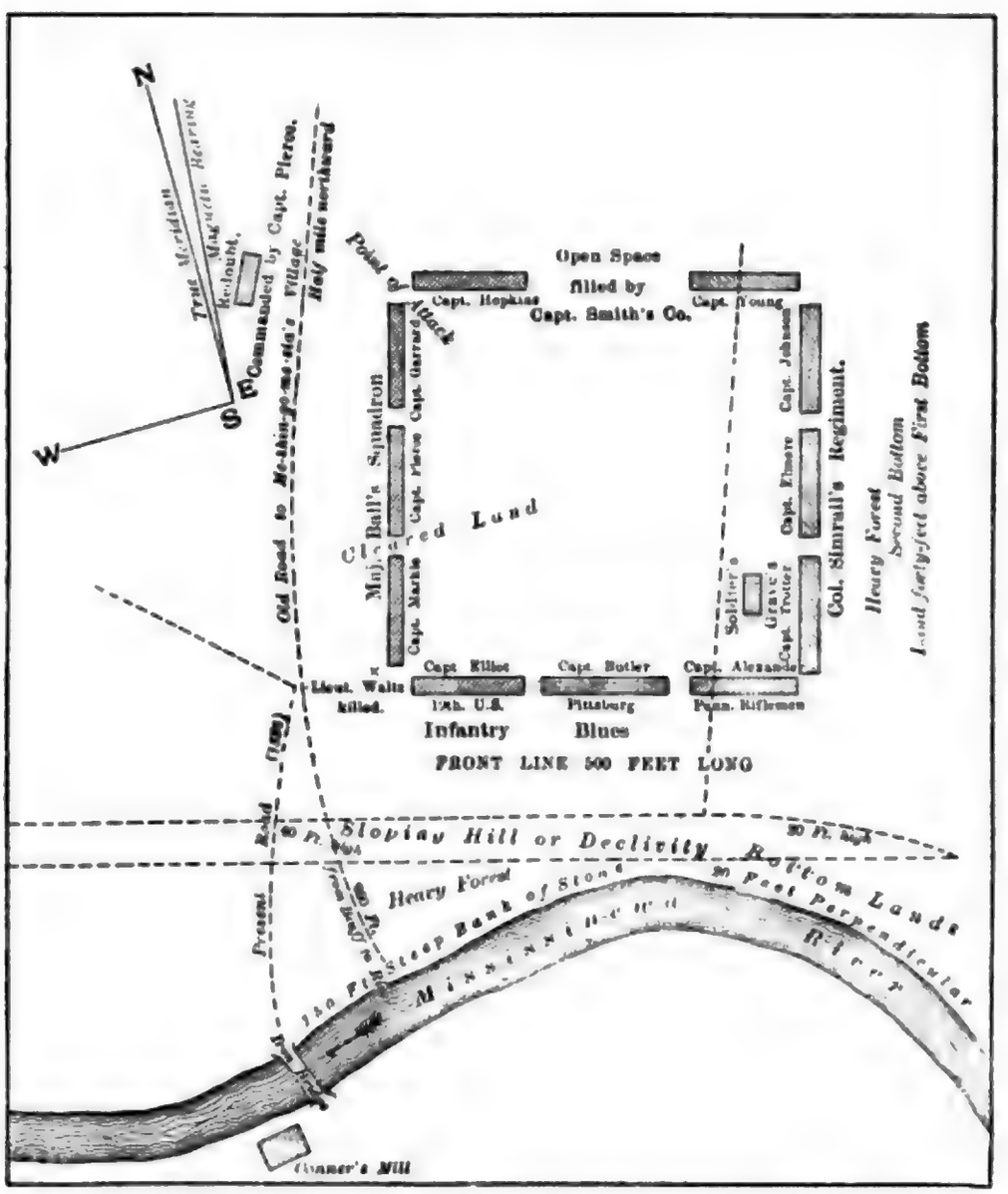
large number of the Indians engaged were from Miami County. The scene of the conflict was in Grant County, at a commanding point on the Mississinewa River. It is probable that more than half the number were from Miami County, and the occurrence was long an interesting topic to those that lingered here after the whites had become firmly located. The accompanying diagram of the battle ground is given as an interesting feature.

DIAGRAM REPRESENTING THE PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT AND THE BATTLE OF MISSISSINEWA, ON THE MORNING OF DEC. 18TH, 1812.



AMERICAN FORCE ENGAGED, 600 MEN; LOSS, 8 KILLED, 42 WOUNDED; 107 HORSES KILLED. INDIAN LOSS NOT KNOWN. FIFTEEN DEAD WARRIORS FOUND ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

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CHAPTER III.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION—ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE—PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS—COUNTY FINANCES—EXPENSES OF THE POOR—WABASH AND ERIE CANAL—RAIL ROADS—GRAVEL ROADS—MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—ELECTIONS—COUNTY OFFICERS.

MIAMI COUNTY became a distinct political organization on the 1st day of March, 1834. It occupies an area of 384 square miles or 245,760 acres. The surface is level or undulating, except along the course of the Wabash and its tributaries, the banks of which are fringed by ranges of hills probably not exceeding an average altitude of one hundred feet. The county was given the name of the tribe of Indians that had for so many years owned and occupied the territory.

The several acts of the General Assembly establishing the new county and fixing its boundaries are as follows:

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE COUNTY OF MIAMI. APPROVED FEBRUARY 2, 1832.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the first Monday in April next, all the territory included within the following bounds to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 5, Township 29, of Range 5, being the northwest corner of Wabash county; thence south with the western boundary line of said county twenty-four miles to the north-west corner of Grant County; thence south six miles: thence west to a point due south of range line dividing townships three and four, east of second principal meridian line; thence north from said range line to a point due west from the place of beginning; thence east to the place of beginning; shall form and constitute a county to be known and designated by the name of the County of Miami.

A SUBSEQUENT ACT. APPROVED JANUARY 30, 1833.

Be it further enacted by the General Assembly, That the boundaries of the County of Miami, as described in the act referred to in the foregoing, be and they are hereby changed as follows: Beginning at the north-east corner of Section 3, Township 29 north, being the north-west corner of Wabash County, running thence south with the western boundary of said county twenty-four miles; thence from the south-west corner of the County Wabash, east four miles to the north-west west corner of Grant County; thence south six miles; thence west fourteen miles; thence north with the range line dividing ranges three and four east of the second principal meridian thirty miles; thence east ten miles on the township line dividing townships twenty-nine and thirty, to the place of beginning.

SUBSEQUENT ACT. APPROVED, JANUARY 2, 1834.

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted By the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That from and after the first day of March, next, the County of Miami shall enjoy the rights and jurisdiction which to separate and independent counties do or may properly belong.

SEC. 2. That Daniel Harrow, of the County of Putnam, Smallwood Noel, of the County of Allen, Joseph Tatman, of the County of Tippecanoe, and Harry Chase and John Baer, of the County of Carroll, be and are hereby appointed Commissioners for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice of said County of Miami, agree-

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ably to the provisions of an act to establish the seats of justice in new counties. The commissioners or a majority of them shall convene at the house of Benj. Scott in said county, on the first day of June next or soon thereafter as a majority shall agree.

* * * * * * * * * * *

SEC. 4 The circuit and other courts of said county shall be held at the house of Benj. H. Scott, or at any other place in said County to which said court may adjourn until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice thereof, after which the court shall be held at the county seat.

SEC. 5. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of said Miami County, shall reserve ten per centum out of the proceeds thereof, and also ten per centum out of all donations to said county, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be lawfully appointed to receive the same, for the use of a county library for said county.

SEC. 6. The Board doing county business, when elected and qualified, may hold special sessions not exceeding three during the first year after the organization of said county, and shall appoint a lister and make out all necessary appointments, and do and perform all other necessary business which might have been necessary to be performed at any other regular session, and take all necessary steps to collect the State and County revenue.

SEC. 7. The territory included in the following, boundary to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the County of Miami, running thence west two miles; thence north with the section lines, thirty (30) miles to the north-east of Section 3, in Township 29, Range 3; thence east two miles on the line dividing Townships 29 and 30, to the north-west corner of the County of Miami (being a portion of the territory now belonging to the County of Cass), shall be and is hereby attached to the County of Miami, and shall hereafter constitute and form a part and portion of the territory of the said County of Miami.

SEC. 8. The territory shall be attached to the eighth judicial circuit of this State for judicial purposes, and to the County of Cass for representative purposes.

First term of commissioners court held in Miami County was at the house of John McGregor in Miamisport, on Wednesday the 3rd day of June, 1834. The members of the board, Alexander Jamison, John Miller and John Cruidson were formally qualified by the Sheriff, after which they appointed Benjamin H. Scott clerk pro-tem. The first business of the board was the appointment of Wm. M. Reyburn, County Agent, and Abner Overman, County Treasurer. Petitions were then read praying the honorable board to grant a license to Nathan McGuire and William Thompson to vend foreign merchandise at Miamisport. After some deliberation the prayer of the petition was granted, and the rate for such license fixed at $12.50. The second day's session was held at the house of Benjamin H. Scott. The principal business was the division of the county into two townships, viz: Peru and Jefferson with boundaries as elsewhere described. An election for a Justice of the Peace of the township was ordered held in the former at the house of ——— ——— on Saturday, the 21st day of June, and in the latter at the house of Widow Wilkinson on the same day. The board then appointed William Bain inspector of election, and John Plaster, Constable for Jefferson Township, and William Coats inspector of elections and James Petty, Constable for Peru Township.

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The first money paid into the treasury was $25, for a license to vend merchandise at Miamisport and the first allowance made by the board was two dollars per day each for their services as Commissioners. Lewis Drouillard was assessed $5. for the privilege of operating a ferry on the Wabash River opposite his store (wherever that may have been), for which the following rate was fixed: Each person, 6¼ cts., man and horse 25 cts. each wagon, 50 cts. each horse or ox attached to wagon, 12½ cts. Each hog or sheep, 3 cts., all children under twelve years of age attached to the family to pass free of charge. The first country road was surveyed and laid out September, 1834 and was described as beginning at a stake at the foot of a hill near an old elm tree in section 20, Township 27, range 4, and running to the town of Mexico. This was deemed by the viewers to be of public utility and therefore declared a public highway.

At a special meeting held June 19th the first Grand and Petit Juries were selected and was composed of the following citizens: Grand Jury—Zephaniah Wade, George W. Holman, Jacob Linsee, Abner Overman, William Coats, John Hoover, Joseph Clymer, Aaron Rhenberger, Ira Evans, John Plaster, John M. Jackson and William N. Hood. Petit Jury—George Townsend, John Wiseman, J. T. Liston, Wm. M. Reyburn, Robert Wade, Richard Rausford, Isaac Marquiss, Isaac Stewart, John Ray. Wm. Wilkerson, John Smith, Joseph C. Taylor, Wm. Cannon, Stewart Forgy, Alexander Jameson, Joseph B. Campbell, Walter D. Nesbit, Ratliff Wilkerson, John Saunders, Nathaniel McGuire and Jesse Wilkerson.

The commissioners appointed by the Legislature for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice met at the house of Benjamin H. Sctt, in Miamisport, sometime during the summer of 1834. No report of their proceedings was recorded and if filed was doubtless destroyed by the fire in 1843. It is known however, that in consideration of the donation of ground for a public square and the erection of a court house and jail by the proprietor, the county seat was located at its present site. The court house was not completed until 1843 and court was held in consequence at private residences and in the Presbyterian Church.

In June of the same year William Reyburn was appointed County Agent. The principal duty of said officer was to superintend the sale of lots, receive donation money and dispose of funds as directed by board of commissioners. The school commissioner, road commissioner, tax collector and surplus revenue agent were offices that have long since been disposed of.

In the spring of 1835 the offices were removed to Peru. A tax of three-fourths of one per centum was levied on each

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town lot in Miami County, eighty cents on every hundred acres of first rate land, sixty cents on every hundred acres of second rate land, and forty cents on every hundred acres of third rate land; polls, fifty cents; work oxen, per pair, fifty cents; pleasure carriages, fifty cents; watches, fifty cents.

Public Buildings.—At the March term of Commissioner's Court 1835, it was ordered that a county jail be built on the northeast corner of the public square, and a court house in the center of said square. Plans and specifications were accordingly adopted for the erection of a court house. The plans provided for a brick building forty feet square, and two stories high with a stone foundation. The building was substantially built, conveniently arranged, and, at that time was considered a very credible structure. The house was built by the proprietors of the town of Peru. Samuel McClure was the contractor in consideration of the location of the county seat at its present site, and it was accepted by the Commissioners in 1843. The house had been used but a short time when it was, with all the records, entirely destroyed by fire on the night of March 16, 1843.

Second Building.—April the 7th, 1843, it was ordered by the Board that a fire proof building be erected for the county offices and the safe keeping of the records. In furtherance of such orders, Samuel Glass and James DeFrees were appointed to advertise and recieve bids for the construction of said building according to the following specifications: To be 16x45 feet, built of brick with stone foundation, and, when completed, to be divided into three rooms of suitable dimensions for an auditor's office, a clerk's office and a treasurer's office. The contract was purchased by George W. Goodrich for the sum of $769.00, to be paid in two equal installments, the first to become due on the first of June, 1844, and the second in one year after that date.

In June 1848, the Commissioners contracted with George Goodrich for the erection of a recorder's office, dimensions 16x20 feet. The site of said building was near the clerk's office, in the public square.

The first jail was a small log building erected by Matthew Fenimore on the northeast corner of the public square, and, although built of logs and containing no iron cells, it was sufficiently substantial to retain the prisoners, who at that time, were uneducated in crime. This old building answered the purpose of the county until 1852 when it was destroyed by fire. The present building was completed September 1858. Nathan Crawford, of Hancock County, was the contractor. The contract was purchased for $29,600, but owing to a few changes in the original plans and

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specifications the cost was somewhat in excess of the contract price. The building is 60x80 feet, four stories high, including the basement, and is of the "Norman Castle" style of architecture. The basement is used for a jail; on the first floor are the Clerk, Recorder, Treasurer and Auditor's offices. Each of these offices is provided with a fire-proof vault in which the records and papers are kept. On the second floor is the court room; the third floor is unoccupied.

Organization of Townships.—During the first term of Commissioners Court, which was held at Miamisport, June 1834, the County was divided into two townships by commencing at the east line of the county and running on the line dividing Sections 22 and 15 to the west line of the county, the township north of said line to be known and designated as Jefferson township, the one south to be known and designated by the name of Peru township.

Perry Township.—Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 34, Township 29, north Range 5 east; thence west west to the county line; thence north to the northwest corner of said county; thence east to the place of beginning.

Union Township was organized November 7, 1837, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 29, Range 4 east; thence west five miles to the northwest corner of the county; thence south nine miles to the southwest corner of Section 14, Township 28, Range 3 east; thence six miles to the southeast corner of Section 15 of the same township; thence north three miles to the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 28, Range 4 east; thence west one mile to the northwest corner of Section last named; thence north six miles to place of beginning.

Richland Township, organized November 7, 1837, with the following boundary: Commencing at the northeast corner Section 3, in Township 28, Range 5 east; thence west six miles to the northwest corner of Section 2, Township 28, Range 4 east; thence south six miles to the southwest corner of Section 35, Township 28, Range 4; thence east six miles to southeast corner of Section 34, Township 28, Range 5 east; thence north on the county line to the place of beginning.

Jefferson Township, re-organized and with the following boundary: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 22, Township 28, Range 4 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 23, Township 28, Range 3 east; thence south on the county line to the center of Section 14, Township 27, Range 3 east; thence west six miles to the line dividing Sections 14 and 15 of Township 27, Range 4 east; thence north on the section line to the place of beginning.

Ordered, That on and after this date all the territory lying

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east of Jefferson and south of Richland Townships, included in the following boundary, be attached to and form a part of *Peru Township*: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 27, Range 5 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 2, Township 27, Range 4 east; thence south on the line of Sections 2 and 3 two miles and a half to the county line; thence on said line north to the place of beginning.

Black Hawk and Erie Townships.—On a petition of the inhabitants of the eastern porton of Peru Township, the following described territory was organized into the first named township: All that portion of the territory of Peru Township lying east of the recently established Range line and entirely east of the Wabash County line, form and constitute said new township. Two years later, September 1847, the name of said Black Hawk Township. was changed to that of Erie.

Lake Township.—The following described territory was organized into the above named township, June 7, 1842, Commencing at the northeast corner of Miami County in Section 22; thence west with said Section line and the northern boundary of the county, to the northwest corner of said county of Miami on Section 19; thence south with the Section line, and western boundary of this portion of said county, to the southwest corner of Section 31; thence east with the Section line between Townships 29 and 30 Range 5 to the center of Section five on said line; thence south through said Section 5. Townships 29 and 30, Range 5 to the center of Section five on said line; thence south through said Section 5, Township 29, Range 5, to the line between said Section 5 and 8, Township 29, Range 5, thence east with the Section line to southeast corner of Section 3, thence north with the eastern boundary of the County of Miami to the place of beginning.

Washington Township was organized and laid out June 6, 1843, and bounded as follows, to-wit,: Commencing at the northeast corner of Township 26, Range 4, east, thence west on said north line of Township 26, until it intersects the Godfroy Reserve No. 7; thence south with said reserve to the southeast corner thereof; thence west along the southern line of said reserve to the Godfroy Reserve No 8; thence south to the southeast corner of said reserve; thence west on the south line of said reserve to the Northwest corner of Section 4, Township 26, Range 4, thence south on the section line to Indian boundary; thence east to the southwest corner of Butler Township, thence north on the west line of said Butler Township and the range line to the place of beginning.

It was further ordered that the boundary line of Butler, Washington and Pipe Creek Townships be extended to the

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southern line of the county and have jurisdiction over said territory for township purposes.

About the same date the Wabash River was made the northern boundary of Butler Township.

Deer Creek Township was organized September 1, 1845 and bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 2, Township 25, Range 3; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 5, Township 25, Range 4; thence south to the southern boundary of Miami County; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the place of beginning.

Jackson Township was organized September 2, 1845 and bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 2, Township 25, Range 5; Thence east to the northeast corner of section 5, Township 25, Range 6; thence south to the southeast corner of the county; west to the southwest corner of section 35, Township 25, Range 5; thence north to the place of beginning.

Clay Township was organized March 3, 1846, as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 25, Range 4, it being the northeast corner of Deer Creek Township; thence east with the Congressional, to the northeast corner of Section 1, Township 25, Range 4; thence south with the Range line dividing Ranges 4 and 5 east to corner of said Congressional Township, on the south line of Miami County; thence west with the county line to the southeast corner of Deer Creek Township, at the southwest corner of Section 33, Township 25, Range 4; thence east to the place of beginning.

Harrison Township was organized September 8, 1846, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 3, Township 25, Range 5; thence west to the range line dividing ranges 4 and 5, at the northwest corner of Section 6; thence south on said range line to the southern boundary of Miami County, at the southwest corner of section 31, Township 25, Range 5; thence east with the southern boundary aforesaid, to the southeast corner of section 34, Township and range aforesaid, thence north to the place of beginning.

Ordered, that Sections 3, 10 and 15, Township 28 north, Range 4 east, be detached from Union Township and be attached to and form a part of Richland Township.

Butler Township was organized September the 1st, 1841, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point where a north line of Township 26, north Range 5 east intersects the line between Miami and Wabash Counties; thence west on the line of Townships 26 and 27 to the northwest corner of Township 26, Range 5; thence south with said Township line to the south-

Jno. A. Graham

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west corner of said Township 26, Range 5; thence east with the south line of said Township to the boundary line between Miami and Wabash Counties; thence north with said boundary line to the place of beginning, being all of said Township 26, Range 5, which lies in Miami County.

Allen Township was organized September 6th, 1859, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the half-mile on the west side of Section 26, Township 29, Range 3; thence north on the line dividing the Counties of Miami and Cass and Fulton to the line dividing Townships 29 and 30 to the northwest corner of Section 2, Township 29, Range 3; thence east with the line dividing the Counties of Miami and Fulton to the present line dividing the Townships of Union and Perry to the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 29, Range 4; thence south with the line dividing the said Townships of Union and Perry to a center point on the east line of Section 28, Township 29, Range 4; thence west with the line dividing Sections 29 and 30, Township 29, Range 4, and Sections 25 and 26 Township 29, Range 3, to the place of beginning. And it is further ordered that the said Township of Union, from which said Township of Allen is taken, retain its original name—Union—and that the original lines now bounding it continue to be its boundary, except that the above line separating the Townships of Allen and Union shall be the north boundary of the Township of Union.

The following are the receipts and expenditures of the county for each fiscal year since 1843:

Date.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1843	$4,428 00	$1,780 80
1844	4,662 34	5,856 24
1845	5,067 84	6,517 20
1846	5,962 48	7,275 75
1847	7,712 05	7,562 96
1848	8,748 27	7,173 27
1849	7,682 50	8,824 17
1850	10,719 78	10,906 78
1851	11,249 83	8,444 14
1852	16,855 49	11,326 35
1853	18,280 51	15,305 21
1854	21,349 03	16,740 20
1855	26,883 40	21,256 05
1856	30,792 30	27,690 13
1857	31,550 16	28,366 08
1858	32,842 87	25,976 52
1859	42,879 91	36,211 46
1860	37,005 76	30,139 41
1861	35,475 86	33,659 41
1862	33,494 97	30,148 59
1863	36,965 29	39,124 24
1864	56,329 59	46,329 59
1865	83,512 58	63,110 21
1866	158,506 66	110,99[illegible] 45
1867	130,325 76	1[illegible] 4,309 20

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Date.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1868	116,194 73	101,052 87
1869	105,347 47	101,476 94
1870	87,862 15	83,669 59
1871	78,131 40	72,754 46
1872	93,317 64	78,650 04
1873	100,641 12	81,612 06
1874	106,815 67	86,278 96
1875	109,864 39	88,500 85
1876	117,827 55	110,510 53
1877	73,058 77	58,676 85
1878	86,776 00	83,691 23
1879	72,933 34	55,806 30
1880	105,723 12	96,581 83
1881	89,049 43	74,505 37
1882	222,553 13	167,511 73
1883	202,635 99	149,681 50
1884	347,455 73	282,100 63
1885	281,231 41	196,751 44
1886	171,749 80	130,945 93

Following is a statement of taxes together with the amount of taxable property in the county for each decade since the creation of the county.

Date.	Poll.	Total Taxables	Total Taxes.
1841	559	$ 401,354	$ 3,933 42
1850	1,851	977,270	16,200 20
1860	3,606	4,265,763	39,826 48
1870	3,278	5,346,505	116,595 75
1880	4,059	7,358,540	135,877 24

Poor.—To properly care for the indigent of the county was a matter that called for attention from those in whose hands the public affairs had been intrusted, at the very beginning of the county's existence. At the first term of commissioners court William N. Hood and William M. Reyburn were appointed overseers of the poor of Peru Township. It was the duty of these overseers to look after the needy of their respective Townships. The children were "bound out" while the adults were "farmed out" to the person who would properly care for them and pay the highest price for their services. Those who by indolence and prodigality, had been thrown upon the public for support, found the system very objectionable, and finding that they would be compelled to work for those to whom their labor had been sold, they would refuse to accept the charities of the public and devise some other means of lively-hood. For those unfortunates who had properly became objects of charity the system not unfrequently worked a hardship. A County Asylum was soon provided and the old method abandoned.

Poor Farm.—In May, 1835, an order was made by the Board of Commissioners authorizing William N. Hood to purchase for the location of a county poor asylum, the northeast fraction of Section 3, Township 27, Range 4. The county paid for said land

$20.80. From the experience of other counties it had become a well established fact that the poor of each county could be better provided for and more cheaply kept in an asylum provided for that purpose than under the old system of township overseers. The Board, in accordance with the above conclusion, appointed I. M. DeFrees and Samuel Glass to contract for the erection of two houses described as follows: Houses to be constructed of hewn logs, 12x8 inches, the buildings to be two stories high. The first story to be 8 feet, 6 inches in the clear, and the second to be 7 feet, 6 inches in the clear. One house to be 26x18 feet, and the other 18 feet square. The contract provided that the buildings should be placed eight feet apart, and in the center of the land previously bought by said county. The contract was purchased by George W. Meeks for the sum of $365.00. The buildings were accepted by the Board in March, 1846, and a superintendent appointed to take charge of said asylum and provide for the wants of those unfortunates who were dependent upon the charity of the world for support. O. E. Noland was appointed superintendent, and his report for the first year showed that not a single pauper had been sent to the asylum.

After several years the provisions were found to be inadequate, and the old farm was sold to Charles Pefferman for $1,000.06, and the southwest quarter of Section 3, Township 26, Range 4, in Washington Township, containing 160 acres, was purchased for the sum of $6,400.00. John Clifton was awarded the contract for the erection of a new house, which was completed and accepted July 12, 1864.

The following are the annual expense for the poor of the county for the dates as below given:

Date.	Expenditures.	Date.	Expenditures.
1845	$ 310 20	1866	2,812 84
1846	506 25	1867	3,310 18
1847	155 94	1868	3,271 56
1848	490 65	1869	5,831 60
1849	662 09	1870	7,780 49
1850	838 78	1871	10,357 51
1851	435 10	1872	6,309 65
1852	637 18	1873	5,882 59
1853	365 66	1874	5,859 02
1854	609 70	1875	7,624 82
1855	2,327 62	1876	6,438 44
1856	2,869 28	1877	9,622 70
1857	1,854 71	1878	6,836 64
1858	1,220 90	1879	5,131 14
1859	1,602 63	1880	7,115 73
1860	969 92	1881	6,744 71
1861	1,062 73	1882	7,795 45
1862	1,438 68	1883	8,971 61
1863	1,157 88	1884	0,112 14
1864	2,135 65	1885	8,864 40
1865	1,964 49	1886	8,470 91

The Wabash and Erie Canal.—To the early and rapid development of Miami County, this Canal contributed very largely. It furnished means of transportation for the products of the county, which would of necessity have been delayed many year. In regard to its construction, the first boat, &c., Hon. John A. Graham wrote as follows:

WABASH & ERIE CANAL.

"From the letting in 1834, this work has progressed steadily, and it was expected that the division from Fort Wayne to Peru would be open for the navigation of boats by the 4th of July, 1837.

"Its completion was an important event, and had been waited for with interest and anxiety. Hence the *Forester* says: 'Before 12 o'clock of that day, the town was filled with people of the county, to witness the grand display to be made on the occasion. Unfortunately, the boats did not arrive. The banks, being porus, absorbed the water much faster than was anticipated.

"P. S.—Since the above was written, we were informed that the packet boat Indiana, Capt. Columbia, had arrived at the head of the lock, about one mile above town, and that it would be impossible for her to reach the basin in consequence of the canal not having been sufficiently filled with water to buoy her up.' The Indiana was the first canal boat, freighted with passengers alone, who left the canal boat at the lock above, and came down to town during the evening, where they were most cordially received by Mr. Cooper, proprietor of the National Hotel [northwest corner of Canal and Miami Streets, familiarly known as the Stag Hotel in early days and burned down some years ago], at which place they were joined by a large and respectable party of ladies and gentlemen, and a few turns of the 'light fantastic toe,' accompanied with music, told how much the company were gratified at the long expected event. Capt. Columbia informs us he will make another trip to this place next week.'"

CANAL LAND OFFICE—LAND SALES—"DOG."

"The treaty of 1834 was not ratified by Gen. Jackson, on account of the numerous individual reservations; but in 1837, the bargain was struck by Martin Van Buren. This brought many lands within the canal land limits. Chauncy Carter commenced the surveys in 1838.

"Early in the spring of 1840, under the direction of J. L. Williams, the Canal Commissioner, these lands were rated and booked, preparatory to the public sale in the fall of 1840.

"John M. Wilt, Clerk of the Land Office at Fort Wayne, was

engaged in selecting and rating the land in the spring of 1840, and in the summer the safe and other office property was removed to Peru. The building occupied was the Wilson row, northeast corner of Second and Miami streets.

"The individual reservations referred to interrupted the canal grant of every alternative five miles on either side. in lieu of this loss the state was allowed to select from any unsold government land the equivalent in quantity of what she was deprived of by these reservations. These selections were made in 1844 and a public sale of them took place in the Fall of the same year, at the office, south side of Second street, third lot from Miami.

"After the failure of the internal improvement system, large amounts were due contractors for work on the W. & E. Canal, which the State had no means to pay. These amounts were at first represented by certificates of indebtedness, issued to the contractors, on yellow paper, which had a limited circulation under the name of "yellow dog." At the session of 1840, an act was passed by which this was taken up and a neatly-engraved bill, of the denomination of ten dollars, and afterward of five dollars, issued in its stead. This was made receivable for interest, and subsequently for the principal, due on canal lands, and went under the name of "white dog." It was worth from forty to sixty cents on the dollar—a disastrous value for the contractor, but a blessing for those indebted for canal lands. "Dog" was a name given by common consent to corporate promises to pay that were deemed of little value. In the financial smash of 1837, Michigan Bank paper, which constituted a large share of the currency, was called "red dog." The canal furnished "yellow dog," "white dog," and for the debts west of Tippecanoe, "blue pup."

A very interesting and deeply pathetic episode in the history of the early settlement of that portion of Miami County lying south of the Wabash River, occurred in the year 1847, which is deserving of a more detailed notice than our limits will permit:

Nearly half a century ago, shortly after its acquisition by the Government, the territory known as the "Miami Cessions," or the "Great Miami Indian Reserve," began to be settled by a sturdy, honest and industrious class of citizens with a view of making it their permanent home by purchase of the respective tracts settled upon. In view of the extravagant representation of the value of these lands, a pre-emption law was obtained with great difficulty in 1845 at the increased minimum rate of two dollars per acre. This tract of land, consisting of thirty miles square, containing nine hundred square miles, at a former treaty with the Government of the United States had been reserved by the Miami tribe of Indians, and, at the time referred to, had only recently been acquired by the Federal

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Government, and, for the reason assigned, had become celebrated as the prospective "garden of the State," and in view of the immense value attached to it, Congress refused to embrace it within its pre-emption laws until 1845, as above stated.

The years 1845 and 1846 will be remembered by the few remaining fathers who came to the wilds of Indiana and settled on the great "Miami Indian Reserve," as years of unparalleled sickness, suffering and destitution throughout the Reserve.

It was in the month of June 1847, when the inhabitants of this territory were without means to procure the necessaries of life, that a proclamation of President Polk for the immediate sale of these lands for cash down came upon this distressed people. They "spontaneously laid aside their implements of husbandry and congregated together" at the town of Peru for the purpose of imploring at the hands of the Executive a postponement of the sale. There were gray-headed men there, bowed, not so much with the weight of years as by excessive toil to acquire a home in the wilderness for their declining years, who wrung their hands and cried, "Alas, too late to begin again."

An adjourned meeting was held on the 12th day of June, 1847, to pass upon petitions, one by John U. Pettit, a candidate for the State Senate, one by Andrew J. Harlan, a member of Congress from the Grant County District, and one by James B. Fulwiler, of Peru. The last named petition was adopted by the meeting unanimously, and a responsible and trustworthy person was delegated to deliver it in person to the President himself, which duty was faithfully discharged, and the sale was postponed agreeable to the prayer of the petitioners.

This petition, which was instrumental in saving the homes of some 1500 families from the grasp of avarice, should be perpetuated, and, as it more fully conveys to the mind of the reader the exigencies of the case, we give it in full, omitting the names of the signers:

To His Excellency, James K. Polk,

President of the United States.

We, the undersigned, beg leave respectfully to represent to your Excellency, that we are settlers upon the lands known as the "Miami Cessions," in Indiana; that we are not ignorant of the extraordinary cost of these lands to the government, mainly owing to extravagant representations of their value by distinguished men whose foot-prints have never tracked the soil; that, to the serious prejudice of settlers, it has continued to be represented as immensely valuable, and surrounded by a highly developed and densely populated country; thus creating and fostering that bitter sectional prejudice which manifested itself in unwonted hostility to the passage of the late pre-emption law. That these representations have been made at random and without a knowledge of the country, and that the impressions which prevails abroad in regard to the worth of the lands is incorrect, must sufficiently appear by reference to maps and field notes of the surveys. Instead of meriting the reputation of being the "garden of the State," a cognomen gained for it by strangers to its quality and strangers to the surrounding country, it is, in fact, a body of ordinary land; the

choicest portions thereof having been reserved by individual Indians by treaty stipulations, and these, together with numberless tracts selected by the State for canal purposes, comprise nearly all the best land and most desirable locations. That the adjacent country, instead of being densely populated and valuable, is, in truth, sparsely settled, and its unimproved lands will scarcely command the minimum government price. That a large majority of the present occupants of this territory settled thereon prior to the passage of the pre-emption law, knowing that in the event of its becoming State land, they would have the benefit of easy and extended payments, and hoping, should it become Federal lands, that their improvements, in case of their inability to purchase, would not be taken from them without remuneration. That, were it possible to blot out these improvements and transform the country in to its primeval state, the condition in which we found it, our honest convictions are that not one-half the tracts, now rendered valuable by our labor, could be sold at their minimum rate.

Permit us further to represent, that the number of families occupying this territory, as actual settlers, is nearly two thousand, the value of whose improvements will probably average three hundred dollars each, and of this number not more than two hundred will be prepared to avail themselves of the benefit of the late pre-emption law; unless the sale shall be postponed until the Fall of 1848, affording time to realize the proceeds of the labor of the present and succeeding years. Unless the sale shall be thus deferred, the consequences will be, that two hundred settlers will be able to secure eighty acres of land each, which will bring into the United States Treasury the inconsiderable sum of 30,000 dollars. Eighteen hundred will be unable to buy and must necessarily lose 540,000 dollars expended in improvements, while the sale of these lands, on account of the improvements, will add to the National Exchequer 288,000 dollars, selling at the minimum rate of two dollars per acre, which may be the case, when the settler has not the means to compete with an organized band of speculators.

In view of this state of facts, the proclamation of Your Excellency designating so early a day for the sale of these lands has given rise to the most lively emotions of regret in the breasts of those for whose benefit the late pre-emption law was enacted, and we have spontaneously laid aside our implements of husbandary, and have congregated together for the purpose of imploring at the hands of Your Excellency, a postponement of this sale. We came here as pioneers of a country usually come, in humble circumstances, many of us have large families claiming support at our hands, have suffered the privations incident to a settlement in a new country, our labor and the products thereof have been absorbed in opening our fields and erecting our cabins, and the general sickness which has prevailed to a fearful extent for the past two years, producing an incalculable amount of human suffering and destitution, has swept away the means that otherwise might have been spared to secure at this time our wilderness homes—homes which are dear to us, not on account of the superiority of the soil, nor in view of their desirable localities, but because we have reclaimed them and rendered them valuable by the sweat of our brows—because of our labor, highways of communication now traverse the vast wilds where a short time ago the trail of the Indian ventured not—homes rendered dear by social and domestic ties, and thrice sacred as the burial ground of departed friends. Yet, if this application for postponement fails, the homes of eighteen hundred families who have thus contributed their toil and treasure to render them valuable, will pass into the hands of heartless speculators, and these families will become houseless, homeless, dispirited wanderers after new fields of labor for a subsistence.

In concluding this appeal, Your Excellency will permit us to say, while we are sensible that no ordinary circumstances, at this crisis, should be allowed to check the flow of money into the National Treasury, we at the same time feel confident that the voice of humanity, though it comes from the wilderness, will not plead in vain.

Therefore, we ask, if within the scope of Executive discretion, that Your Excellency may cause the sale of the "Miami Cessions" to be postponed, at least, until the Fall of 1848 or until after the next congress shall convene, and your petitioners will ever pray.

MIAMI RESERVE.

June 12th. 1847.

Rail Roads.—January 19, 1846, by the efforts of William J. Hol-

man, the Indianapolis & Peru R. R. Company was incorporated. In the election of the first Board of Directors Miami County was represented by J. T. Miller, G. S. Fenimore, William Kesler, R. L. Britton, W. J. Holman and N. O. Ross. In June 1849, a proposition was submitted to the people of the county asking for a subscription of $20,000 for the encouragement of the project. This was carried by a large majority of the taxpayers, and $10,000 of said appropriation was immediately borrowed and placed in the hands of the directors. After much delay and many appeals to the people for additional help, the road was completed to Peru in the spring of 1854. The road was afterward extended to Michigan City, and is now known as the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago R. R. The entire length of the road in the county is nearly forty miles, and has contributed much to the development of its resources and added largely to its material prosperity.

Another project, which was contemporaneous with the foregoing, and in which the people of Miami County were much interested, provided for the construction of a road from Marion, Ind., to Chicago, via Peru. The company was incorporatdd under the name of the Marion, Peru & Chicago Railroad Company. The object of the scheme was to connect with another proposed route from Marion eastward with Cincinnati the terminal point. Thus the two great trade centers would have been connected by a road as practicable as any that has since been constructed. In the election of officers Mr. James B. Fulwiler, of Peru was chosen Vice-President, and be it said to his credit, that if all others connected with the company had displayed the same energy and zeal, the project would not have failed. The following account of the project is in Mr. Fulwiler's own words:

"In the year 1853 a company was organized for the construction of a railroad from Peru to Marion, Grant County, Indiana, composed of nine directors, to-wit: Judge M. G. Mitchell, of Piqua, Ohio, President; James B. Fulwiler, of Peru, Vice-President; Ira Stanley, N. O. Ross, C. S. Ellis, John A. Graham, Jesse Higgins, L. D. Adkinson and —— Peirce, of Marion. A large amount of stock was subscribed by substantial men along the valley of the Mississinewa, and a written contract was entered into with the the President and Directors of the Mississinewa Valley Railroad Company, and the agents, legally appointed, of the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad Company, and duly adopted and confirmed by the respective companies, providing for a perpetual business connection between the said companies at Union City, on the State line, of such a character as to fully authorize and empower either of said parties to give through tickets and freight bills either way over the several roads; providing for a uniform gauge, using the T rail, and for the erection of water stations, depots, switches, etc. As

the road shall then be completed to Peru, Miami County, Indiana, the Columbus Company agreed to put upon the roads a sufficient amount of rolling stock for the business of the same as soon as the road should be completed in parts to justify it, and after the roads are completed, the said Columbus Company shall run the same for ten years upon fair and equitable terms to be agreed upon by the parties in interest. It was further agreed, upon the completion of the road, that, upon the election of either company to consolidate the stock, it should be done, and that the stock of each company should be put in at its fair cash value at that time, and new stock certificates issued for the same. This contract was to be binding upon the parties so soon as confirmed by the boards of directors of the respective companies, and certified copies of this resolution, under seal, were interchanged between them.

This secured to Peru the certainty of the road, and J. B. Fulwiler and Jesse Higgins, who were instrumental in accomplishing these perpetual connections upon which depended the successful negotiations of their bond, returned to Peru from Marion, Grant County, where the representatives of the various roads had convened, flushed with victory over the combined wealth and talent of Logansport, only to find, to their mortification, that the directory of the Union, Peru & Chicago Railroad Company had, during their absence, been beguiled by two adventurers, representing themselves as railroad men and capitalists, into a consolidation with another road from Peru to Chicago, and changing the eastern direction from Peru to a southern route by way of Cambridge City, the home of one of the adventurers.

Thus Peru lost the benefit of contracts with the Marion & Mississinewa Valley Railroad Company and Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad Company (by which the construction of the road from Peru to Marion was assured), as assurance had been given the Union, Peru & Chicago Company by certain New York capitalists that, with the above connection duly and legally entered into they would furnish sufficient means for the construction of the road upon the bonds of the company."

Toledo & Wabash.—The first encouragement given to the construction of this line was at a public meeting held at Logansport, June 23, 1852. The road was completed between Peru and Logansport in 1856. It is now incorporated under the name of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, with its termini at St. Louis and Toledo. This road, like all other public enterprises, received the financial encouragement of the people of Miami County, who have always showed their liberality by their support of every movement tending toward public good.

Pan Handle, or Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, was built through the county about the year 1867. This affords the people

of the southern portion of the county the means of transporting their products direct to Chicago and Cincinnati, and reaching the best markets of the country. Several prosperous towns have been built along the line of this road, which adds much to the wealth of the county.

The Eel River Road was completed through the county ——— ———. It entered the county from the west, in the Section 8, Township 27, Range 3; thence in a northeasterly direction to Mexico and Denver; thence east through Chili to the eastern limits of the county. While the line is not so successfully operated as other roads of the county, yet the benefits to this section of the county have been incalculable. This road traverses the county a total distance of about seventeen miles.

Gravel Roads.—During the past few years there has been great improvement in the matter of public highways. In various parts of the county gravel roads have been made, and perhaps nothing contributes more to the welfare and progress of a community than good highways.

The following table gives the date of the establishing of the several roads, together with the total estimated cost of the roads, including interest on the bonds and all other expense up to the time they are to be paid for in full:

1882.	Shrock—Washington and Clay Townships.....	$ 31,992 80
"	Miller—Harrison, and a little in Jackson Twp..	9,667 36
"	Marsh—Butler and Harrison Townships.....	28,240 08
"	Ellis—in Pipe Creek Township.....	18,478 85
"	Duckwall—in Pipe Creek Township.....	6,735 82
"	Ballard—in Jackson Township.....	23,467 70
1883.	Cole—in Washington Township.....	7,107 13
"	Zehring—in Deer Creek Township.....	10,199 44
"	Phelps—in Clay, and part in Deer Creek Twp..	11,141 06
"	Squirrel Village—in Pipe Creek Township....	8,173 57
1885.	Peru and Strawtown—in Washington Township.	7,000 00

All free.

The toll roads are: Peru & Mexico Turnpike Company, Peru & Chili Turnpike Company, Peru & Paw Paw Turnpike Company, Peru & Mississinewa Turnpike Company, Peru & Santa Fe Turnpike Company. There are no reliable statistics at hand showing the cost of these, as they are private property.

Medical Society.—The Miami County Medical Society was organized, and articles of association filed January 3, 1875. The object of the society as set forth in the article of association, are to advance medical knowledge, improve the health and protect the lives of the community, and elevate the professional character of its members. Any regular graduate from a reputable medical college, of good moral character may become a member of said society by paying into the treasury the sum of three dollars. The original signers of the articles of association are as follows: J. H. Helm,

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M. D. Ellis, E. M. Bloomfield, E. J. Kendall, W. H. Brenton, J. O. Ward, W. A. McCoy, James A. Meek, E. C. Friermood, S. S. Marsh, W. T. Wilson, O. C. Irwin, James M. McKee and C. B. Higgins. The present membership as shown by Secretary's books is as follows: W. K. Armstrong, U. A. A. Ager, E. M. Bloomfield, C. C. Brady, W. H. Brenton, Ezra K. Friermood, B. R. Graham, John H. Helm, Carter B. Higgins, James A. Meek, S. S. Marsch, Henry P. McDonald, Rollin Pence and A. F. Smith. The present officers are W. K. Armstrong, President; Carter B. Higgins, Secretary; Edwin M. Bloomfield, Treasurer and A. F. Smith, H. P. McDowell and E. K. Friermood Censors.

Agricultural Societies.—Early in the history of the commonwealth of Indiana, did the law-maker recognize the value that would accrue from the incorporation of such societies, and accordingly provided by law for their organization. The first effort to organize a society in Miami County was in the early part of the fifties. After repeated efforts the Miami County Agricultural Society was organized. The grounds were located east of the city of Peru on land owned by William Smith. Fairs were held here for many years, from which much good resulted.

The next organization of this character was the Peru Driving Park and Fair Association which was incorporated September 20, 1873. The object as set forth in the articles of association were to promote the agricultural, horticultural, mechanical and household interest of the county. The authorized capital stock was $22,000 divided into shares of $100 each. The largest stockholders were J. T. Stevens, J. C. Kratzer, Wm. Rassner, G. and G. W. Conradt. No fairs have been held by this society for several years.

Elections.—From various sources, the following figures have been compiled, showing the results of the Presidential elections for the years named:

NOVEMBER 1844.

TOWNSHIP.	DEMOCRAT. Polk and Dallas.	WHIG. Clay and Frelinghuysen.	LIBERTY. Birney and Morris.
Peru	256	282	
Union	44	26	1
Jefferson	52	54	
Richland	70	60	
Perry	44	78	
Washington	10	26	
Pipe Creek	22	20	
Butler	19	23	
Total	517	569	

No returns for Lake and Erie Townships.

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NOVEMBER 1848.

TOWNSHIP.	DEMOCRAT. Cass and Butler.	WHIG. Taylor and Filmore.	FREE SOIL. VanBuren and Adams.
Peru	171	175	7
Jefferson	73	95	12
Richland	87	98	2
Perry	69	73	26
Union	55	47	4
Erie	34	19	
Washington	77	68	
Pipe Creek	60	34	
Deer Creek	30	32	4
Clay	39	17	
Jackson	28	18	15
Butler	47	55	
Total	770	730	70

No returns from Harrison.

NOVEMBER 1852.

TOWNSHIP.	DEMOCRAT. Pierce and King.	WHIG. Scott and Graham.	FREE SOIL. Hale and Julian.
Peru	253	226	3
Jefferson	92	135	12
Erie	47	28	
Washington	114	70	1
Deer Creek	74	70	6
Clay	89	24	
Union	99	63	1
Pipe Creek	74	56	
Richland	97	124	
Perry	91	85	13
Butler	69	84	
Jackson	42	24	33
Harrison	55	9	16
Total	1196	968	85

NOVEMBER, 1856.

TOWNSHIP.	DEMOCRAT. Buchanan and Breckenridge.	REPUBLICAN. Fremont and Dayton.	FREE SOIL. Filmore and Donelson.
Deer Creek	66	98	2
Richland	132	142	2
Perry	98	110	16
Peru	370	292	5
Union	138	103	1
Clay	98	30	1
Jackson	55	107	6
Harrison	69	50	
Pipe Creek	112	65	
Butler	66	113	4
Jefferson	124	135	1
Washington	131	102	
Erie	54	43	
Total	1513	1390	38

NOVEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIP.	DEMOCRAT. Breckenridge and Lane.	REPUBLICAN. Lincoln and Hamlin.	IND. DEMOCRAT. Douglas and Johnson.	UNION. Bell and Everett.
Peru	7	369	381	
Jefferson	7	151	116	
Union		81	73	
Allen	5	63	77	
Perry	4	174	121	
Richland		186	148	
Erie	3	57	58	
Washington		113	121	
Butler		165	87	
Jackson		138	45	
Harrison		69	86	
Clay		55	117	
Deer Creek		124	67	
Pipe Creek		90	111	
Total	26	1835	1608	00

NOVEMBER 1864.

TOWNSHIP.	DEMOCRAT. McClellan and Pendleton.	REPUBLICAN. Lincoln and Johnson.
Peru	434	384
Jefferson	134	139
Perry	110	163
Union	79	81
Richland	126	195
Erie	57	61
Butler	103	153
Washington	123	101
Pipe Creek	114	82
Deer Creek	62	168
Clay	145	51
Harrison	94	59
Jackson	62	120
Allen	74	69
Total	1717	1831

NOVEMBER 1868.

TOWNSHIP.	DEMOCRAT. Seymour and Blair.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Colfax.
Peru	569	485
Jefferson	178	129
Union	110	108
Perry	154	200
Richland	126	212
Erie	60	74
Butler	128	163
Washington	167	123
Pipe Creek	154	111
Deer Creek	103	146
Clay	147	51
Harrison	147	103
Jackson	134	196
Allen	94	92
Total	2271	2193

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NOVEMBER, 1872.

TOWNSHIP.	DEMOCRAT AND LIBERAL REPUBLICAN. Greely and Brown.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Wilson.	DEMOCRAT. O'Conor and Julian.
Peru	640	758	1
Jefferson	117	141	1
Deer Creek	79	152	
Clay	140	57	8
Butler	132	150	
Perry	138	180	
Richland	112	209	
Erie	77	50	
Allen	63	129	8
Union	71	124	1
Jackson	132	227	10
Washington	158	116	
Pipe Creek	165	115	
Harrison	95	127	20
Total	2119	2535	50

NOVEMBER, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN. Hayes and Wheeler.	DEMOCRAT. Tilden and Hendricks.	INDEPENDENT. Cooper and Cary.
Allen	154	123	
Peru	714	794	
Jefferson	165	206	
Perry	201	166	
Union	125	130	
Richland	223	172	
Erie	76	88	
Butler	177	172	
Washington	132	201	
Pipe Creek	163	201	
Deer Creek	163	112	
Clay	54	124	
Harrison	112	135	
Jackson	265	171	
Total	2724	2785	64

NOVEMBER 1880.

TOWNSHIP.	REPUBLICAN. Garfield and Arthur.	DEMOCRAT. Hancock and English.	NATIONAL. Weaver and Chambers.
Allen	168	125	9
Peru	511	903	8
Jefferson	216	229	0
Perry	203	170	3
Union	121	120	0
Richland	224	181	0
Erie	77	88	0
Butler	135	186	33
Washington	165	213	4
Pipe Creek	204	198	4
Deer Creek	176	125	4
Clay	61	191	0
Harrison	125	173	0
Jackson	284	159	35
Total	3016	3066	107

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NOVEMBER 1884.

TOWNSHIP.	DEMOCRAT. Cleveland and Hendricks.	REPUBLICAN. Blaine and Logan.	NATIONAL. Butler.	PROHIBITION. St. John.
Allen	126	167	13	0
Peru	1102	849	18	1
Jefferson	251	217	6	0
Perry	193	201	1	0
Union	111	113	0	1
Richland	143	205	22	2
Erie	85	75	2	1
Butler	165	169	13	0
Washington	216	151	1	1
Pipe Creek	209	182	5	0
Deer Creek	158	168	1	3
Clay	188	81		
Harrison	180	108	1	14
Jackson	183	309	15	5
Total	3310	2996	98	29

Commissioners.—First District, John Crudson, 1834; Wm. M. Reyburn, 1835; Z. W. Pendleton, 1838; D. R. Bearss, 1840; John Hiner, 1841; George Wilson, 1844; George C. Smith, 1847; Samuel Jamison, 1850; David A. Carr, 1853; Cornelius Cain and E. B. Massey, 1854; N. D. Nicoles, 1856; John Hann, 1861; Thomas Dillard, 1864; William Zehring, 1867; Joseph B. Mills, 1873; Stephen Cranor, 1876; D. H. Cain, 1880; G. S. Evans, 1882.

Second District, John W. Miller, 1834; James Gillett, 1839; Henry Zern, 1848; F. S. Hackley, 1851; George Wilson, 1854; Allen Skillman, 1857; David Charters, 1860; Paul Burk, 1863; David Charters, 1866; R. C. Harrison, 1869; Absalom Wilson, 1875; Geo. Eikenbery, 1878; Fred Meyers, 1884.

Third District, Alexander Jamison, 1834; Luther Chapin, 1840; Samuel Jamison, 1841; Martin M. Scruggs, 1842; Hiram Butler, 1849; E. A. Deniston, 1855; James R. Leonard, 1861; R. K. Charles, 1864; James R. Leonard, 1865; Benjamin Graft, 1870; John C. Davis, 1876; J. W. Hunt, 1882; J. C. Davis, 1884; Noah Miller, 1886.

Clerks.—Benjamin H. Scott, 1834; James B. Fulwiler, 1848; Alexander Blake, 1855; Darius C. Darrow, 1863; John A. Graham, 1867; Jesse S. Zern, 1871; C. A. Parson, 1879; Joseph Larimer, 1887.

Auditors.—James M. Defrees, 1841; Ira Mendenhall, 1851; Elam Henton, 1855; Thomas Jay, 1859; Franklin T. Foote and Elam Henton, 1862; Charles Efferman, 1864; Milo D. Ellis, 1865; Louis B. Fulwiler, 1870; R. B. Runyan, 1878; Wm B. Miller, 1886.

Recorders.—Benjamin H. Scott, 1834; William C. Buckhanan, George Wilkerson, 1855; Abel L. Hurtt, 1859; William S. Todd, 1863; William F. Ege, 1871; Wm. A. Gibney, 1879; Michael Bappert, 1887.

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Treasurers.—Abner Overman, 1834; A. M. Higgins and Albert Cole, 1836; Zach. W. Pendleton and William R. Mabray, 1837; Samuel Glass, 1842; Carlton R. Tracy, 1848; Daniel Brower, 1853; Silas Enyart, 1855; Henry Dutton, 1857; David R. Todd, 1859; James T. Miller, 1863; Otto P. Webb, 1865; James T. Miller, 1867; Charles Spencer, 1871; William B. Deniston and Ira B. Meyers, 1873; Jno. R. Porter, 1879; Ebenezer Humrickhouse, 1881; J. C. Clymer, 1885.

Sheriff.—Jacob Linzee, 1834; A. Leonard and L. D. Atkinson, 1838; John A. Graham, 1841; Noah S. Ailsbaugh, 1845; Coleman Henton, 1847; Jonas Hoover, 1851; Hiram Moore, 1854; John Wertz, 1855; Joseph Hiner, 1857; John T. Miller, O. H. P. Macy, 1858; Wesley Wallick, 1860; O. H. P. Macy, 1862; Wesley Wallick, 1864; Samuel Ream, 1868; Willard Griswold, 1872; Vincent O'Donald, 1876; A. J. Parks, 1880; Edward T. Gray, 1884.

Surveyor.—Joseph B. Campbell, 1835; A. A. Cole, 1840; S. Holman, 1841; Ira Mendenhall, 1843; George W. Goodrich, 1847; Milton Cook, 1852; H. Beane, 1854; J. M. Moorhead, 1856; Henry Krauskoff, 1858; C. J. Kloenne, 1860; Henry Krauskoff, 1861, A. J. Phelps, 1863; G. W. Goodrich, 1864; D. C. Goodrich, 1866; S. E. Haacken, 1868; W. W. Sullivan, 1872; Richard H. Cole, 1876; Michael Horan, 1880.

Coroner.—James Crowell, 1836; James Mowbray, 1846; Wm. S. White, 1848; Robert Miller, 1854; James Crowell, 1862; Adam Beck, 1869; Joseph Oldham, 1874; Joseph C. Ogle, 1876; Charles Broadbeck, 1878; A. B. Scott, 1879; Abner C. Kimball, 1880; George Nelp, 1882; Eli J. Jamison, 1886

Senators.—George W. Ewing, 1837; William Wright, 1840; William M. Reyburn, 1843; Cyrus Taber, 1846; Jacob D. Cassatt, 1847; Benjamin Henton, 1850; John Shellenberger, 1852; Daniel R. Bearss, 1854; Samuel S. Terry, 1864; Stearns Fisher, 1868; Robert Miller, 1870; Daniel R. Bearss, 1874; Milton Garrigus, 1878; L. D. Adkinson, 1882; B. F. Harness, 1886.

Representatives.—Gillis McBean, 1835; William N. Hood, 1836; Alexander Wilson, 1838; William M. Reyburn, 1840; Daniel R. Bearss, 1841; Gabriel Swihart, 1842; Daniel R. Bearss, 1843; John U. Pettit, 1844; Benjamin Henton, 1845; George W. Holman, 1846; Alphonso A. Cole, 1847; Nathan C. Ross, 1848; Alonzo A. Cole, 1849; Richard F. Donaldson, 1850; Benjamin Henton, 1852; N. W. Dickerson, 1854; Reuben C. Harrison, 1856; William Smith, 1858; Richard F. Donaldson, 1862; Jonas Hoover, 1864; Nathan O. Ross, 1866; Jonathan D. Cox, 1868; J. W. Edward, 1872; David Charters, 1874; Samuel Woody, 1874; William Zehring, 1876; W. H. Thomson, 1876; G. I. Reed (Miami and Howard); A. C. Bearss, 1878; C. A. Cole, 1880; N. N. Antrin, 1882; Henry V.

John H. Helm

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Passage, 1884; Jabez Cox, 1886; Charles Cox (Miami and Cass), 1886.

CHAPTER IV.

MILITARY HISTORY—THE EARLY MILITIA SYSTEM—THE MEXICAN WAR—PUBLIC SENTIMENT PRIOR TO 1861—THE CALL TO ARMS—FIRST TROOPS FOR THE FRONT—MIAMI COUNTY REGIMENTS IN DETAIL—ROLL OF HONOR—BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

FROM the earliest settlement in Miami County by the whites, there was but little military display to interrupt the peaceful pursuits of its citizens until that deluge of civil discord which began in 1861. When the first permanent homes were established here, the Indian troubles that attended the second war with Great Britian had been settled. The celebrated Miami Confederacy had been entirely broken up, leaving the country undisturbed by the red warriors. Some of them yet linger in the county, reluctant to quit the scenes of their nativity, but the tide of immigration has submerged most of them, and they are now scarcely known except in the fading memory of the oldest settlers.

The militia, which had done such effective service in the early Indian wars, was fostered by the early laws of the State. All able-bodied men of proper age were enrolled and required to attend certain days in each year for the purpose of drilling in military tactics. At first the people took active interest in learning the different military movements and studied in their homely way the strategies of war. Each man furnished a gun in the beginning, and all were skilled in the manual of arms. These musters took place several times a year and were generally held at the county seat or some other important point in the county. They were always attended by large and motley crowds. A long period of peace had somewhat impaired the efficiency of these musters, and the occasions became more of the nature of holidays. As the men were privileged from arrest on "training days" a general jollification usually took place, and fun of the more rough and boisterous kind was indulged in, frequently mingled with fights. This system was maintained almost uninterrupted until the time of the Mexican war.

Mexican War.—Affairs between the United States and Mexico having assumed a hostile attitude, the President of the United States by proclamation, May 11, 1846, announced that a state of

war existed between this country and Mexico. Congress immediately authorized a call for 50,000 volunteers, one-half to be mustered in at once, and the remainder to be used as a reserve. May 23d, 1846, James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana, issued a proclamation, in conformity with the orders of the President. Immediately upon the call of the Governor, Capt. John M. Wilson commenced the enlistment of volunteers for the war. Failing to enlist a full company from Miami County, volunteers from the counties of Tippecanoe and Johnson joined in sufficient numbers to complete the roster. Owing to the incompleteness of the records in the Adjutant-General's Office, only a partial enrollment of the company can be given. Privates—Jno. Mellen, Wm. Passons, Geo. Carpenter, W. L. Price, Richard Bell, Joseph Bishop, C. M. Drouillard, Martin Wey, Phillip Parcels, Wm. McClain, Q. A. Fisk, Jesse Rowdle, J. Richardson, Luther Bush, Valentine Prester, G. Gordon, J. Brown, James Rellahor, Wm. Doughty, L. B. Lynch, Barnet Judge, H. Davenport, S. Segraves, Levi Shelenberger, J. W. Nichols, J. C. Harvey, J. H. Reed, Edward Anibal, S. S. Bottow, P. I. Brown, S. L. Clark, W. L. Clark, Samuel Collyer, Jackson Castor, J. S. Denton, Wm. Flagg, J. B. Franklin, Nathan Gibson, Joseph Gertes, Jonas Hoover, W. Humphrer, Isaac Harter, Alex. Hoiliday, Wm. Kelley, I. Keicher, L. Marquiss, Conrad Metzer, Edward McManus, Michael McDonald, Dennis Naughton, Michael O'Niel, H. W. Penny, James Parr, Adam Pence, S. Rodger, Geo. Roundebush, James Shahan, Jno. Scarce, Edward Wilson, Abram Wright, D. R. Todd, Jno. S. Crooks, Howard Shadinger, W. G. Kersner, Henry Collins, L. Curtis, A. A. Hunter, James Coleman, Charles Smith, Major Miller, Harvey Tucker, D. M. Dunn, Captain Sanderson, A. F. Smith, W. T. Wilson.

Captain Wilson, with company, left Peru for New Albany, the place of rendezvous, June 16th, 1846. In the organization of regiments, Captain Wilson's company was assigned to the position of B in the First Regiment. The regiment was officered by James P. Drake, Colonel; C. C. Nave, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Henry S. Lane, Major. At the expiration of one year the company was mustered out with regiment June 15th, 1847.

For several years prior to 1861 the country had been drifting surely toward civil war. The two sections, the North and the South, had different interests to serve in the administration of national affairs. Until that time the contest had often been vigorous between the two sections, but always peaceful. The Republican party was then in its infancy, but it contained some elements that foretold destruction to the greatest institution of the Southern States—slavery. It is true that the party had not then taken any direct stand upon the question of slavery, but its leaders were among the avowed opponents of that institution,

and many had been identified with the movement for its abolition. Abraham Lincoln had publicly declared that it was his deliberate conviction that the Government could not exist half slave and half free. His election to the Presidency, therefore, the Southern States accepted as a menance to their institutions, which had long been sanctioned by the laws, and, as they thought, with apparent right. In that section of the Union the doctrine of State rights as paramount to national rights had long been taught under the leadership of John C. Calhoun. Accordingly they did not long hesitate to secede from the Union when it was known that Lincoln had been duly elected President. The South had for many years been dominant in the affairs of the nation, and with them it was rule or ruin. In the election of 1860 they had seceded from the Democratic party, with which they had always acted, and refused to support Stephen A. Douglas for President. On the 20th of December, 1860, following the election of Lincoln, South Carolina took the first active step and passed an ordinance of secession from the Union. In this movement she was followed in rapid succession by Mississippi, January 9; Alabama and Florida, January 11; Georgia, January 19; Louisiana, January 26; Texas, February 1; Virginia, April 17; Arkansas and Tennessee, May 6; North Carolina, May 21. No President ever assumed the duties of that high office under more trying times than did Abraham Lincoln. Seven States had declared themselves out of the Union and refused to recognize his authority, and in less than two months four others had followed into the Confederacy. In February, 1861, a peace conference was held at Baltimore, attended by some of the most influential men from most of the States. The object was to effect a compromise between the different sections of the Union and to prevent a disruption and war. After a laborious sitting of several days it adjourned without having accomplished the purpose for which it was called. Excitement was at the greatest tension throughout the country and public spirit ran high. The extreme partisans that had supported the new President were for a time disappointed when they saw that other States were allowed unmolested to leave the Union and join the Confederacy. All over the North there was a divided sentiment in regard to the cause and responsibility of this attempt to sever the Union. There were many who believed that if the South wanted to withdraw from the Union there was no legitimate way of preventing it. In other words they thought a State could not be "coerced." The condition of affairs was so strained that meetings were held in all parts of the country to discuss the state of the Union and advise the best course to pursue. It was in the midst of this excitement of the public

mind that the firing upon Fort Sumpter took place. That deed, more than all others, united the loyal hearts of the North in defense of the national flag that had been fired upon by those in rebellion. They welcomed it, perhaps, as the only solution to the questions of the hour, and gladly responded to the call to arms.

The Call to Arms.—No portion of the Union responded to the President's call for 75,000 volunteers with more alacrity than did the State of Indiana. And of Indiana's thousands of loyal sons none were more eager for the fray than the citizens of Miami County. Hardly had the echoes from the last guns at Fort Sumpter died away before the stirring scenes that attended a public volunteering were arousing the people of Peru and vicinity. The thought of our flag being lowered at the command of a rebellion inspired new patriotism in all those who loved that flag for the principles of union and toleration that it represented. If there had been any in this community who held that obnoxious idea that the General Government could not coerce a State into compliance with its laws, they were prudently quiet when that question first came to the test. The sentiment of the people was almost wholly and unanimously in favor of maintaining the Union unimpaired.

Volunteering.—The smoke from the guns of Fort Sumpter had scarcely blown away before the people of Miami County, with the patriotism that had characterized their action in the past, had come forward and proffered their services for the defense of the country. The proclamation of President Lincoln calling for 75,000 troops was issued April 15th, 1862, the news reaching Peru on the following day. This was immediately followed by the proclamation from Governor Morton, which was responded to by the offer of a full company organized and ready for the front. The company was organized by J. M. Wilson, who was at the time the most prominent military man in the county, having served as captain in the Mexican war. The company at once reported at Indianapolis, but the quota under the first call had been filled and the company was in consequence held as reserve until the call for enlistment for three years service was issued, when it was mustered in and assigned the position of B in the Thirteenth Regiment. The commissioned officers of the company with the dates of commissions were, Captain, J. M. Wilson, April 23, 1861; William H. Shields, May 10, 1862. First Lieutenants, William H. Shields, April 23, 1861; Wm. F. M. Wallick, May 10, 1862; William B. Vance, July 15, 1863. Second Lieutenants, were Wm. F. M. Wallick, May 6, 1861; George W. Rader, May 18, 1862; Henry Sterne, September 1, 1862; Silas Clark, June 3, 1863. The latter became First Lieutenant, Company A reorganized. The original number of enlisted

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men of the company was 96. It was recruited with 22 men. There were 17 non-commissioned and enlisted men died, and 11 deserters. John M. Wilson was promoted Major of this regiment May 10, 1862, and was recommissioned November 14th of the same year, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel June 13, 1863; term expired August 5, 1864; re-entered the service as Colonel of the 155th regiment. George W. Rader was promoted quartermaster.

Sketch of the Thirteenth Regiment.—This was one of the four Regiments that first entered the service from Indiana for the term of three years, and was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 19th of June, 1861, with Jerry C. Sullivan, as Colonel. On the 4th of July it left for the field, and on the morning of the 10th joined Gen. McClellan's forces at the foot of Rich Mountain, Western Virginia. On the next day it participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, under Gen. Rosecrans, losing 8 killed and 9 wounded. On the 13th it moved to Beverly and thence to Cheat Mountain Pass, and on the 12th and 13th of September took part in the engagement which resulted in the defeat of Gen. Lee's forces. It marched to Alleghany under Gen. Milroy, and on the 13th of December participated in the battle at that place. After several movements of minor importance, it moved to Winchester, where it participated in the battle of Winchester Heights on the 22nd of March, and then followed in the pursuit of Stonewall Jackson's army as far as New Market. It participated in the battle of the Deserted Farm on the 30th of January, 1863, and the defeat of Longstreet in his attempt to seize Suffolk. While stationed at Foley Island it took part in the operations on Morris Island, during the seige of Forts Wagner and Gregg, and was the first to enter in the assault on Fort Wagner on the 7th of September. The Thirteenth was engaged in nearly all the operations of Gen. Butler's army south of Richmond, in all of which the loss was about two hundred. On the 13th of June, 1864, the Regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac. After which it participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, assault of the rebel works in front of Petersburg, the battle of Strawberry Plains and operations against Richmond. On the 6th of December, 1864, was reorganized into a battallion of five companies. Was mustered out on the 5th of September, 1865, with 29 officers and 550 enlisted men.

Non-commissioned officers of Company B were Henry Sterns, James Carney, James Robinson, Jno. H. Ream and Daniel Baker, Sergeants; S. E. Chamberlain, William Starr, A. B. Andrews, Alexander Leach. John Powell, William Vance, Francis Moore, Jno, F. Wagoner, Corporals.

Company F Sixteenth Regiment, was the second company to

enlist from this county. The commissioned officers of the company with dates of commissions were, Captains: J. C. Jones, Greencastle, August 13, 1862; J. R. S. Cox, Indianapolis, November 25, 1862; Elijah Hawkins, Peru, April 14, 1865. First Lieutenants: Elijah Hawkins, August 12, 1862; George Cline, May 1, 1865. Second Lieutenants: J. R. S. Cox, 1862; Henry L. Boyce, January 25, 1863; William A. Walker, May 1, 1865. The original number of enlisted men was 88, with 30 recruits. Of the 88 enlisted men 48 were credited to Miami county, while the whole number of recruits were from this county. There were 24 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men who died, and five deserted. The whole number accounted for, 120. None of the regimental officers were from Miami county.

Sixteenth Regiment, was organized at Richmond in May, 1861. It was intended to serve within the limits of the State for one year, but was offered to and accepted by the Government on the same day that the news of the disaster at Bull Run reached Indianapolis, and on the 23 of July left Richmond. It was the first regiment that marched through the streets of Baltimore after the firing upon the Sixth Massachusetts regiment in April. The term of service expired in May 1862, but was reorganized May 27th for three years service, but was not mustered in until August 19th. Thomas J. Lucas who was Lieutenant of the original organization succeeded to the Colonelcy upon the promotion of Colonel Hackleman to the Brigadier Generalship. The regiment left the same day it was mustered, for Kentucky, to repel the invasion of Kirby Smith, and on the 30th of August took part in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, losing 200 men killed and wounded, and 600 prisoners. December the 1st it moved down the Mississippi to participate in the Vicksburg campaign, but on the 25th, with the brigade of which it was a part, was sent to Dallas, Texas, to destroy the Shreveport railroad. January 11th took part in the battle of Arkansas Post and was the first regiment to plant its colors within the fort; its loss was 77 killed and wounded. On the 30th of April the regiment marched to Port Gibson and on the following day formed a part of the reserve of Gen. Hovey's division. Later in the day it was marched forward and engaged the enemy, drawing him from the hill in front. On the 2nd day of May marched with its advance into Port Gibson. After a severe skirmish at Edwards' Station and an engagement at Black River Bridge it proceeded to the rear of Vicksburg and went into trenches on the 19th of May and participated in all the operations of the siege. In the assault on the enemy's works on the 22d of May the Sixteenth bore a conspicuous part, holding an important position for nearly ten hours continuous fighting. Dur-

ing the siege the regiment lost sixty men killed and wounded. The regiment was transported to New Orleans where it was mounted and attached to a cavelry corps. It marched as a part of cavalry of Banks' expedition up Red River, during which campaign it had sixteen engagements with the enemy. It returned to New Orleans where it was mustered out June the 30th, 1865, and arrived in Indianapolis the 10th of July with 365 men and officers.

Seventeenth.—Miami County was represented in companies F and K of the Seventeenth Regiment. In the former seven men were credited to Miami county. The only commissioned officer from the county was George F. Hayden, of Peru, who was commissioned First Lieutenant November 9th, 1862, and promoted Captain April 25th, 1864. In Company K there were four men credited to Miami county. Included in the number was Julius C. Kloenne, of Peru, the first captain of the company. His commission bore date of April 25th, 1861. He was discharged December 23rd of the same year, and cashiered January 5th, 1862. The Seventeenth was organized at Camp Morton during May, 1861, and mustered in June 12th, the same year, for three years, with Milo S. Hascall, Colonel. The Regiment participated in the battle of Green Brier, siege of Corinth and was engaged in numerous expeditions, until February, 1863, when it was ordered to mount itself, which was done by foraging and pressing horses into the service. Armed with Spencer rifles, with which each man was equal to sixteen rebels, it moved to Hooker's Gap, where it encountered the enemy and did effective work. Other engagements in which the Seventeenth participated were at Manchester, Chattanooga, Ringgold, Chickamauga, Thompson's Cove, Farmington, Belle Plain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Ebenezer Church, near Selma, Selma, and many others. During its term of service it marched over 4,000 miles, captured over 5,000 prisoners, more than 6,000 stands of arms; seventy pieces of artillery, eleven stands of colors, and more than 3,000 horses and mules. All this was done with a total loss in killed and wounded of but 258 men and officers. Few regiments of the war had a better record.

Company A, Twentieth Regiment.—The commissioned officers of this company were: Captains: John Van Valkenburg, July 22, 1861; William B. Reyburn, December 28, 1861; Jonas Hoover, January 16, 1863; John F. Thomas, May 21, 1863; James DeLong, August 1, 1864. First Lieutenants: William B. Reyburn, July 22, 1861: Jonas Hoover, December 28, 1861; C. R. Pew, January 16, 1863; James DeLong, April 16, 1863; William Trippeer, August 1, 1863. Second Lieutenants: Jonas Hoover, July 22, 1861: Jno. F. Thomas, Decem-

ber 28, 1861; C. R. Pew, August 30, 1862; James DeLong, January 16, 1863; W. J. Hawk, April 11, 1863, and Wallace Richardson, August 1, 1864.

The original enrollment of the company was 98, all of whom were credited to Miami county. The total number of recruits was seventeen, sixteen of whom were from Miami county. There were eleven died while in the service, four deserted and thirty-six were unaccounted for.

The only regimental officers of the Twentieth, from Miami County, were John VanValkenburg, who was commissioned as follows: Major, December 28, 1868; Lieutenant-Colonel, February 16, 1862, and Colonel, August 30, 1868; and John F. Thomas, Adjutant, December 21, 1861. The report of the Adjutant-General shows that Col. VanValkenburg was dishonorably discharged from the service February 11, 1863. The charge was that he had written a letter in which he had expressed a disloyal sentiment. It is claimed, however, by those best acquainted with the facts, that the letter was misinterpreted, and that the language used was intended to convey an entirely different meaning, and that the hasty investigation made by the authorities deprived the Union cause of one of its most loyal supporters. The character of a soldier is best known by those who have fought by his side, and be it said to the credit of Col. VanValkenburg that whatever public opinion may have been, his comrades remember him as a brave, patriotic and loyal soldier.

The Twentieth Regiment was organized at Lafayette in July 1861, but was mustered into the service at Indianapolis on the 22d of said month. The Regiment went to Baltimore and from there sailed to Hatteras Inlet, N. C. While there it was attacked by the enemy's gunboat and forced to retreat. On the 9th of November it embarked for Fortress Monroe, where it lay in camp till March 1862, then moved to Newport News where it participated in the engagement between the Merrimac, Cumberland and Congress. On the 10th of May it moved to Norfolk and assisted in the capture of that city, after which it joined the Army of the Potomac and Peninsula, and was assigned to Jameson's Brigade. Took part in the battle of Orchards, sustaining a loss of 144 men and officers in killed, wounded and missing. It covered the retreat of the 3d Corps in the celebrated Seven Days' Fight, participating in all the battles, especially that of Glendale or Frazier's farm, in which the regiment lost heavily. The next engagement in which it took part was that of Manassas Plains, where its first colonel, William L. Brown, was killed. On the 18th of November it took part in the battle of Fredericksburg and aided in saving from capture three Union batteries. On the 30th of April, 1863, it crossed the Rappahannock and took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, capturing at

one time the whole of the Twenty-third Georgia, numbering more than its own men. It then moved with the Army of the Potomac in pursuit of Lee and arrived at Gettysburg in time to participate in the second day's fight. It occupied a position in Sickle's Corps, on the extreme left of the army, where it was very much exposed, and lost Col. Wheeler and 152 men and officers. It took an active part on the third and fourth days and lost heavily. It followed in pursuit and was again engaged at Manassas Gap; took part in the engagements at Locust Grove and Mine Run, after which it was reorganized at Culpepper.

The regiment crossed the Rapidan with Grant's army, and in May, 1864, took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania, Tallopotanni and Cold Harbor. After this it was consolidated with the Fourteenth and Nineteenth, and was again engaged at Preble's House and Hatcher's Run. In all the engagements on the left from Hatcher's Run to the fall of Richmond the regiment took active part. Its last engagement was that of Clover Hill April 9th 1865. On the 12th of July it was mustered out at Louisville.

Company H, reorganized, contained seventeen men from Miami County with William Trippeer, of Peru, Captain, December 2, 1864, and Edward B. Weist, of Peru, First Lieutenant, May 16, 1865.

Twenty-Ninth Regiment.—Miami county was represented in two companies of the Twenty-Ninth. In Company F Perry Butler was the only representative, and was commissioned Captain May 17, 1864. Company H was represented by twenty-six originally enlisted men and seventeen recruits. The original enrollment of the company was 61, and was recruited with 110. There were twenty-six who died in the service and eight deserters. The commissioned officers were: Captains—William W. Shuler, September 10, 1861; Adams S. Loventhal, November 12, 1863; Hiram B. Bates, January 1, 1865. First Lieutenants—Henry Boyce, September 10, 1861; W. A. Duey, January 20, 1863; Hiram B. Bates, November 21, 1863. Second Lieutenants—C. Perry Butler, September 10, 1861: John Posey, January 14, 1862; Thomas C. Reese, March 1, 1862. The only regimental officer of the Twenty-Ninth from Miami county was C. Perry Butler, March 1. 1865.

The Twenty-Ninth was organized at LaPorte and mustered into service for three years, on the 27th of August, 1861, with Jno. F. Miller as Colonel. It joined General Rousseau's command at Camp Nevin, Ky., moved to Munfordville, Bowling Green, and later to the Tennessee River, and participated in the battle of Shiloh on the 7th of April, 1862, was under fire for more than 5 hours and suffered severely. Took an ac-

tive part in the siege of Corinth. After which it moved with Buell's Army in pursuit of Bragg and returned to Nashville, and with Rosecrans' took part in the battle of Stone River, losing many men and officers. After the occupation of Murfreesboro the Regiment remained there till May, 1863, when it moved forward with Rosecrans' to Tullahoma and Chattanooga. Also participated in the skirmishes at Lavergne, Triune and Liberty Gap. In the battle of Chickamauga the regiment was engaged both days and lost heavily. In January, 1864, the Regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization, leaving for home the same month on a veteran furlough. After it returned to the field was engaged in a skirmish at Decatur, Alabama, and Dalton, Georgia.

The Thirty-Ninth.—The two Companies A and M of the Thirty-Ninth were composed largely of Miami county men. The entire original enrollment of Company A, 98 in number, was credited to Miami county. There were 91 recruits, twenty-nine deaths and five lost by desertion. The commissioned officers were: Captains—Orris Blake, September 2, 1861; Horace S. Foote, May 10, 1864; Albert Downing, January 1, 1865. First Lieutenants—E. V. Peterson, September 2, 1861; Horace Foote, January 5, 1864; P. Blake, May 10, 1864; Nelson Hurst, January 1, 1875. Second Lieutenants—Horace S. Foote, September 2, 1861; P. Blake, January 5, 1864; Albert Downing, March 6, 1864; Andrew Huffman, January 1, 1865. In Company M there were 100 enlisted men, with fourteen recruits. Eighteen of these died in the service and ten deserted. Twenty of the original enrollment were credited to Miami county. The only commissioned officer from the county was Elhanan V. Peterson. Date of commission, January 5, 1865. The only regimental officer from the county was A. S. Lakin, of Peru, who was commissioned Chaplain, August 28, 1861.

The Eighth Cavalry (39th) Regiment was organized as an infantry regiment at Indianapolis on the 29th of August, 1861, and left for Kentucky early in September. After camping at several points it marched with Buell's Army into Tennessee and took part in the battle of Shiloh, April 7th, 1862, losing two killed and thirty-four wounded. It next participated in the seige of Corinth. After which they moved with Buell's Army into Alabama, through Tennessee into Kentucky and back to Nashville, and there joined Rosecrans' Army and with it participated in the battle of Stone River. In this engagement the Regiment suffered severely, losing in killed, wounded and missing three hundred and eighty. In April, 1863, the Regiment was mounted and served as mounted infantry during that year. In June it reinforced the Second Indiana Cavalry

and participated in the skirmishes at Middleton, Liberty Gap and Winchester, and on the 19th and 20th of September was in the battle of Chickamauga. Authority being given to change the organization from infantry to cavalry, Companies L and M were organized in September and on going to the command in the field the Regiment, on the 15th of October, 1863, organized into the Eighth Cavalry. On the 22nd of February, 1864, the Regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and soon after participated in the Rousseau's raid in Alabama, and McCook's raid around Atlanta. It was next engaged in Kilpatrick's raid in Georgia, and at the battle of Lovejoy Station did effective work. In the campaign against Savannah and through the Carolinas it participated in the battles and skirmishes at Waynesboro, Buckhead Church, Browne's Cross Roads, Reynold's Farm, Aiken, Bentonville, Averysboro and Raleigh. The Eighth Cavalry whipped Hamilton's entire force at Morrisville, and thus had the honor of fighting the last battle with the enemy in that State. During its term of service the Regiment lost 9 officers killed in battle, 300 in prisoners, and captured from the enemy 1,500 men, 1,000 stands of arms, three railroad trains, 1,400 horses, fourteen pieces of artillery and four battle flags.

Company B of the Fortieth was made up almost entirely of Miami County men, and was officered as follows: Captains—A. Ewing, November 27, 1861; O. C. Harvey, June 16, 1862; Charles S. Smith, March 1, 1865. First Lieutenants—John C. Bellew, November 27, 1861; Willard Griswold, June 16, 1862; J. C. Brower, July 1, 1864; C. S. Smith, December 4, 1864; N. Y. Buck, March 20, 1865; Franklin Cranor, June 20, 1865. Second Lieutenants—J. C. Thompson, November 27, 1861; O. C. Harvey, March 30, 1862; Albert Olinger, June 16, 1862; Franklin Cranor, June 1, 1865; John Debarr, September 1, 1865. In Company I, same regiment, Mark Dwire, First Lieutenant; Alfred Warwick, Second Lieutenant, aad two others in the rank of private, were enrolled from this county. Willard Griswold, of Peru, became Adjutant of the regiment July 1, 1864.

The Fortieth Regiment was organized at Lafayette the 30th of December, 1861, and at once proceeded to Bardstown, Ky. In February, 1862, it marched with Buell's Army to Nashville, and thence to Northern Alabama, after which it joined in pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky. The regiment returned to Nashville in November, where it was assigned to the 6th Division of the 14th Army Corps. In December it marched toward Murfreesboro' and participated in the battle of Stone River, losing in killed, wounded and missing eighty-five. It remained at Murfreesboro' for sometime after the battle, and when the army was reorganized it was

assigned to the command of Major-General Crittenden. The regiment next participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, after which it re-enlisted as a veteran organization. The regiment joined the Atlanta campaign, and, under General Howard, took part in all the engagements and skirmishes of said campaign, and in the battles of Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River and Peach Tree Creek, took a very conspicuous part. After the occupation of Atlanta the regiment was sent back to Chattanooga, and from there moved to Nashville, and on the 15th of December participated in that battle. In the following year went to New Orleans and from there to Texas and joined General Sheridan.

Fifty-first.—The commissioned officers of Company C, Fifty-first, were: Captains—Francis M. Constant, October 11, 1861; William Wallick, June 30, 1863; Avery B. Charpie, December 15, 1864. First Lieutenants—Joseph Y. Ballou, October 11, 1861; A. G. Murray, June 30, 1863; John C. Young, February 6, 1865. Second Lieutenants—William Wallick, October 18, 1861; Jasper N. Brown, June 30, 1863; A. B. Charpie, November 23, 1864; Louis P. Holman, May 1, 1865. Sixty-one of the ninety-two enlisted men, and eight of the fifty-six recruits were credited to Miami County. William Morehead, of Peru, was assistant surgeon of the regiment. It was organized at Indianapolis on the 11th of October, 1861, and was mustered in December 14, with Abel D. Streight as Colonel. The regiment joined Buell in Kentucky and marched into Tennessee where it participated in the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation marched to Stevenson, Ala. It next joined Buell in pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, and in December, 1864, returned to Nashville, where it joined Rosecrans' army and participated in the battle of Stone River, losing in killed, wounded and missing forty-nine men. After the engagement at Stone River it left on the Streight expedition. This was a provisional brigade organized by Col. Streight and consisted of the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, Third Ohio and Eightieth Illinois, with two cavalry companies and two pieces of artillery. The expedition proceeded to Rome, Georgia, via Palmyra, Fort Henry and Eastport, Miss., where they purposed making a raid on the rear of Bragg's army. The expedition reached the base of Sand Mountains on the 29th of April, where a battle ensued with Forrest's cavalry, which resulted disastrously to the latter. On the 1st of May another fight took place at Crooked Creek, in which the enemy was repulsed, and again defeated at Blunt's Farm. The command pushed forward with the hopes of capturing Rome, but on the 3d of May was overtaken near Gaylesville, Ala., by General Forrest and compelled to surrender. The whole force was consigned to a rebel prison, but after some time the enlisted men were paroled for ex-

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change. On the 9th of February Colonel Streight escaped from Libby Prison by means of a tunnel. In November, 1863, the regiment was exchanged and at once returned to the field. In February, 1864, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The 14th of December the non-veterans were mustered out of service. On the 15th of December it participated in the battle of Nashville. In the following year the regiment moved to New Orleans and thence to Texas.

Eighty-seventh.—During its term of service Company C of the Eighty-seventh was officered as follows: Captains—Henry Calkins, August 9, 1862, and Milo D. Ellis, May 3, 1863. First Lieutenants—Milo D. Ellis, August 9, 1862; Burr Russell, May 3, 1883; John Demuth, December 1, 1883, and Irwin Hutchinson, August 23, 1884. Second Lieutenants—I. H. Cockran, August 9, 1882; Burr Russell, February 14, 1883; Elisha Brown, May 3, 1883, and William H. Reyburn, May 1, 1885. The company as it was mustered was composed exclusively of Miami county men—92 in number. There were twenty-four died in the service and three deserted. In Company H there was one commissioned officer from Miami County—James S. Duret, Second Lieutenant.

Movements of Eigthty-Seventh.—After its organization at South Bend, August 28th, 1862, it moved to Indianapolis and was mustered in on the 31st, with Kline G. Shryock, as Colonel. It left for Kentucky on the day of muster and was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and with it took part in Buell's campaign in Kentucky, and participated in the engagements at Springfield and Perryville. After the Kentucky campaign it moved into Tennessee, and in March, 1883, was engaged in a skirmish with General Forrest at Chapel Hill. In June it moved with the Army of the Cumberland and engaged in campaigns against Tullahoma. It returned to Tennessee in the Fall and took an active part in the battle of Chickamauga, and in November was in the front line in the storming of Mission Ridge. In February it engaged the enemy at Buzzard Roost and proceeded to Ringgold where it went into camp. It was next engaged in the Atlanta campaign and participated in all the principal battles and skirmishes, confronting the enemy at Rocky Face, Resacca, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek and before Atlanta. From Atlanta it went in pursuit of Hood through Northern Georgia, but soon returned to Atlanta. The Regiment left Atlanta about the middle of November, and after a long march, with one or two minor engagements, it reached the defenses of Savanah on the 10th of December and participated in the siege. It was in the campaign of the Carolinas and from Raleigh went to Wash-

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ington City with Sherman's Army where it was mustered out of the service.

The Ninety-Ninth.—In the Ninety-Ninth regiment which was raised from the Ninth Congressional District, there were two companies of Miami county men. The first company, which was assigned to the position of G, was organized late in the summer of 1862, and under the command of Josiah Farrar, Captain, left for the place of rendezvous. Stopping at Logansport they were there given a reception and banquetted by the patriotic people of the city. The second company, which was commanded by Capt. William V. Powell, left for the camp early in the fall, and in the organization of the regiment was given the position of I.

Company D during its term of service was officered as follows: Captains: Josiah Farrar, August 19, 1862, and George W. Norris, May 1, 1865. First Lieutenants: John Clifton, August 19, 1862; George W. Norris, August 22, 1863, and John Harvey, May 1, 1865. Second Lieutenants: J. H. Hamlin, August 19, 1862; G. W. Norris, January 1, 1863, and Jacob D. Smith, May 1, 1865.

Company I had the following named commissioned officers: Captains: William V. Powell, October 10, 1862, and Ira B. Myers, May 2, 1865. First Lieutenants: Ira B. Myers, October 10, 1862, and L. U. Powell, June 1, 1865. Second Lieutenants: James B. McGonigal, October 10, 1862, and John C. Parks, May 1, 1865.

The regimental officers of the Ninety-Ninth from Miami county were: Josiah Farrar, Colonel, May 1, 1865. Lieutenant Colonels: Josiah Farrar, May 1, 1865, and William V. Powell, May 2, 1865; William V. Powell, Major, May 1, 1865. The Ninety-Ninth Regiment was organized in the Ninth Congressional District, and mustered into the service October 21, 1862, with Alexander Fowler Colonel. The Regiment left in November for Memphis, Tennessee, and with the Sixteenth Army Corps took part in the Tallahatchie campaign. In May, 1863, it sailed down the Mississippi River and joined in the besieging forces of General Grant in the rear of Vicksburg; thence to Jackson, Mississippi, and with Sherman's Army participated in the siege at that place. The Regiment in the latter part of September marched to Memphis and from thence to Chattanooga, where it at once took possession of Indian Hill, the east extremity of Mission Ridge, and with tin plates as intrenching tools, improvised a full line of defense, and on the 25th participated in the battle. After the battle of Mission Ridge the Regiment moved east for the purpose of cutting communications between Bragg and Longstreet and relieve Burnside,

then beseiged at Knoxville. The Regiment accomplished this dreary march, almost entirely destitute of clothing, blankets and shoes, and without regular rations or supplies of any kind, and marched through mud and over rocks and compelled Longstreet to raise the seige. It marched with Sherman's Army to Atlanta, and under the gallant McPherson was engaged in every skirmish, battle or assault in which the army took part. The Ninety-Ninth was engaged every day in the skirmishes from the 3rd of August to the 15th. Leaving Atlanta it marched with Sherman to the sea, and on the march was engaged in skirmishes at Cannouchee and Ogeechee Rivers. On the 15th of December the Regiment took part in the charge upon Fort McAllister, which, after a desperate hand to hand struggle, its garrison surrendered and opened Sherman's communications with the sea. From Savannah the Regiment marched with Sherman through the Carolinas on to Washington City where it was mustered out with Col. Farrar in command. The Ninety-Ninth left for the field with 900 and returned with 425 men and officers. It marched during its term of service more than 4,000 miles.

Mr. Farrar, under whose command the regiment was mustered out, was one of three of the Miami County Volunteers who rose to the position of Colonel. While holding a Lieutenant Colonel commission he was much of the time in command of the regiment and on different occasions commanded a brigade. His promotions were always a reward of merit, he having filled every position to which he was called with distinguished ability.

Morgan's Raid.—In July, 1863, a division of rebel troops under the command of General John H. Morgan, crossed the Ohio at Brandenburg and proceeded northward into Indiana. All the available regular troops had been sent to General Boyle, at that time commanding the District of Kentucky, which thus left Indiana seemingly at the mercy of the "raiders." Governor Morton, having the utmost confidence in the patriotism of the people of his State, addressed a dispatch to the various portions of the State, requesting that companies be organized and immediately sent to Indianapolis. The citizens of Miami County, with their characteristic patriotism, organized two companies, and one in less than forty-eight hours, were *en route* to the Capital. Both companies were assigned to the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Minute Men. The first was mustered in July 10 and was assigned to the position of F, and was officered as follows: Captain, Wm. B. Reyburn; First Lieutenant, Jonas Hoover, and Second Lieutenant, W. F. M. Wallick. The enrollment of the Company was ninety-five. All were mustered out on the 17th of same month except three, who deserted. Company D was mustered in on the 11th of July, and consisted of sixty-five en-

listed men, and with the following commissioned officers: Captain, Joseph Y. Ballou; First Lieutenant, John C. Bellew, and Second Lieutenant, Ira B. Stevens. The company was mustered out with regiment on the 17th of July. The One Hundred and Ninth Regiment was composed wholly of minute men. The regiment was organized on the 10th of July, 1863, with John R. Mahan as Colonel, and contained an aggregate of 709 rank and file. It left Indianapolis by rail on the 13th, arriving at Hamilton, Ohio, the next morning. Thence it proceeded to Cincinnati, when the emergency being past, the regiment returned to Indianapolis, and on the 17th of July was mustered out.

Public Sentiment in 1863-4.—In the latter days of the war opinion was divided as to the best means of suppressing the rebellion. Many were in favor of prosecuting the war, while others were in favor of conciliatory measures. Those who favored the latter gave expression to their feelings through the resolution in the Senate, which body declared "that it was the imperative duty of the Chief Executive of the Nation to proclaim, and we, therefore, and in the name of the people of Indiana, demand the establishment, as soon as practicable, of an armistice to the end that a convention of all the States may be held for the adjustment of our national difficulties." They called upon Congress to use their power to provide for such a convention, but in the event that Congress should fail, declared further, "that we hereby, in the name of the people of Indiana, invite all States to meet delegates from Indiana at Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1863." This expression was indorsed by the Democracy of many counties in Indiana, and while the party was not unanimous in its support of this policy, there were many in Miami County who believed such a course would restore the Union and save much suffering and bloodshed. The Democracy of this as well as other counties of the State, was opposed to the war policy of the Administration, and did not hesitate to express their disapproval either on the stump or through the press. In response to this freedom of expression, Brig.-Gen. Hascall, Commander of the District of Indiana, issued an order, known as "Order No. 9," in which he declares that editors of newspapers and public speakers who oppose the war policy of the Administration are as much opposed to the government and therefore liable to arrest. This order was published April 25, 1863, and during the time it was in effect caused much excitement and bitter feeling. It was considered by many to be unconstitutional, believing that the right of the people to criticize all public acts is inherent. The Democrats of Miami County met in convention soon after this

Yours truly
A P Dukes

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order was issued, and, among other resolutions, adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That the will of the people is the foundation of all free government, and that free thought, free speech, and a free press are inherent and constitutional rights of the people and that no military officer, whether in time of peace or war, has a right to restrain the people from discussing the measures and policy of their servants and to decide upon the wisdom and expediency of their acts."

So unpopular had this order become that Gov. Morton, who was always quick to discern the effect of any movement by the military authorities, advised that it be rescinded, which was done June 6, 1863.

In the Twelfth Cavalry (127) Regiment, Miami County was represented in two companies, viz.: L and M. The former consisted of 100 originally enlisted men, all from Miami County, and ten recruits. There were eleven killed and two deserted. The commissioned officers of Company L were: Captain, Ethan E. Thornton, January 7, 1862; First Lieutenants, J. Y. Ballou, January 7, 1864, and George N. Osgood, May 1, 1865; Second Lieutenants, G. N. Osgood, January 7, 1864; J. M. Houk, May 1, 1865, and James Highland, July 1, 1865. Company M had but one commissioned officer from Miami County, Joseph Y. Ballou, Captain, May 1, 1865. In this company there were twenty-two enlisted men from said county. Six of those died in the service. The regimental officers from the county were: Orris Blake, Major, March 1, 1864, and William Pew, Adjutant, May 8, 1865. The Twelfth Cavalry (127) Regiment, was organized at Kendallville on the 1st of March, 1864, with Edward Anderson as Colonel. But six companies were mounted. The regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and after a few weeks' instructions proceeded to Huntsville, Ala., the mounted portion under Col. Reed and the dismounted portion under Col. Anderson. Col. Anderson was assigned to the command of the railroad defenses from Decatur to Point Rock, and the district around Huntsville. The mounted companies had numerous skirmishes with the guerrilla bands that infested that region. In September, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn., to garrison that post, and while there Col. Anderson was ordered to Indiana for special service, and in his absence Major Blake, of Peru, was assigned to the command of the post. While stationed there the regiment had several skirmishes with the command of Gen. Forrest. Leaving Tullahoma the regiment proceeded to Murfreesboro and participated in the battle of Wilkinson's Pike and Overall's Creek, and was employed in several skirmishes in defense of Murfreesboro. The regiment

went into winter quarters, where it remained until February 11, 1865, when it was ordered to New Orleans and from thence to Mobile Bay where it participated in the operations against the forts and defences of Mobile. After the fall of Mobile, the regiment under command of Maj. Wm. H. Calkins participated in a raid of over 800 miles through Alabama, Georgia, to Columbus, Mississippi. Headquarters were changed to Grenada, from which detachments of the regiment were sent to various places to protect government property. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Vicksburg, Nov. 10, 1865.

In the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth (according to the Adjutant-General's report), there were four men from Miami County, viz.: Geo. S. Evans, Jas. Duncan and Israel Leedy, privates, and Richard K. Miller, who was commissioned Captain of Company I, March 3, 1864; Adjutant, December 3, 1863; Major, May 1, 1865, and Lieutenant Colonel, June 1, 1865.

Company K of the One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth (100 days), was composed to a large extent of Miami county men. The company was mustered in May 24, 1864. The only commissioned officers of said company from the county were Alexander Jamison and Isaac J. C. Guy, Second Lieutenants.

Company A One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth (100 days), consisted of eighty-one enlisted men, all from Miami county. The company was mustered in May 27, 1864, and was officered as follows: Captain, Jonas Hoover, May 7, 1864; First Lieutenant, Wesley Wallick, May 7, 1864, and Henry D. Moore, May 7, 1864.

Each of these regiments was assigned to duty along the line of Nashville & Chattanooga, Tennessee & Alabama, and Memphis & Charleston railroads, which was the only service performed by them.

The One Hundred and Fifty-First.—Under the President's last call, issued December 19, 1864, for three thousand troops, Miami county responded with no fewer than three hundred men. These were assigned to the One Hundred and Fifty-First and One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth regiments, for one years' service. Companies C and D of the 151st were made up almost exclusively of Miami county men, while in Companies H and I there were as many as ten of Miami county's veterans. Company C was officered as follows: Captain, William A. Nichols; First Lieut. I. J. C. Guy, and Second Lieut. William H. Vance. Of the ninety-nine originally enlisted, five were killed and three deserted. The commissioned officers of Company D were: Captain, Nathan Stephens; First Lieutenants, J. H. Morgan and John B. Winters, and Second Lieutenants, Andrew J. Haynes, Thomas R. Ellis, and Charles H. Gould. There was lost in killed ten, and

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one by desertion. John H. Ream, Captain of Company H, was the only commissioned officer of said company from Miami county.

The One Hundred and Fifty-First was composed of companies raised in the Ninth Congressional District, and was organized at Indianapolis March 3, 1865, with Joshua Healy as Colonel. On the 6th of March left for Nashville. It moved on the 14th to Tullahoma, where it remained on duty until June 14th, when it returned to Nashville. There it did post and garrison duty until the 19th of September, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service. Company K of the 155th was composed largely of Miami county men, and was officered by Henry D. Moore, Captain; J. H. Jamison, First Lieutenant, and James Bell, Second Lieutenant. Eight of the company deserted. The regimental officers from this county were John M. Wilson, Colonel; John W. Smith, Surgeon; Joseph A. Chandler and Martin B. Arnold, Assistant Surgeons. The regiment was organized at Indianapolis April 18, 1865. It left for Washington the latter part of the mouth and from there was sent to Alexandria and assigned to the provisional brigade of the Third Division of the Ninth Army Corps. On the 3d of May it was transferred to Dover, at which place the companies were detached and sent to Centerville, Wilmington, Del., and Salisburg, Maryland. On the return to the regiment of two of these companies a railroad accident occurred by which a number were seriously injured. The regiment was mustered out at Dover, Delaware, August 4, 1865.

Col. J. M. Wilson, the commander of the last regiment in which Miami county was represented, as well as the first company to the front, deserves a leading place in the military history of Miami county. He was by profession a lawyer, and while he preferred civil to military life, he never hesitated to lay aside the duties of the former for the latter when he believed his country was in danger. While entering upon a professional career with much promise, he abandoned it to lead a company against the forces of Santa Anna. At the close of the war with Mexico he returned to the practice of his profession, only to again relinquish it at the first call for assistance. For this unselfish devotion to his country he deserves a place in the heart of every loyal citizen.

The Fourteenth Battery of Light Artillery was recruited mainly in Wabash, Huntington, Miami and Fayette Counties during the winter of 1861-2, and was mustered into the service in March, 1862, with M. H. Kidd, of Wabash, captain. It was composed of 138 enlisted men, 85 recruits and 68 re-enlisted veterans, making a total enrollment of 291. Twenty-two were citizens of Miami County. Of this number twenty-five died and thirty-eight deserted. Henry C. Loveland, of Peru, was commissioned Second-Lieutenant January 20, 1862, and died at Bethel, Tenn., June 14, 1862. The tribute of respect to his memory by the members of

his section shows the universal esteem in which he was held by his comrades. The battery left Indianapolis for St. Louis on the 11th of April, 1862, and thence to Pittsburg Landing. It next proceeded to Corinth where it participated in the siege of that place; thence to Jackson and Lexington, Miss., where a section of the battery, consisting of thirty men, were captured by Forrest's cavalry. After spending the greater part of 1863 in Tennessee, it embarked for Vicksburg, and from thence, with a force under General Sherman, to Meridian, Miss., and participated in that famous raid. After returning to Vicksburg, Captain Kidd was promoted Major of the Eleventh Cavalry, and was succeeded as Captain by F. W. Morse. At Gunport, Miss., the battery lost two pieces of artillery and five men killed or wounded. On the 15th and 16th of December it participated in the battle before Nashville. Its last engagement was in the operations against Mobile, after which it marched to Montgomery, Ala., where it was mustered out August 13, 1865.

Indiana Legion.—The following companies of the Indiana Legion, in Miami County, with names of officers, are:

Miami Guards.—James Highland, Captain; Thomas R. Ellis, First-Lieutenant, and John Pearson, Second-Lieutenant.

Morton Rangers.—Thomas E. Cassingham, Captain; James W. Campbell, Captain; Alexander Stanley and Lucus A. Adams, First-Lieutenants; T. R. Ellis, Second-Lieutenant.

Union Guards.—Joseph Y. Ballou and Daniel Griswold, Captains; James L. Wilson, First-Lieutenant, and John Lesley and Daniel Harter, Second-Lieutenants.

Wheatville Guards.—John Old, Captain; W. A. Cover, First-Lieutenant, and R. W. Butt, Second-Lieutenant.

Miscellaneous.—Fourth Heavy Artillery, U. S. Colored Troops was represented by fifteen men from Miami County. This company was mustered into the service in the fall of 1864.

There were other regiments in which Miami County was represented, of which the following is a partial list: Eighth, Thirty-first, Forty-sixth, Seventy-Third, One Hundred and Thirteenth (two Companies, E and G), One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Forty-Second (Companies I and K), One Hundred and Forty-Seventh (Companies B and F), Twelfth Battery, Light Artillery, Seventh Battery of Light Artillery and Twenty-first Battery of Light Artillery. There were doubtless many others who enlisted from this county that were not accounted for in the official report of the Adjutant-General.

MIAMI COUNTY'S DEAD IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

COMPANY B, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Aker, Nelson, killed at Weir Church, May 30, 1864.
Baker, Daniel, died in Andersonville Prison, Sept. 30, 1864.

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Cassady, Jno. R., died at Folly Island, Oct. 12, 1863.
Day, William, killed at Alleghany, Dec. 13, 1861.
Dolan, Patrick, killed at Chester Station, May 10, 1864.
Fagan, Matthew, killed at Alleghany, Dec. 13, 1861.
Fox, William, —— —— June 7, 1864.
Gonser, Levi, died Folly Island, Oct. 21, 1863.
Gohn, John, died of wounds, May 20, 1864.
Gonser, Jonathan, killed at Weir Church, May 20, 1864.
Graving, Ernest, died at Beaufort, Jan. 15, 1864.
McFarland, Garrison, killed at Blackwater, Va., Dec. 12, 1862.
Stevenson, W. H. died Folly Island, Oct. 14, 1863.
Warner, John F., killed at Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861.
Watson, Robert, died at Folly Island, Nov. 3, 1863.
Widour, Francis, died at Clarksburg, Va., Aug. 6, 1861.

COMPANY A, THIRTEENTH RE-ORGANIZED.

Coromster, Alex., killed at Ft. Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865.
Hamilton, Daniel, died in Andersonville Prison, Dec. 9, 1864.
Marquiss, J. M., died of wounds received near Petersburg, July 2, 1864.
McQuiston, J. C., died in Andersonville Prison, Aug. 30, 1864.

COMPANY F, SIXTEENTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Brandorn, Abraham, died of wounds, July 5, 1863.
Brooks, Isaiah, died at Indianapolis, July 11, 1863.
Bennett, Donald W., died of wounds; September 6, 1862.
Buckley William P., killed at Richmond, Ky., Aug 30, 1862.
Colay, Jesse P., died at Indianapolis, Nov. 26, 1862.
Gerrard, David D., died at Vicksburg, Jan. 28, 1863.
Garrett, Salathiel, died of wounds, April 15, 1864.
House, Daniel, died at Indianapolis, Nov. 2, 1862.
Jay, Alfred, died Milliken Bend, April 27, 1863.
Jones, Daniel W., died at Milliken Bend, April 15, 1863.
Jester, Madison, died at St. Louis, April 8, 1863.
Johnson, William, killed Mansfield, La., April 8, 1864.
Keefe, James, killed Mansfield, La., April 8, 1864.
Lee, Andrew J., died at St. Louis, July 23, 1863.
Lanhorn, Burton, died at Milliken's Bend, May 26, 1863.
McDonald, William A., died at Millken's Bend, March 30, 1863.
Pond, Josiah, died at St. Louis, June 28, 1863.
Robinson, Andrew, died at Vicksburg, June 28, 1863.
Ridde, Darius A., died at Milliken's Bend, April 8, 1863.
Sloan, William, killed at Mansfield, April 8, 1864.
Seger, Florian, died at Donaldsville, May 11, 1864.
Payne, Aaron E, died at New Orleans, April 18, 1864.
Vaughn, Jeremiah M., died at Young's Point, Feb. 22, 1863.
Venis, Henry, died of wounds, Sept. 12, 1862.

COMPANY K, SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Jones, Newton, died at Boling, Ky., Sept. 1862.

COMPANY A, TWENTIETH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Thomas, John F., killed May 12, 1864.
Ash, Amos D., killed at Gettysburg.
Brownlee, David P., killed at Gettysburg.
Cook, Benj. F., died at Washington, July 4, 1864.
Irvin, Henry, died at City Point, Va.
Robinson, George W., died at Alexandria, March 25, 1864.
Smith, Nicholas J., killed at Oak Grove, Va., June 25, 1862.

Seger, John M., killed at Gettysburg.
Smith, Charles W., killed at Gettysburg.
Stowe, George W., killed at Chickahominy.
Tice, Jno. M., killed at Gettysburg.
Wright, Daniel G., killed probably at Gettysburg.

COMPANY H, TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Reese, Thomas H., died in Libby Prison.
Goodbo, Jocko, died at Louisville, March 4, 1864.
Killian, John, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
McNair, James, died at Camp Wood, Ky., Jan. 14, 1862.
McCain, James, died at Nashville, April 13, 1864.
Potter, Theron, died at Nashville, March 1862.
Rider, Leonard, wounded at Chickamauga, died Nov. 3, 1863.
Roccoon, Jackson, died at Nashville, 1865.

COMPANY A, EIGHTH CAVALRY (39TH).

Hicks Abraham, killed at Stone River.
Renbo Wm., died at Chattanooga, Sept 29, 1863.
Bigley, James L. died of disease.
Clark, Jno. H., Died at Nashville, Dec. 4, 1863.
Harvey, Wm., killed at Shiloh, April, 1862.
Hicks, Patrick, died at Evansville, July 5, 1862.
Jackson, Jno., died of wounds at Shiloh, April 9, 1862.
Jones, William W., killed at Stone River.
Landrum, Rufus, died ———
Lockwood, Geo. W., died April 1862.
Pearson, Perry D., died ———
Pontious, Benj., killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Powell, Wm. B., died ———
Repp, Christopher, died ———
Taylor, Geo. I., killed at Stone River, Dec 31, 1862.
Utter, Thomas Q., died Dec. 26, 1864.

COMPANY M, EIGHTH CAVALRY (39TH).

Cate, Martin, killed at Black River, March 16, 1865.
Raynor, Alfred, killed at Black River, March 16, 1865.
Sharp, Henry, died at Camp Webster, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1864.
Swengle, Sam., killed at Black River, March 16, 1865.
Thomas, Robert S., died at Nashville, June 16, 1865.
Wilkinson, F. M., died at Nashville, June 23, 1864.

COMPANY B, FORTIETH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS.)

Button, Jno. T., died Dec. 6, 1864.
Brower, Jeremiah, killed at Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864.
Thompson, Wm. L., died at Evansville, Aug. 14, 1862.
Atchison, Robt., killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Belew, Joseph A. killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
Bank, J. H., killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.
Beard, Geo. H., died of wounds, Mission Ridge.
Cook, C. M., died at Nashville, June 5, 1863.
Collins, Onesmus, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
Doud, Arthur, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
Everhart, Lewis H., killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1863.
Hahn, Jno., died of wounds, Nov. 29, 1863.
Hide, Austin D., killed at Shiloh, April 15, 1862.
Koff, Fred, died of wounds, April 13, 1864.
Lesley, Morris, killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

Miller, Milton, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Mote, Eli, killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.
Null, Jno. H., died at Tuscumbia, Ala., June 23, 1862.
Ramsey, David, died Oct. 20, 1865.
Smith, Jno. W., died at Nashville, Dec. 5, 1864.
Stanley, Sanford, died of wounds, probably at Stone River.
Watters, James, killed at Kenesaw, June 27, 1864.
Walling, J., killed at Stone River, Dec. 30, 1862.
Wooley, Jno., killed at Kenesaw, June 27, 1864.

COMPANY G, FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Baker, Robt., died at Sanford, Ky., Feb. 19, 1862.
Crooks, William, died at Nashville, Sept. 18, 1862.
Dyer, Charles, died at Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 19, 1862.
Ewing, Thomas, died at Nashville, March 30, 1862.
Faley, Thomas, died at Bowling Green, Sept. 17, 1862.
James, Martin V. B., died at Peru, Aug. 15, 1863.
Sullivan, George, died at Peru July 19, 1864.

COMPANY C, EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Russell, Burr, died of wounds, Nov. 29, 1863.
Demuth, Jno., killed Aug. 22, 1864.
Brown, Elisha, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 1863.
Brown, Martin V. died at Chattanooga, Nov. 22, 1863.
Clendenin, Andrew P., died at Dowd's Island, April 3, 1865.
Derick, George, died at Nashville, March 6, 1863.
Edward, Sylvester, died of wounds, at Chattanooga, Oct. 11, 1863.
Foss, James G., died at Chattanooga, Oct. 11, 1863.
Glaze Geo., died at Chattanooga, Nov. 8, 1863.
Hart, Geo., died at Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 21, 1863.
Hawyer, Wm. H., died of wounds, Richmond, Va., Dec. 15, 1863.
Kennedy, Joe J., died at Gallatin, Nov. 23, 1862.
Kepler, Jno., died at Ringold, Ga., April 12, 1864.
Loyd, Wm. J., died at Louisville, Dec. 19, 1862.
Marine, Asa W., Waldon Ridge, Oct. 1863.
Marshall, Herman, died of wounds at Nashville, Dec. 14, 1863.
Newby, Isaiah J, died of wounds at Chattanooga, Oct. 17, 1863.
Perkins, Ithamer, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1862.
Petty, Miles C., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Reese, Jno., died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1863.
Saxon, Wm. J., died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1862.
Watler, Geo. F., died at Bowling Green, Dec. 23, 1862.
Wicker, Wm., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Woolf, Jacob, died at Triune, Tenn., May 2, 1863.

COMPANY D, NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Connett, Jno. F., died at Memphis, Nov. 23, 1862.
Hitsmiller, Samuel, died at Memphis, Nov. 23, 1862.
Reamer, Wm., died at Memphis, Sept. 25, 1863.
Reamer, Jesse, died at Memphis, April 9, 1863.
Snider, Reuben, died at Fort Fowler, March 4, 1863.

COMPANY I, NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Albaugh, Daniel, died at Indianapolis, Nov. 7, 1862.
McGraw, Francis M, killed at Jackson Miss., July 11, 1863.
Studebaker, Andrew, died at Louisville, Feb. 4, 1865.
Freermood, Geo., died of wounds, Aug. 5, 1864.
Garsar, Jno., died at Scottsboro, Ala., Feb. 22, 1864.

Sullivan, Jefferson, died at Fort Fowler, April, 1863.
Wilson, Leander, died at Memphis, Oct. 11, 1863.
Weeks, Jno., killed near Atlanta, July 28, 1864.

COMPANY L, TWELFTH CAVALRY, (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, THREE YEARS).

Houk, Johnson M., died at Logansport, May 27, 1865.
Blackburn, Jno. died at Murfreesboro, Jan. 3, 1865.
Burnett, Sam M., died at Jeffersonville, Feb. 15, 1865.
Burk, Jno. W., died at Mobile, May 6, 1865.
Benner, Samuel, died at Montgomery, June 16, 1865.
Correll, Zacharas, died at Kendallville, April 7, 1864.
Clark, Samuel L., died at Goshen, March 4, 1864.
Ellison, Pleasant, died at New Orleans, April 16, 1865.
Geiger, Geo. W., died at New Albany, Jan. 10, 1865.
Karr, Jno., died at Point Rock Ridge, May 23, 1864.
Wilson, Geo. W., died at Kendallville, March 7, 1865.

COMPANY M, TWELFTH CAVALRY, (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, THREE YEARS).

Goodwin, Geo. W., died at Kendall, March 31, 1864.
Laux, Ephram K., died at New Orleans, May 21, 1865.
Shenkle, Wm., died at Huntsville, July 10, 1864.
Wilcox, Martin, died at Madison, Ala., June 14, 1864.
Wilcox, Ezra, died at Nashville, Feb. 15, 1865.
Willey, Jno., died at Camp Anderson, Jan. 21, 1864.

COMPANY C, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT (ONE YEAR).

King, Stephen A., died at Nashville, March 25, 1865.
Smith, Adam W., died at Nashville, July 23, 1865.

COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT (ONE YEAR).

Bell, Jno. C., died at Nashville, June 24, 1865.
Crider, Ephrian L., died at Tullahoma, May 31, 1865.
Coleman, Geo. W., died at Nashville, June 1, 1865.
Calvin, Jno. V., died at Mexico, March 4, 1865.
Harmon, David, died at Indianapolis, Feb. 20, 1865.
Hakins, Thomas W., died at Nashville, July 5, 1865.
Hoover, Mark R., died at Nashville, April 1, 1865.
Packard, Noah F., died at Nashville, July 25, 1865.
Shanaberger, Geo. F., died at Tullahoma, May 1, 1865.
Whitney, Geo. W., died at Nashville, April 21, 1865.

FOURTEENTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Loveland, Henry C., died at Bethel, Tenn., June 14, 1862.
Hale, Ephrain, died at home, Oct. 26, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILERY.

Montgomery, Wm. A., died at Lexington, Dec 28, 1862.
Despennet, Wm. S., died at Columbia, May 21, 1864.
Sullivan, A. W., died at Columbia, June 4, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cole, Ethan, died of wounds, Aug. 9, 1864.
Wilson, Taylor, died at Memphis, Oct. 28, 1862.
Hullinger, Jacob, died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1865.

NOTE.—The foregoing list is probably incomplete, as there are many unaccounted for in the official reports, who were no doubt killed.

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Drafts.—The first draft occurred in Indiana on October 6, 1862. This was held under the President's third call for troops dated August 4, 1862, asking for 300,000 soldiers. The enrollment for this draft was made September 19 and at that time Miami county was credited with a total militia force of 2844. To be deducted from this were 405 exempts and 118 conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, leaving 2,321 subject to the draft. At that time the County was credited with having furnished a total of 1,065 volunteers, of which 996 were then in the service. When this draft was ordered Miami county lacked 98 men of having filled her quota, distributed among the townships as follows: Jefferson, 2; Perry, 29; Union, 13; Richland, 10; Washington, 11; Clay, 24; Harrison, 9.

Under the call of October 17, 1863, for 300,000 men the quota for Miami was 196. The calls of February 1, March 14, and July 18, 1864, required Miami county to furnish 1,056 in addition to those already given. To offset this the county was credited with 839 new volunteer recruits, 152 veterans and 39 by draft, a total of 1,030. This left a total of 21 men yet due from the county which, of course, were raised. The President's last call for troops was issued December 19, 1864, demanding 300,000 more troops. Miami county's quota under this call was 337. All efforts to raise troops in Indiana were abandoned on the 14th of April, 1865, and at that date the county was credited with the following to offset this last call: New volunteer recruits 281, veterans 11, and by draft 45; thus just balancing the account. This makes a grand total of men furnished by Miami county for the war, of 2,624. Of course there were not that many different men in the war, for some of them enlisted two and three times, and were counted for each enlistment. It is probable that not more than 2,200 or 2,300 were ever actually sent out from the county.

Bounty and Relief.—During the first year of the war the Congress passed an act authorizing the payment of $100 to volunteers enlisting for three years. This was followed by numerous orders, during the years 1863 and 1864, from the adjutant-general's office authorizing the payment of bounties ranging from $100 to $400, depending to some extent on the term of service. The inequality of the amount paid for the same term of service caused great dissatisfaction. But it was claimed by the authorities that the exigencies and demands of the service necessitated it and it could not be avoided.

In addition to the bounties paid by the Government, large and extravagant local bounties were paid. Under the call of August, 1862, the Board of Commissioners, at a meeting held September 8, appropriated $10,000, which was placed in the hands of E. H. Shirk

and John A. Graham, to be paid out in sums of $25 to each person that had enlisted or should enlist on or before the 15th of said month. Other bounties, not exceeding in amount $50, were paid during the year 1863.

There was expended by the County for bounties the following amounts:

Miami County		$ 180,550 00
Peru Township		15,000 00
Jefferson Township		8,000 00
Perry	"	5,000 00
Union	"	4,000 00
Richland	"	5,000 00
Erie	"	5,000 00
Butler	"	10,000 00
Washington	"	16,000 00
Pipe Creek	"	2,000 00
Deer Creek	"	14,000 00
Clay	"	4,000 00
Harrison	"	4,000 00
Jackson	"	4,000 00
Allen	"	4,000 00
Peru City		1,100 00
Total		$ 281,650 00

These amounts were paid to stimulate enlisting and avoid the drafts under the calls of July 18th and December 19th, 1864. Under the former call the Board, at a special session held October 10, offered the bounty of $300 for the necessary number of recruits to fill the County's quota. This quota had scarcely been filled until a call for 300,000 additional recruits was issued. The county had seemingly been taxed to its utmost, but with the zeal that had characterized the actions of the people of the county during the war, another effort was made. Petitions were circulated in the various townships in the county praying the Board of Commissioners to offer an additional bounty of $500. This was granted at a meeting held January 24, 1865. Subjoined to this order is a protest of each County Commissioner, acting in the capacity of a private citizens, which states that they wish it to be known to posterity that it was their judgment that such action was impolitic and inexpedient, but granted the prayer of the petitioners because a majority of tax-payers of the county demanded said appropriation.

A few months of experience in the field showed how illy-prepared the Government was to provide the army with the necessary comforts for such a life. The inadequate supply of clothing, such as woolen underwear, mittens, shoes, etc., was complained of by the soldiers. For the purpose of providing these necessities, the State Sanitary Commission was organized. Auxiliary societies were organized in each County, and tributary to these societies were organizations in the towns and townships. The County Society in Miami, like most other counties of the State, was officered and

managed by the patriotic women who, with the characteristic tenderness of their sex, made a generous response to every call to alleviate the suffering of the soldiers in the field and hospitals. One of the first relief committees consisted of Mrs. Wm. Ream, Mrs. D. R. Bearss, Mrs. W. W. Constant, Mrs. E. M. Talbot. Mrs. A. H. Tracy was Treasurer, Mrs. S. S. Benhan, Secretary, and Mrs. W. F. Hauk, President. These are the names of but few of the many noble women of the county who were prominent in this movement. The Society was organized in October, 1861, and in March, 1864, the following report was made at the State Sanitary convention, held at Indianapolis, which speaks for the generosity of the noble-hearted and patriotic women of Miami County.

Shipped November,	1861,	stores	valued	at	.....	$ 225 00
" January,	1862,	"	"	"	.....	90 00
" February,	"	"	"	"	.....	1,600 60
" March,	"	"	"	"	.....	50 00
" April,	"	"	"	"	.....	150 00
" May,	"	"	"	"	.....	400 00
" August,	"	"	"	"	.....	400 00
" March,	1863,	"	"	"	.....	357 00
" June,	"	"	"	"	.....	1,000 00
" August,	"	"	"	"	.....	353 00
" October,	"	"	"	"	.....	62 00
" November.	"	"	"	"	.....	116 00
" December,	"	"	"	"	.....	151 00
" January,	1864,	"	"	"	.....	65 00
" February,	"	"	"	"	.....	40 00
To soldiers' families					.....	100 00
Cash in treasury					.....	165 00
Total					.....	$5,323 00

The above is only a partial report of the supplies furnished.

Greater care than that of providing the soldiers in the field with what the Government had failed to supply was the relief of the destitute families of the soldiers. Many poor men volunteered to defend their country, whose families were dependent upon their daily earning for support, while others left the farm at seed time, and winter came and found them without the necessary subsistence. Few counties more readily and liberally contributed to the relief of the families of their soldiers than did Miami, as may be seen from the following statement:

Relief furnished by County	$29,890.86
Relief furnished by all the Townships	15,000.00
Miscellaneous	4,800.00
Total	$49,690.86
Total number of beneficiaries	2,303

The above amount, added to the whole amount paid by the county for bounty, shows a total amount paid by the county for bounty and relief, $331,340.86. This amount does not include

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the various sums contributed by private individuals nor the Soldiers' Aid Society.

CHAPTER V.

BENCH AND BAR—EARLY COURTS—FIRST JUDGES—DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS—EARLY CASES—EARLY ATTORNEYS—COURTS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION—OFFICIAL SEAL—IMPORTANT CRIMINAL TRIALS—LATER JUDGES—ROLL OF ATTORNEYS, ETC.

THE measure of a people's civilization can always be determined by the condition of its judiciary. Tyrants have but little use for courts, and in proportion to the decrease of their power the reign of incorrupt judges is asserted. Throughout the entire range of governments, from the most tyranical to the most lenient and indulgent, can be traced the progress and expansion of courts of justice. Americans being the freest of people have a right to expect most of their courts, and, as a rule, their expectations are not in vain. Nearly all our laws are subject to review by our judicial tribunals, and our every interest is intrusted to their care. The prompt and speedy administration of justice is the safe-guard of our liberties and the promoter of our National morality.

The transactions of courts in any community make an important item in its history. In Miami County the early proceedings at the bar of justice are unfortunately much obscured and mostly destroyed. There is scarcely a record of any kind that antedates the destruction of the court house by fire in March, 1843. Whatever is here given relating to a time prior to that is founded almost wholly upon the hearsay evidence, a kind of evidence that is rarely admitted as proofs in courts. There are but few persons now living who were residents of the County in 1834, the date of its organization, and of those there are not more than three or four who can bear testimony concerning the earliest courts.

It is said that the first term of the circuit court held in Miami County was in September, 1834, at Miamisport. The presiding judge was Gustavus Everts, of La Porte. As Indiana courts were then organized, there were two associate judges, whose duty it was to assist in conducting the business. As a matter of fact they did but little good towards furthering the

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ends of justice, as they nearly always gave their assent to whatever opinion the president judge announced. The cases where they dissented were very few and then of but little importance. About their only advantage was in expediting business by disposing of probate and other less important matters. It is not now definitely known who the first associate judges were, but it is probable that George S. Fenimore and Jacob Wilkinson were; at least it is certain they were in 1836, and no elections occurred between the time when the court first assembled and the above date. But they may have been first elected in 1836. If that is the case, their predecessors were appointed by the Governor and are not now known. Samuel C. Sample was prosecuting attorney, Benjamin H. Scott clerk, and Jacob Linzee, sheriff. Probably the usual routine of early courts prevailed, leaving little to be imagined beyond the primitiveness of the situation. Among the early attorneys are said to have been Charles Ewing, David H. Colerick and Henry Cooper, of Fort Wayne; Henry Chase, John W. and Williamson Wright and Benj. Hurst, of Logansport. All these became prominent among the attorneys of Northern Indiana except the last, and at least three, Ewing, Chase and John W. Wright, became circuit judges. Colerick was one of the most irresistable of advocates.

The second term was held in March, 1835, at Tarkington's Tavern, on the Northeast corner of Main and Miami streets, in Peru, and the third at the house of Hugh Peoples, also a log tavern that stood near the corner of Cass and Second streets. Of this, John A. Graham has written: "The room in which the term of the court last named was held was not over eighteen feet square. The judge, prosecutor, clerk and attorneys sat around a table near the North wall, and parties litigant and spectators stood wherever they found convenient places in the room and about the door outside. The indictments were generally for small infractions of the law, such as betting on shooting matches, selling whisky without license, and indulging in the innocent amusement of euchre or old sledge at twenty-five cents a corner."

The judicial district over which Judge Everts then presided was the Eighth, and was composed of the counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Allen, LaGrange, Elkhart, St. Joseph and La Porte. By act of February 4, 1836, the following were attached to and made a part of that circuit: Porter, Marshall, Fulton, Kosciusko, Noble and Adams. The District comprises the best portion of Indiana and was an exceptionally large one even for that day.

Judge Everts was an able and leading lawyer of this por-

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tion of the State, and Judge Biddle thus speaks of him: "He was a lawyer of great tact and fine address; extremely astute in the management of witnesses and facts; not remarkably studious nor deeply learned in the law. In cases that moved emotion, or touched passion, or appealed to the feelings which stir our common nature, he was very powerful—far more successful than when he attempted to convince the understanding. His peculiar talent made him personally very popular. He was indeed a very prince of good fellows."

The immediate successor of Judge Everts was Samuel C. Sample. He held but one term in his county, in the fall of 1836. Judge Sample was a man of no ordinary ability, but was plain and practical in all his acts. He represented his district in Congress, and was always at his post among the workingmen of that body. At the bar, and as presiding judge of the Circuit Courts, he stood high among the most efficient and able practitioners, and one of the purest judges that has graced the bench. His person was fine, his head and forehead large, and hair dark.

Charles W. Ewing came upon the bench as president judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, the immediate successor of Judge Sample. His associates were the same as those who sat with Judge Sample, with Thomas Johnson, prosecuting attorney. Judge Ewing was a lawyer of superior ability, and stood high in the profession, locally and generally. As a judge, he was ready in grasping facts pertinent to the issues involved, and seldom committed an error in disposing of questions submitted to him for consideration. He was deservedly popular, both as lawyer and judge, and his untimely taking off was a source of regret to all with whom he was acquainted. His term of service as judge of the Miami Circuit Court closed with the March term, 1839. He died by his own hand on the 9th of January, 1843, in the meridian of his life and usefulness.

Henry Chase, a resident of Logansport, became the fourth Circuit Judge in line of succession upon the Miami County bench. He was appointed August 20, 1829, by David Wallace, Governor, during the interim preceding the session of the Legislature of 1839–40, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Ewing. Another has said of him: "He was a close and ready pleader, seldom or never asking for time to prepare his papers; had a clear, logical mind and great force of character. As a judge he was dignified, self-reliant and unequivocal, making no mistakes in the enunciation of his decisions; his style brief yet exhaustive."

John W. Wright was elected president Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit by the Legislature of 1839–40, the circuit being

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composed of the same counties as when Judge Chase was appointed, excepting that Carroll County was added. He was a man of peculiar make-up; not a profound lawyer, but ready in arriving at conclusions and prompt in announcing them. During his term of service the amount of business that came up for his consideration was unusually large, and yet few appeals were taken from his decisions, which, though not always satisfactory, were generally concurred in by the parties litigant.

It was during Judge Wright's term that the court house was destroyed by fire, as before stated, and with it all the court records up to that time were destroyed. To alleviate in some measure the trouble that would naturally follow from the destruction of important judgments of the court, the Legislature not long after passed a law to provide for their restoration. The title, preamble and first section of this act are here given.

AN ACT FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERSONS WHO ARE LIKELY TO SUFFER BY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RECORDS OF MIAMI COUNTY BY FIRE.

Whereas, On the — day of ——, 1843, the court house in the County of Miami was burned and all the records of the Probate and Circuit Courts and the Recorder's Office destroyed; and,

Whereas, Many persons are affected by the destruction of the records aforesaid.

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That for the purpose of perpetuating testimony of, or relating to any judgments, orders, decrees, or other proceedings of the Probate or Circuit Courts of the County of Miami, had previous to the destruction of the records thereof, and for the purpose of perpetuating testimony concerning, of, or relating to, any patents, deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, wills, inventories, powers of attorney, or other instruments of writing of record in the books of the Recorder of said county and destroyed as aforesaid, M. W. Seely, of said county, is hereby appointed a commissioner to receive evidence of and concerning any such judgments, orders, decrees, or other proceedings of said Probate and Circuit Courts, and in relation to any patent, deed, will, bill of sale, mortgage, power of attorney, inventory, or other instrument in writing by any person who may wish to have such testimony perpetuated.

The commissioner, M. W. Seely, appointed by this act, was at that time a resident attorney of Peru. There was but little work done by this commissioner, and the restored records are very brief concerning the prior transactions of the courts. One thing that is of some interest recorded in this volume is the will of Francis Godfroy, the last chief of the Miami tribe of Indians. The manner in which he disposes of his large property shows that he was a man of no ordinary ability. His several wives are provided for with seeming impartiality.

The absence of the early records is a matter of regret as it prevents the narration of many important occurrences that took place in the early days of the county's history, while people were seeking justice. From the early commissioner's record which was not destroyed by the fire, the following names of the Grand and Petit Jurors have been ascertained. Grand Jurors: Zephamiah Wade, Geo. W. Holman, George Linzee, Abner

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Overman, Wm. Coats, John Hoover, Joseph Clymer, Aaron Rhenberger, Ira Evans, John Plaster, John M. Jackson, Wm. H. Hood. Petit Jurors: George Townsend, John Wiseman, James T. Liston, Wm. M. Reyburn, Robt. Wade, Richard Ransford, Isaac Marquiss, Isaac Stewart, John Ray, Wm. Wilkinson, John Smith, Joseph C. Taylor, Wm. Cannon, Stewart Forgy, Alexander Jamison, Joseph B. Campbell, Walter D. Nesbit, A. B. Rattiff, John Sanders, Nathaniel McGuire, Jesse Wilkinson.

The first authentic records begin with the September term of the Miami Circuit Court, which began at the Court house in the town of Peru on the eleventh day of September, A. D., 1843, and adjourned therefrom to the Presbyterian Church in the same town, the Court house having been destroyed by fire since the last term. Present—the Hon: John W. Wright, President Judge of the Eighth judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana, and his associates, George S. Fenimore and Albert Cole, Esquires, for the County of Miami, and Benj. H. Scott, Clerk, and John A. Graham, Sheriff, of said Court and County.

The Sheriff returned into court the following list of Grand Jurors: Willys Remch, Stephen Bradley, Josephus Austin, Benjamin Austin, Benjamin Cady, Thomas Black, Eli Cook, Enos Baldwin, James B. Sayers, Jonathan Bishop, Matthew Murden, Samuel Fisher and Jacob Flora, for the regular panel, and these men for the petit jurors: Samuel Gayer, Eli Flora and Washington Abbott, a total of fifteen, that being the number then required on the Grand Jury by the State laws. The same number is now in demand by the United States for a Grand Jury.

Spier S. Tipton was at that time prosecuting attorney and because of the destruction by fire of all indictments pending in the court at that time, he entered a *nolle prosequi* to them all.

Among the causes on the docket at this time were two for divorce, between Hannah and Joseph Read, John and Luthania Cressman; one for a writ of *ad quod damnum* by the Peru Bridge Co., against the heirs of Wm. N. Hood and of George Washington Godfroy; two for slander by Fletcher and wife against Thomas Gowdy, and Richard Gillaspel against Horace Mason. Besides these were a number for debt, assumpsit, trespass, promise and other important matters. The Grand Jury returned a number of indictments but the records do not disclose what they were for except that one was for perjury.

The names of the attorneys that appeared at that term were Daniel D. Pratt, A. A. Cole, Horace P. Biddle, Nathan O. Ross, Wm. Z. Stewart, Spier S. Tipton, Ebenezar P. Loveland, M. W. Seely.

At the March term following there were some State cases on record for betting, two for perjury, one for violation of the

Lyman Walker

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estray law, and in addition to these were five for contempt of court against John A. Graham, Wm. World, Jacob Stroup, Jeremiah Shaffer and Daniel Chrosuster.

In September, 1844, the suit of *ad quod damnum* by the Peru Bridge Company, was brought to a termination by the granting of a right to erect and maintain a bridge across the Wabash river on Broadway street. In the award of the court in this cause there is the following: "That it will be of no damage to the several proprietors, and that the mansion houses of none of the several proprietors (along the river) nor the officers, curtitage, or gardens thereunto, immediately belonging will be overflowed by the erection of said bridge nor the abutments, toll-house nor causeways thereof; and it appearing further to the satisfaction of the court that ordinary navigation of fish or passage will not thereby be obstructed, and that the health of the neighborhood will not be annoyed by the stagnation of the water occasioned by the construction of said bridge, abutments, toll-houses and causeways * * it is therefore ordered, etc., etc."

At this term Z. W. Stewart was prosecuting attorney. It was at this term also that the first verdict, now on record, imposing the penalty of confinement in the State Prison was returned. It was against James M. Thompson who was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to two years imprisonment and fined nineteen dollars for the benefit of the Miami County Seminary. Nathan O. Ross was allowed five dollars for defending him. This is the first case shown by the records, but there may have been others of this kind prior to the burning of the records in 1843.

At the February term, 1845, W. M. Cadien was fined five dollars for violation of the election laws. It seems that the people were as eager to exercise the right of suffrage then as now.

Phillip Hester was found guilty of grand larceny and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. David Kistler was sent for one year on a charge of petit larceny. The Grand Jury report that the jail is sufficient for the safe-keeping of the prisoners. Josiah Watterson was given five years because he was guilty of forgery. Hester and Watterson were defended by D. D. Pratt, and Kistler by E. P. Loveland, A. A. Cole and N. O. Ross.

In August, 1845, Noah Allebaugh presented his commission as sheriff of Miami County and he proceeded to perform the duties of the office.

In February, 1846, David M. Dunn presented a commission as prosecuting attorney of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Indiana. At this time all causes that required publication were published in the *Democratic Pharos*, of Logansport, that being the nearest newspaper.

In 1847, at the March term, Hon. Horace P. Biddle came

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to the bench in Miami County as president judge. His commission was signed by James Whitcomb as Governor. For that term Wm. S. Palmer was sworn as prosecuting attorney. During this term Samuel Smith was tried on an indictment for murder, but the jury failed to agree.

At the March term, 1848, Nathaniel McGuire assumed the duties of prosecuting attorney and at the same time Coleman Henton was sheriff, and during the term James B. Fulwiler succeeded Benjamin H. Scott as clerk. In September, 1848, Albert Cole, who had been so long one of the associate judges upon the circuit bench, retired, and his place was occupied by Daniel Potter.

William Potter became prosecuting attorney at the September term, 1849. At this term Mary Ann Reese and Jesse Washburn were prosecuted for murder, and a jury said they were not guilty. Both of these cases were brought to this County on a change of venue from Fulton county.

In September, 1850, Caleb Fonce was found guilty of murder in the second degree. The gist of all the record that remains of it is contained in the following verdict of the jury: "We, the jury, find the said defendant guilty of voluntarily killing said Godfroy, as charged in said indictment, upon a sudden heat, without malice expressed or implied, and with deliberation and premediation, and say and find that the said defendant is guilty of manslaughter, and that he be imprisoned in the State Prison, to be there kept at hard labor for the term of two years."

Upon the convening of court at the March term, 1851, it adjourned from the Presbyterian Church to the Methodist Church. At the September term of that year John B. Clemens was acquitted on a charge of murder. This cause was on a change of venue from the Fulton circuit court. At that term, also, the court audited the accounts of this County against Fulton County arising on the trials of Mary Ann Rees and Jesse Washburn, who were also tried here on a change of venue. These two, with the Clemens case, amounted to $766, which amount Fulton County was called upon to pay.

Judge Biddle was succeeded upon the Circuit bench at the September term, 1852, by Hon. Robert H. Milroy. John M. Wilson was at the same time special Prosecuting Attorney. Judge Milroy was destined to sit upon the Miami Circuit bench but a short time. It was during this year that Indiana adopted the new constitution, and thereby changed very much the manner of holding courts and the methods of practice. Before proceeding further with an account of the court proceedings, it will be well to take a retrospective view of the judges and attorneys who

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figured largely in the Miami Circuit Court up to this time. The Judges up to March, 1847, have already been noticed. At that time Judge Wright was succeeded by Horace P. Biddle. In Judge Biddle Miami County had one of the most distinguished jurists. In 1852, he was elected senatorial delegate to attend the convention which met at the capital that year for the purpose of forming a new Constitution for the State Government. As a member of that convention he distinguished himself in the advocacy of provisions which experience has shown were wholesome and judicious, imparting additional dignity to the political and judicial economy of the State. Resuming the practice of law during the interval after the conclusion of his convention service, he continued his professional labors until the fall of 1860, when he was re-elected president judge of this circuit, designated at that time as the Eleventh. His commission was dated October 26, 1860, and extended over a period of six years from the day preceding. The circuit was then composed of the counties of Carroll, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington and Grant. Judge Biddle was re-elected in 1866 for another term of six years, as judge of the Eleventh Circuit, composed of the same counties, and left the circuit bench at the close of the spring session in 1872. Two years later, however, he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and served a full term of six years as such, leaving that high position full of judicial honors. Aside from his experience in the field of law as practitioner and judge, he has not been unknown to fame in the field of literature, having produced many valuable works in the department of science and general knowledge. He was then and is now a resident of Logansport.

Robert H. Milroy was appointed the successor of Judge Biddle at the time of his resignation in 1852. Judge Milroy, prior to his accession to the bench, was a lawyer of considerable ability, of wide experience and high integrity, and carried these qualities with him in the discharge of the duties pertaining to his more responsible position, leaving no stain upon the judicial ermine. His early life was spent chiefly in Carroll County, Ind., but having an inherent desire for distinction in the science of arms, he entered the military school at Norwich, Vt., where he became proficient in the theoretical details of military life. Upon the announcement of a declaration of war against Mexico, and a call for volunteers by Gov. Whitcomb, without delay he enlisted a company for that service, of which he was made captain, and tendered his and their services for the strife already inaugurated. Again, at the outbreak of the rebellion, he enlisted one or more companies for three months' service and was commissioned colonel of the regiment known as

the "Bloody Ninth." He was subsequently promoted to a major-generalship and served with distinction during the war. He now resides in one of the territories of the great West.

Early Attorneys.—The records for the ten years before the adoption of the new constitution showed that about thirty attorneys were admitted to practice at the Miami circuit court. At the September term, 1843, there were these eight practicing in court: D. D. Pratt, A. A. Cole, Horace P. Biddle, Nathan O. Ross, W. Z. Stewart, Spier S. Tipton, Ebenezer P. Loveland and M. W. Seeley. Of this number D. D. Pratt is too well known to need an extended notice here. Suffice it to say that he was then a resident of Logansport and continued such until his death. Having completed the study of law with Calvin Fletcher, of Indianapolis, early in the year 1836, he went to Logansport, was admitted to the bar there on the 9th of August of that year and immediately entered upon a very successful and lucrative practice. He was studious, careful and judicious in the preparation of his legal papers, painstaking and thorough in their presentation to the court, and frequently secured verdicts at the hands of a jury by skillful and elaborate arguments, which were presented with great magnetic force. Eminently popular in the practice of his profession he was equally so as a man and a citizen, representing the people of his county one term in the State Legislature and the State of Indiana in the Senate of the United States. In both these positions his characteristic energy and industry were everywhere manifest. He died on the 17th of June, 1877, at the age of sixty-four years.

Hon. William Z. Stuart settled in Logansport at nearly the same time with Mr. Pratt, having partly completed his studies elsewhere. He was admitted to practice on the 20th of February, 1837. From 1843 he served one term as prosecuting attorney in this circuit, and discharged the duties pertaining to that office with signal ability. During the period of his practice, which took a very wide range, he was ranked among the most thorough and logical lawyers in the State. At the time of his death, and several years anterior thereto, he was principal attorney for the Wabash Railway Company. From 1853 to 1857 he served one term as judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana with distinguished credit to himself and the profession he honored.

Alphonso A. Cole was for several years the leader of the Peru Bar. He was a man well educated and of irreproachable character. As a pleader he was unexcelled by any attorney that has lived in Miami County, and his papers were models of their kind. Although he did not excel as an advocate, he yet possessed considerable ability in that direction. His speeches were

generally delivered in a plain and unostentatious manner, and were couched in model sentences. At times, however, he would mount to a convincing and unexpected degree of eloquence that nearly always carried his hearers with him. He was a man of much natural ability in addition to educational advantages. In the old time equity proceedings, his name appears as solicitor more than any of his contemporaries.

Ebenezer P. Loveland had been practicing at the Miami County Bar since 1840. For a period of about fifteen years he continued in the active practice and from the frequency of his name in the records, it is presumed that he was one of the leading attorneys of that period. He later engaged in railroad speculation and other matters that required nearly all his attention and compelled him to relinquish, to a large extent, the law. Later in life he returned to a some what more active practice. His death early in 1871 was caused by an accident at the burning of the Howe Machine Works. The resolutions of the Bar upon his death were as follows:

"Ebenezer P. Loveland, Esq., an esteemed citizen of our County and one of the oldest member of the Bar, suffered a horrible death by being crushed beneath the ruins of the Howe Sewing Machine factory, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of February, 1871. At a meeting of the Bar of Peru, convened to take such action on the melancholy occasion as should be deemed fitting, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the sudden and fearful death of E. P. Loveland, Esq., has cast a gloom over the entire community and wrapped his professional brethren in profound sorrow.

Resolved, That by this dreaded visitation our County has lost a worthy citizen, and the Bar a member who had the ability to have achieved its highest honors.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased brother our earnest sympathy in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting present a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family; also that he furnish copies to the press of the city for publication.

Resolved, That N. O. Ross be appointed to present these resolutions at the next term of the Common Pleas Court and Col. John M. Wilson at the next term of the Circuit Court, with the request of this meeting that they be spread upon the records of said courts as a tribute to the memory of the deceased.

N. O. Ross,
John M. Wilson,
E. T. Dickey,
H. J. Shirk,
J. L. Farrar,
} Committee.

Nathan O. Ross was one of the earliest resident attorneys of Miami County, and from that time to this he has been one of the leading members at the bar. Throughout all he has maintained his standing as an able and successful advocate. He has had for his opponents the ablest men of the early bar in this portion of the State. In later years he has been the attorney for the C. St. L. & P.

Railway, and now spends a large portion of his time at Logansport in the practice. He has been a diligent student and has acquired a knowledge of statute laws and the court decisions that is probably unequaled by any attorney in this portion of the State. This has made him one of the safest of counsellors. He takes high rank as a lawyer, based entirely upon his knowledge of the law and not as a brilliant and showy orator.

Courts Under the New Constitution.—The courts of Indiana received a radical change under the new constitution. They were organized throughout the State in the early part of 1853. Hitherto the old common law methods had been in vogue, but under the new order of things the practice was much simplified and many of the long and tedious forms were done away with. The change brought about much opposition from some of the older members of the bar throughout the State. They had studied the common laws for years, until they had become imbued with its principles. To them it embodied the genuine wisdom of the ages that concerned law and liberty. They admired it for its grandeur and its equality. It had been so long the recognized channel through which justice had been sought that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and they were reluctant to give up any of its well known avenues. Indeed, to many of these older practitioners the common law practice had grown to be of such paramount importance, and had assumed, to them, such beauty and symmetry that they held it in awe and reverence. It was therefore little short of sacrilege to attempt the pruning of this system even in its smallest branches. To such an extent was this opposition carried that many never became reconciled to the change, while some even went so far as to abandon the practice altogether.

One distinctive feature of the change was the abolishment of the office of associated judge. This was an office more for ornament than for utility. The circuit judge then held court in several counties, and in each he was assisted by two associate judges, who resided in the county. They were men that seldom, if ever, had any knowledge of the law and their decisions usually followed in harmony with the president judge. At this time, however, they folded away their ermine and took their final leave of the Indiana courts, leaving the task of supporting the scales of justice to a single judge.

John Doe vs. Richard Roe.—The present code practice in Indiana has been in operation since May 9, 1853. Under the old system many relics of feudal times were still lingering. Several fictions of the ancient common law were still retained, but under the new code the methods of pleading were much simplified and the fictions were all abolished. Thenceforth all actions were to be prosecuted and defended in the names of the real parties. It was

at that time that the famous mythical personages John Doe and Richard Roe were forever banished from the courts of Indiana. These were fictitious plaintiffs and defendants that were used in all actions to recover the possession of real property. This common law action of ejectment originated about the beginning of the fourteenth century on account of "the thousand nicities with which real actions are harassed and entangled." The readiness with which John Doe always came forward to assert the alleged right of the man out of possession, and the equal promptness of Richard Roe to maintain that the man in possession was the lawful owner, were such as to command the devotion and sincere attachment of all true lovers of the old system. It was with deep regret that the old practitioners took leave of these knights errant of the common law.

The first term in this county after the adoption of the New Constitution began March 14, 1853, with Hon. John U. Pettit as Judge; John Connell was Prosecuting Attorney, James B. Fulwiler and Jonas Hoover, Sheriff. Perhaps no man in the State was better adapted to the trying duties of reorganizing the Circuit Court under the new methods of practice than Judge Pettit. He was a resident of Wabash County. His mind was a storehouse of information on almost every conceivable subject. A ripe scholar and a great reader, he was thoroughly acquainted with the history, poetry and the current literature of the country. In law no man in Indiana had a more comprehensive knowledge. While sitting as judge but few appeals were taken from his decisions, and the Supreme Court rarely reversed his judgments. Prior to this time he had been a member of the Indiana Legislature, and had been United States Consul in Brazil. Beginning in 1854 he served four terms as a member of Congress, the first three as a Democrat and the last as a Republican. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel of the Seventy-fifth Regiment of the Indiana Volunteers, but was compelled to resign on account of feeble health.

Adoption of Seal.—The first regular adoption of a seal that appears in the Circuit Court records was at the September term, 1853. The order reads as follows:

"I, John Upfold Pettit, Judge of the Miami Circuit Court, within and for said county and State, do hereby devise and adopt the following as the seal of the said court, to-wit: To be of metal circular, in its disk upon the face, of the exact dimensions of the impression thereof at the lower left hand corner of this page and so engraved upon its face as to make the following impression in relief, viz: A dotted circle around and at its margin, just within, the words "Circuit Court Miami County Indiana," the word Indiana separated from the other words at both ends by four leaved roses, said words in Roman capital letter and in direction parallel with the exterior and interior dotted circles. Just within said words a second dotted circle in the same direction and in the open space within said circle a right hand holding a pen in the position of writing, the fingers directed to the left, a true impression of which said seal, I certify the foregoing impression to be and leaving so devised the

same, I hereby declare the above and foregoing to be a true discription thereof and to be henceforth the seal of the Miami Circuit Court.

"Done in open session of this said court at Peru, in said county, this 13th day of "September A. D. 1853. JOHN UPFOLD PETTIT."

Accession of Judge Wallace.—At the September term, 1854, Hon. John Brownlee came to the Circuit Bench in this county in the place of Judge Pettit, who had been elected to Congress. Judge Brownlee was then and is now a resident of Grant county. He was commissioned by Joseph A. Wright as Governor. This was his only term in Miami County, and at the March term, 1855, he was succeeded by Hon. John M. Wallace. He too was a resident of Grant County at the Bar of which he was at that time foremost. Judge Wallace was a brilliant man, aad was a fluent speaker. As an advocate he was surpassed by but few, and his knowledge of the law enabled him to become an able and efficient judge. At this same term Hiram Moore assumed the duties of County Sheriff. Isaiah M. Harlan, who had been Prosecuting Attorney one year, still continued in that office.

In September, 1855, James B. Fulwiler was succeeded in the office of Clerk by Alexander Blake, and John Wertz became Sheriff.

It may be worthy of mention that the sessions of court were still held in the Methodist Church. Since the fire in 1843 there had never been a suitable room prepared by the county for that purpose.

Orris Blake became Prosecuting Attorney in 1856, R. P. DeHart, October, 1859, W. S. Benham, October, 1860, and M. H. Kidd, September, 1861.

An order that was of some importance to Attorneys was placed on record at the March term, 1856. It was as follows:

Inasmuch as the practice of attorneys testifying in behalf of clients is in many cases of questionable propriety, calculated frequent to give occasion for unfriendly insinuations and grave charges of a criminal character, and generally to prejudice that good understanding which should every where prevail among the members of the legal profession, it is ordered that in the courts of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit the practice of attorneys testifying in behalf of their clients, at their own instance, or at the instance of co-counsel, will be regarded with great disfavor, unless when it is absolutely necessary to prevent great injury to parties, and when the facts can be established by no other creditable witness.

The October term, 1860, was the last of Judge Wallace, and most of that was held by John Brownlee, under appointment. In April, 1861, Horace P. Biddle, after several years absence from the Miami Circuit Court, returned to the duties of Circuit Judge. Judge Biddle has already been extensively noticed in this chapter.

Important Criminal Cases.—Among the criminal trials of the county the following are specially mentioned. In September, 1853, Nathaniel Myers was tried on a charge of forgery, was convicted and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and fined $100. At the same term James Williams was given two years and fined forty

dollars for grand larceny. In March, 1854, George Chesrown received two years and $100 for forgery. A large number of cases came on about this time in which the Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad Co. was a party. They were mostly trials resulting over the right of way and for stock subscription. These were nearly the first railroad cases in the county. Nathan Kimble was acquitted of murder in September, 1854.

One of the most important criminal trials in the early days was the case of the State of Indiana vs. Abner Dillon, for murder. This was tried at the March term, 1857. John M. Wilson assisted in the prosecution with much vigor. Dillon was charged with having killed his wife, by beating her with a shovel. The evidence showed him to have been guilty of a long course of cruelty to her. The jury found him guilty and fixed his punishment at imprisonment for life. On an appeal to the Supreme Court the proceedings of the court below were fully sustained and the jury said to have been lenient with the prisoner.

In April, 1858, Wade Blackburn was given one year for larceny, and on the same charge James W. Fitzgerald received two years in Oct., 1860. Chas. Warrenburg also was sentenced to two years about the same time for receiving stolen goods. In April, 1868, Charles Ager was sentenced to twenty-one years imprisonment for murder.

Later Judges.—The October term, 1872, was the last of Judge Biddle upon the Miami Circuit Bench. He was succeeded by John U. Pettit in March following who remained a full term of six years.

In October, 1879, Lyman Walker assumed the duties of Circuit Judge, and was the first and only resident of Miami County who had been elevated to that excellent position. It is probable, too, that none have ever discharged the duties of that office with more credit to themselves or satisfaction to the public than did Judge Walker. His abilities as a jurist are of a high order, and his education is liberal. Another has said of him: "He is a superior man in every respect." His decisions upon the bench stood the test of the Supreme Court far better than the average of Circuit Judges. He possesses a good judicial mind, and in the trial of a cause gave close attention to the evidence, and decided according to the natural equity, or the right of the case. In all cases involving fraud he seemed intuitively to anticipate the minutia. Since his retirement from the bench in 1885 he has been actively engaged in the practice at Peru. As an advocate he has but few superiors. Being a good speaker and of commanding personal bearing, he has large influence with the jury. On the whole he can be deemed a brilliant lawyer and one of a still more promising future.

The present Judge J. D. Connor, first performed the duties of

that office in this county at the October term, 1885. He is a painstaking official and one who is determined on administering justice without partiality. He is a resident of Wabash where he was for many years engaged in a successful practice, and where he earned the reputation of being an able lawyer.

Later Attorneys.—It is not within the province of a work of this nature to make special mention of the attorneys now living. A considerable portion of them are now represented in another part of this volume. Such attorneys as H. J. Shirk, R. P. Effinger, Josiah and John L. Farrar, James M. Brown and John Mitchell, men who have nearly all been in the active practice in Miami County for more than thirty years, might perhaps be more extensively noticed here. But a sketch of each will be found elsewhere. Suffice it to say that they have taken front rank in their profession, and for many years have been foremost at the Peru Bar. Besides these the bar is well represented by a large number of young men, many of whom give evidence of eminence in their profession.

Concerning the death of Albert J. Davidson, who was at one time a leader among the younger lawyers of the county, the following record was made at the October term, 1874:

Resolved, That in the sudden, painful and untimely death of our brother, Albert J. Davidson, we bear the loss of one who, by his natural talents, his acquired endowments and many noble qualities had early obtained an enviable position in his profession and in society; and whose death in early manhood has destroyed the hope of future eminence and usefulness, of which his brief professional life gave such abundant promise.

That we tender to his stricken family and friends our sincerest sympathy and condolence in their terrible bereavement.

That the court now in session be adjourned on the day of the obsequies of our deceased brother, and that we attend the same in a body.

That we will request this memorial to be entered upon the records of the Miami Circuit Court.

Death of Col. Wilson.—At the April Term, 1876, the following record was made concerning the death of Col. John M. Wilson:

Comes now R. P. Effinger, Esq., and presents to the Court the following resolutions passed by the members of the Bar at a meeting of the Bar on Monday, the 20th day of March, A. D., 1876, and asks that they be spread upon the records of this court.

Resolved, That we, the professional associates of Col. John M. Wilson, late a member of this Bar, tender to his bereaved family our condolence and sympathy in the affliction that has deprived them of a loved and honorable father, and his relations and companions of a warm-hearted and faithful friend.

Resolved, That in the death of Col. Wilson we recognize and deplore the loss of a brave soldier, an able lawyer and an honest man.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Miami Circuit Court at its next session, with the request that the same be spread upon the record and a copy thereof, under the seal of the court, be presented to the family of the deceased.

R. P. EFFINGER, Chairman.

LYMAN WALKER, Secretary.

Judge Petitt then spoke at considerable length in praise of the

deceased, in the course of which he said: "In many respects Col. Wilson was a remarkable man. To his last he had the warmth, and cheeriness, and loving confidence of a child. Here at this bar he is best known. He had, so to express it, a genius of speech—sentences not contrived, measured and modulated, clothed in the drapery of chosen language, warm with thought and feeling, and on proper occasions said with just resentment, were often full of eloquence. If he had any fault of mental character, it was that to natural resources, so ready and always at hand, they were relied on for the occasion, sudden, instead of being husbanded and trained and disciplined for great opportunities." As a further mark of remembrance, the bar secured a portrait of Col. Wilson and had it placed in the court room, where it now remains.

Probate Courts.—Under the old laws the Associate Judges were ex-officio judges of the Probate Courts in the absence of a regular probate judge. What the exact method of conducting the early probate business of this county cannot not now be surely determined on account of the burning of the records in 1843. The first court of this kind of which there is any record began in May, 1843, with Jonathan R. Smith, as judge. He continued in that capacity until November, 1848, when he was succeeded by Reuben C. Harrison. Judge Harrison remained upon the Probate Bench until that court was abolished by the adoption of the new constitution in August, 1852. Up to that time it had jurisdiction in nothing but probate matters, although appeals could be taken to the Circuit Court.

The Common Pleas Court.—At its establishment the Court of Common Pleas was given exclusive jurisdiction of probate matters, and the old probate courts were abolished. This was another of the changes which the new practice brought about. It had the jurisdiction of all that class of offences which did not amount to a felony, except those over which Justices of the Peace had exclusive jurisdiction. State prosecutions were instituted by affidavits and information. Under certain restrictions this court had jurisdiction over felonies, where the punishment could not be death, and in no case was the intervention of the Grand Jury necessary. In all civil cases, except for slander, libel, breach of marriage contract, action on official bond of any State or County officer, or where the title to real estate was involved, this court had concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court, where the sum of damages due or demanded did not exceed $1,000, exclusive of interest and costs. It also had concurrent jurisdiction with Justices of the Peace, where the sum due or demanded exceeded $50. When the court was organized appeals could be taken from it to the Circuit Court, but that right was afterward abolished, but appeals could be taken to the Supreme court, and its jurisdiction was from time to time en-

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larged. The Clerk and Sheriff of the county officiated in this court as well as in the Circuit court, and the judge was *ex officio* judge of the court of conciliation. This last had jurisdiction of causes of action for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, assault and battery, and false imprisonment, and extended to questions of reconciliation and compromise only. No attorney was allowed to appear for his client before the court of conciliation, but the parties were required to appear before the judge apart from all other persons, except that an infant was required to appear by guardian, and a female by her husband or friend. This branch of the court was abolished in 1867.

First Term.—The first term of the Common Pleas Court in Miami County began January 3, 1853, with Robert F. Groves as Judge. The first act of the court was the adoption of a seal. The various Common Pleas Judges, with their first terms in the County after Judge Groves, were Samuel L. McFadin, January, 1857; Kline G. Shryock, November, 1860; D. D. Dykeman, November, 1862; T. C. Whitesides, July, 1865; James H. Carpenter, November, 1870; D. P. Baldwin, March, 1871; John Mitchell, December, 1872. This court was abolished early in 1873, the last term in this county being held in March of that year. All matters pending in that court were transferred to the Circuit Court.

Roll of Attorneys.—In a hasty review of the court records it is next to impossible to obtain a complete list of all the attorneys as they were admitted to the bar. In this county of course it is impossible to give any prior to 1843. The following list is given although it doubtless contains many errors and omissions.

ROLL OF ATTORNEYS, MIAMI COUNTY.

D. D. Pratt, September, 1843.
Horace P. Biddle, September, 1843.
W. Z. Stuart, September, 1843.
E. P. Loveland, September, 1843.
A. A. Cole, September, 1843.
Nathan O. Ross, September, 1843.
Spier S. Tipton, September, 1843.
M. W. Seely, September, 1843.
Williamson Wright, March, 1844.
Wm. J. Holman, March, 1884.
—— Palmer, March, 1844.
J. D. Connor, March, 1844.
John F. Dodds, February, 1845.
Mace & Brand, August, 1845.
Jos. B. Underwood, February, 1845.
John M. Wilson, August, 1845.
Gregory & Thayer, August, 1845.
John Bush, August, 1846.
David M. Dunn, February, 1846.
Nathaniel McGuire, March, 1848.
Isaac Hartman, March, 1849.
William Potter, September, 1849.
Harvey J. Shirk, September, 1849.
—— Nicklin, April, 1861.
B. F. Williams, April, 1861.
—— Shuler, April, 1861.
T. C. Whitesides, September, 1863.
John Mitchell, March, 1864.
Henry A. Brown, March, 1864.
Nelson Perdham, March, 1865.
W. W. Sullivan, April, 1867.
A. B. Charpie, September, 1867.
W. E. Pew, September, 1867.
Geo. H. Williams, April, 1869.
Albert C. Ewing, March, 1869.
Henry T. Underwood, March, 1869.
Edwin Leas, October, 1869.
Alexander Hess, October, 1869.
J. R. McNary, October, 1870.
Thos. B. Miller, April, 1871.
John R. Parmelee, April, 1872.
G. A. Osborn, April, 1872.
F. M. Morgan, April, 1873.
Stephen D. Carpenter, June, 1873.
Wm. M. Waters, October, 1872.
Geo. W. Brizee, October, 1873.

Augustine O. Nelson, 1850.
E. P. Dickey, prior to March, 1851.
Meredith H. Kidd, September, 1851.
R. P. Effinger, prior to March, 1853.
John M. Connell, March, 1853.
—— Beal, prior to September, 1853.
Daniel M. Cox, prior to September, 1853.
I. M. Harlan, March, 1854.
J. A. Beal, March, 1854.
E. Walker, March, 1855.
—— Baird, September, 1855.
—— Peters, September, 1855.
Josiah Farrar, March, 1856.
J. L. Farrar, March, 1856.
Orris Blake, September, 1856.
Jas. A. Stretch, September, 1856.
R. T. St. John, September, 1856.
J. Carvin, March, 1857.
J. M. Brown, March, 1857.
—— Christy, prior to September, 1857.
R. P. DeHart, April, 1859.
John R. Coffroth, April, 1859.
W. S. Benham, April, 1859.
James M. Talbott, October, 1859.
John M. Washburn, October, 1859.
Jas. N. Tyner, prior to April, 1860.
J. M. Robinson, prior to April, 1860.
—— Goodwin, October, 1860.
S. W. Robertson, October, 1860.
Lyman Walker, October, 1860.
Calvin Cowgill, October, 1860.
—— Peterson, April, 1861.
Thos. A. Stuart, March, 1875.
Hood Pratt Loveland, March, 1875.
Orlando McNabb, June, 1876.
Ethan T. Reasoner, October, 1877.
Spear S. Steele, prior to June, 1877.
Lyster T. Pitman, June, 1877.
Jos. A. Faust, April, 1877.
Chas. A. Cole, January, 1878.
Thos. E. Songster, February, 1878.
Abraham Dipboye, April, 1878.
Wm. J. Smith, June, 1878.
David W. Curtis, January, 1879.
Wm. B. McClintic, January, 1879.
Henry T. Helm, January, 1879.
Geo. E. Ross, January, 1879.
Jay H. Neff, June, 1879.
Lynn Helm, June, 1879.
Wm. E. Mowbry, prior to June, 1879.
Samuel F. Winter, October, 1879.
C. M. Emerick, prior to October, 1879.
Clem J. Kern, December, 1879.
Chas. S. Dunn, April, 1880.
N. N. Antrim, prior to April, 1880.
Robt. J. Loveland, April, 1880.
Geo. F. O'Byrne, April, 1880.
Wm. C. Farrar, April, 1880.
Jos. H. Larimer, April, 1880.
Alfred H. Plummer, April, 1881.
Hiram S. Holt, October, 1881.
Michael S. Effinger, October, 1881.
Will Brenton, April, 1882.
Charles R. Pence, June, 1882.
Jabez T. Cox, May, 1883.

Resident Attorneys.—The Bar docket now contains these names of active resident attorneys of Miami County.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

N. O. Ross,
H. J. Shirk,
R. P. Effinger,
John L. Farrar,
Josiah Farrar,
James M. Brown,
Lyman Walker,
John Mitchell,
W. E. Mowbray,
W. W. Sullivan,
C. M. Emerick,
Nott A. Antrim,
S. D. Carpenter,
Henry B. Jamison,
John W. Eward,
Robt. C. Foor,
Chas. A. Cole,
A. J. Dipboye,
Walter C. Bailey,
Joseph A. Faust,
Ethan T. Reasoner,
H. F. Underwood,
W. B. McClintic,
William J. Smith,
Wm. C. Farrar,
Robert J. Loveland,
Joseph H. Larimer,
Hiram S. Holt,
Chas. R. Pence,
Jabez T. Cox,
Elmer S. Morris.

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CHAPTER VI.

SCHOOLS—EARLY EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES—FIRST SCHOOLS—TEACHERS AND THEIR METHODS—SCHOOLS OF PERU—THE TOWNSHIPS IN DETAIL—THE COUNTY SEMINARY—THE CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUNDS—NORMALS AND INSTITUTES, ETC.

WHEN our forefathers, a century ago, declared in the ordinance of 1787 that knowledge with religion and morality was necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, they struck the key-note of American liberty. Science and literature began to advance and the enthusiasm began to move forward with the tide of emigration. The declaration of the constitution of Indiana gave new life to the cause within the borders of the new State. The first who came to find homes upon the banks of the Wabash and its tributaries were illy prepared to provide the necessary means for the education of their children. So important an object, however, could not be delayed, and struggling through the pressure of poverty and privation, they soon began to plant among them these early institutions of learning. The schools for many years were in a condition corresponding with the advancement in all other public matters. The teachers were, as a rule, illiterate and incompetent and selected not because of any special qualifications, but because they had no other business. The only requirements were that the teachers should be able to teach reading, writing and "ciphering." The teacher who could "cipher all the sums" in Pike's arithmetic up to and including the single rule of three was considered a mathematician of no mean ability. With such a condition of things, no system and no discipline could have been expected. Among the teachers there was no concert of action and consequently no uniformity in work. No appliances were provided without which successful work can not be accomplished. Blackboards were unknown; wall maps were not in use; text-books were few, and those provided were illogically arranged and unsuitable for use; classification was unknown, the number of classes always corresponding with the number of pupils. For many years there were in most districts only subscription schools and these presided over by incompetent and inexperienced teachers.

Several years had elapsed, after the first settler came to the county, before a school was open to the public. This delay was due the sparseness of the population—there being in no one neighborhood a sufficient number of white children to constitute a school

until 1833. William Smith, now a citizen of Peru, was, according to good authority, the first to assume the role of the pedagogue. He opened a school during the winter of said year in a cabin that stood on the present site of the town of Mexico. The cabin was built of unhewn logs, with a mud and stick chimney in one end of the building, and a fire-place wide enough to receive a four to six-foot back log. For windows a part of a log was cut out and the aperature covered with paper, which, with an application of grease became quite translucent. The writing desks consisted of hewn slabs or heavy oak plank laid upon wooden pins driven in the wall. The benches and floor were of the same material—puncheons. With these equipments the first term was opened. The children presented themselves the first morning well supplied with Webster's spelling books, from which spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic were taught. The attainments of Mr. Smith were probably superior to the average teacher of to-day, yet it is safe to say that the organization was unsystematic and the teaching immethodical, for such was certainly true of the teaching of every Hoosier school-master of that period. It is claimed by one of the pupils who attended this school that whenever there was any manifestations of a lack of interest or enthusiasm on the part of the pupils the same was restored by a vigorous application of the rod, which, it is said, was vary potent in its influence. This school was patronized by the families who resided in that neighborhood, among whom were the Wilkinsons, Beards, Connors, Cooks, Banes and others.

The second school in Jefferson Township was taught by the same teacher the following year, in a house built for the purpose. This was a log building 15x20 feet, and in convenience of arrangement was superior to the first. A school was taught by William Suewalt in the winter of 1834–35. The house was a log dwelling which stood on the Wynkoop farm, near where John Stanton now lives. The township was soon organized and other houses were erected at public expense.

At present there are two graded school buildings in the township—one at Denver the other at Mexico, the former consisting of four graded schools and the lattter of three departments. There are nine country districts, and altogether the township employs sixteen teachers.

Schools of Peru.—The common schools of every State or county are the foundation upon which the general system of education must be built. These are the colleges of the people, and if neglected the great mass must grow up in ignorance. Although many of these primitive schools were but little more than a place at which the pupils would gather to receive their

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daily "tannings" by a teacher who was selected because of his physical, rather than his mental proclivities, yet there is no doubt but that the influence was good. The first institution of learning was a log building 18x24 feet, located on Third street and erected by the venerable William Smith, at his own expense. This building was probably completed in the fall of 1834, and the first term taught the winter following. Mr. Smith, who had previously taught at Mexico, was the first teacher, and taught three consecutive terms. This was a subscription school, each pupil being required to pay a fee of $2.50. It is claimed that in some instances this amount was paid in coonskins and venison hams, which, at a still earlier day, is said to have been very generally used as a medium of exchange. The attendance averaged about ten pupils daily, which brought to the teacher about $25 per term, he furnishing both house and fuel. The second house was a frame structure, located on Third street opposite the residence of Dr. Bloomfield. Another house which was used but a short time, was erected on Broadway. The Presbyterian and Catholic churches were both used for school purposes during the latter part of the thirties. About the year 1837, what was known as the Peru Collegate Institute, was established. A Presbyterian minister by the name of John Stocker, a classical scholar, was the first principal, and his wife, who was an accomplished lady, associate principal. The building used stood on the present site of the Presbyterian church, and at times when the attendance was too large to be accommodated in one building, an old log house on Second street was used by the academical department. The institute was largely patronized not only by the people of Miami, but adjoining counties as well. Among others who served as members of the board of trustees, were Rev. S. Newberry, Wm. N. Hood, Richard L. Britton, James B. Fulwiler and Alfred S. Keiser. Prof. H. Waldo, A. M., succeeded Mr. Stocker as principal.

Since the establishment of the Collegiate Institute the schools of Peru have steadily developed into a system equal in the results obtained to those of any city in Northern Indiana. For many years there was no supervision other than that afforded by the Trustees or Directors, but early in the sixties the necessity becoming more apparent, as the attendance increased, Lyman Walker, a young graduate from the east, was appointed City Superintendent. Under his supervision many of the methods that proved successful in the older states were introduced, and in a short time there was a manifest improvement in the work. D. Eckley Hunter, one of Indiana's best known educators, served in the same capacity until 1871, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Prof. G. G. Manning. The best tes-

Yours Respectfully
Jas. M. Brown

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timonial of the eminent fitness of Manning, and the satisfactory results obtained under his management, is the mention of the fact of his re-appointment each year for fifteen consecutive years. The city has provided and conveniently located a sufficient number of buildings to accommodate an enrollment of 2,100 children. The following teachers were employed in the schools in 1886–7 and assigned as follows: High School—W. E. Henry, Mamie G. Taylor and W. A. Woodring. Seventh and Eighth Grades—Eileen Ahern, Ida Stutesman and Carrie C. Puterbaugh. Sixth Grade—Alice Stahl and Nannie Rees. Fifth Grade—Belle Watson and Madge Calvert. Fourth Grade—Mamie Smith and Clara Stoneberger. Third Grade—Alice Reisecker and May Servoss. Second Grade—Emma Davidson and Rose Seyfert. First Grade—Minerva Beckwith and Eva McFarland. Brownell School—W. D. Whisler and German A. Gehring. The work is divided into eight grades and a High School course of four years. The school has been commissioned by the State Board of Education which entitles the graduates to admission into the State University without examination.

The school history of Peru would be incomplete without more than passing memtion of the name of the venerable William Smith. To his wisely directed energies the efficiency of the early schools of Peru are largely due. He came at a time when his services were needed and at once entered into the work with little promise of reward. He taught the first school, erected at his own expense the first house, and dedicated it to the cause. For the first thirty years of the county's existence he lead in every movement that promised an increase of the schools, and in all his actions he has shown an unselfish devotion to the cause of education.

The first school house to make its appearance in Jackson Township was in 1848, and was located on the farm of Benjamin Davis. During the same year another was built on the farm of Mr. Gates. The first board of trustees was constituted of the following named persons: O. H. P. Masey, Samuel Draper and Thomas Moore. Prominent among the early teachers were David Stanfield, Elizabeth Cook, Mason Sharp, Thomas Reese and Harvey Cooper. Several years later a graded school was established in Xenia. The school is divided into four departments, viz: High school, Grammar grade, Intermediate and Primary grades, presided over, respectively, by M. H. Hester, Principal, Edgar A. Smith, Ida Armstrong and Anna Tuey. There are at present fourteen teachers employed in the schools of the township. The schools of Amboy have taken high rank, and under J. Z. A. McCaughan the course is sufficiently advanced to prepare pupils to enter the State Uni-

versity, and to that end the school has been commissioned by the State Board of Education. The schools of Harrison Township had their inception in a small log hut, which had been abandoned as a residence, that stood on the farm of Jesse Lee. It was a subscription school, taught by Mr. Lee, and, although the attendance was small, it is said that much interest was manifested. The year following, 1849, Irwin Murden taught in a house that stood on the farm of William Smith, Jr. One of the principal characteristics of these schools was the freedom and vigor with which the birchen twig was bent about the larger boys. "Whip the large ones and the small ones will not need it," was the maxim of the pioneer pedagogue. The Township has at present six district school houses and a township graded school with two departments, at North Grove. The people of Clay Township began to provide means for the education of their children in the beginning of the forties. At first, instructions were given in spelling and reading in the houses of several of the early settlers by a traveling pedagogue, who would make daily trips and impart his knowledge in a way that was not calculated to over-work the student. Feeling the necessity for increased facilities for school work, people living in the vicinity of Z. Hostettle's erected a house on the farm of said Hostettle, and, in the winter of 1843, the first school was taught by Elias Hobaugh. The next house was built on the Lewis Hoover farm in the fall of 1850, and the first term of school was commenced in the winter of the same year. To Henry Murden is due the honor of dedicating the new building. The Township is at present divided into eight school districts, each supplied with commodious buildings.

The early settlers of Deer Creek Township were not slow in giving their children all the opportunities for an education that the circumstances would admit of. The first settlers came to the territory now included within the boundaries of the township, in 1844, and in the following year, 1845, they had provided a small log cabin on the farm of Mr. Haines, and early in December the first school was opened, with Henry Garrett in charge. The inconvenience of having to walk three and four miles was very great, and especially at a time when for a considerable portion of the winter the ground was covered with snow. This was at once overcome by the erection of another house the following year on the farm of Austin Herrel, where John Truax was installed as teacher. Among the early families who patronized these schools were the Millers, Pearsons, Hoffmans, McCrareys, Davises, Lewises, Armstrongs, McConnels, Busbys, besides a few others. The Township, at present, has eight school houses and employs nine teachers.

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The early settlers of Pipe Creek Township were not lacking their appreciation of education although they were not so early in providing the necessary means. The first school was taught in a hastily constructed cabin on the farm of the first settler, Joel Julian, in the winter of 1843–44. The name of the first teacher has been forgotten, but, a few years later, Jacob Brandt and Eliza Barnett taught in the same district. What was known as the Marquis school house, in the northeast part of the Township, stood near the residence now owned by Joseph Sullivan, and was used for many years. Another of the early school houses was erected on the farm of Samuel Dewese, near Bunker Hill. Mr. Dewese, a Baptist minister, was the first to occupy this house. He is said to have been a very serviceable man, being an excellent hunter, a good preacher and a fair teacher, and if occasion demanded it, he could serve in any other capacity with about equal ability. Daniel Puterbaugh was one of the prominent early teachers, and taught in various parts of the township. A house was erected at an early day on the farm of Jacob Brandt. A few years ago a graded school was established at Bunker Hill, in which four teachers are now employed, viz: J. H. Neff, principal; J. E. Rinehart, grammar grade; Jennie Haggerty, second primary and Eva Wilson, first primary. There are six houses in the township, not including the graded school building at Bunker Hill. The first house in which school was taught in Washington Township, was erected on the farm of John Allen, in 1842, and in the following year was dedicated to God by Rev. Johnson, of Peru. The house had been built for a dwelling, but being unsuitable for the purpose, was converted into a school and church building. The first teacher was a young lady from Peru. In the fall of 1843 this house was abandoned for a small round log cabin that was erected on the farm of Patrick Colgan. A small Buckeye cabin was built on the Peter Weckler farm the same year. In this house Lucy O'Brien was the first teacher, and she is remembered by the old settlers as being one of the most competent pioneer teachers of the county. The township is now divided into ten school districts, and each is supplied with a well arranged house, some being of the most modern style of architecture.

Of the early school history of Peru and Erie Townships but little can be said. The residents of the former for many years availed themselves of the privilege afforded by the town of Peru, which was for many years a part of the Township system, and in consequence but little was done outside of what is now the city. There are at present school houses in the Township. In Erie Township seventeen years had elapsed after the coming of the first white man, in 1827, before a school was organized. This was not due however, to lack of zeal in educational matters, but for want

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of a sufficient number of settlers to organize and support a school, and, in consequence, there was no school taught until the winter of 1844. There were at this time two houses built, one on the Philabaum and the other on the Peer farm. The rapid growth of the school from the date of their inception was largely due to the influence of Pheobe Cox, Robert Taylor and James Corwin, who were pioneer teachers of the Township. In school enumeration, as well as area, the Township is the smallest in the County, and employs but five teachers.

Butler Township has eleven school districts and employs twelve teachers. The Santa Fe school is what is known as a district graded school and consists of two departments. The development of the schools into their present excellent condition speaks well for the citizens of the Township, who have been zealous in the cause of education since the opening of the first school. This was in the winter of 1842–43, in a house that stood on what was known as the J. Long farm. It is uncertain as to who was the first teacher. The year following a house was erected near the present site of the Clayton cemetery. This was a very rudely constructed cabin, 16x16 feet. Jacob Elliott is said to have been the first to teach in this building. The school was made up of about an equal number of Caucasians and Indians, there being six of the former and eight of the latter. The patrons of this school were the Votaws, Sullivans, Millers, Claytons, and prominent among the Indian pupils were the children of Pymyotimah, a Miami Indian, who was conspicuous among his tribe for the interest he manifested in education. Elliott was probably succeeded as teacher by Margaret Mackey, a native of Ohio and teacher of more than ordinary ability. John Bowman was also a pioneer teacher of the township. The Bradley school house, in the northern part of the township, on the Wabash river, and the one on the land of John Miller, were also constructed at an early day. Among those who wielded the birchen rod in a manner entirely satisfactory to early settlers of the Township may be mentioned the name of Lewis Reeves. Union township was settled as early as 1835, the number of inhabitants at the close of the year being four. These were soon joined by new emigrants, and in 1837 the township was organized. Churches were soon built, and in the winter of 1838 that most important factor in the civilization of every community—education—began to receive attention, and a school house was accordingly erected on the land erected of John Plaster. It was the same characteristic log house, with stick chimney, puncheon floor, paper windows that was provided for all the primitive schools. Mahala Scott was thought to be competent to perform the duties of teacher and was at once put in charge of the school. In literary attainments she was probably not equal to the requirements of the most

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fastidious. Yet she was endowed by nature with good common sense, a qualification found wanting in many of the college bred of to-day. The following year, 1839, two more houses were built, one on the farm of Mr. Kiplinger and the other near the residence of Mr. Cross. Other houses were built as soon as they became necessary, until there are now six houses in the township, which includes a township graded school building at Perrysburg.

Probably to Robert Watson is due the credit of establishing the first school in Richland township. The house was built upon the land of said Watson in the fall of 1838, and in the winter of the same year he began teaching, It had been but two years since the first settler had erected his pioneer mansion within the limits of the township, and consequently in so short a time but few others had come. There were not to exceed ten enrolled during the term, and these represented nearly every family of the township at that time. The house was also used by the Methodists as a place of worship. The church was always given the right-of-way when appointments conflicted, for the reason any other course would have been considered sacrilegious in those days. The same year a house was built on the farm of M. Martindale, and in the winter of 1838-39 the first term of school opened by M. Martindale. Jr. This was followed by the erection of a diminutive structure on the farm of R. C. Harrison, which was used for school purposes for several years. A house was built near Chili early in the forties. There are at present ten district school buildings and one township or district graded school building, making a total of eleven, requiring the services of twelve teachers. The school history of Perry Township begins with the winter of 1836-37. During said winter two buildings were erected, one on the land of Benjamin Landis, and the other three miles northwest of Gilead. The schools were attended by the children living in a radius of three and four miles and included nearly all settlers in the township at that time. The best informed now living differ as to who was the first teacher. Prior to 1840 there was a building erected near the present site of Gilead in which Samuel L. Thomas is said to have tanght the first school. Hiram Butler taught in the southeast part of the township about the same time. These were followed by the location of houses in various parts of the township. In the southwest part, at what was known as Paddytown, James Potter taught at an early day, John Gaerte taught in a log house that stood on the land of Jacob Hoffman. In the eastern part of the township, a log house was erected on the land of Joseph Grogg. Others who belong to the catalogue of pioneer teachers of the township, were Peter Smith, Alvin Dunbar, Valentine Hobart, Amanda Doud, C. B. Ash, Joel Crum-

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packer, James Adams and John Whittenberger. The township is at present divided into thirteen districts and employ fourteen teachers.

The first school taught within the present limits of Allen Township was taught by Sarah Bryant in 1839. The house in which this school was taught stood near the residence of Mathias Carvey, and had previously been used as a dwelling. She was succeed the following year by Betsy Bailey. This school was patronized by the Harveys, Baileys, Carveys, Bryants, Carrs and all the early families of that community. The first school house was built in 1840, on land at that time owned by George Neese. George Wilkinson is said to have been the first to teach at the Neese school house. A house was built on the land of Mr. Wait, in the east part of the township, sometime in the fifties, and another about the same time at Five Corners. S. S. Tracy taught at an early day in a house that stood on the Fred. Beck farm. Joseph A. Howard taught in various parts of the township, and was one of the most successful of the early teachers. In the township there are seven houses conveniently located, each well supplied with furniture and apparatus. The town of Macy is a distinct corporation for school purposes, and sustains a well regulated graded school of three departments of which A. M. Arnold is principal.

Spelling Schools.—In many of the localities of Miami County "spelling school" was the chief public evening entertainment for many years. Both young and old look forward to the next spelling-school with as much anticipation and anxiety as the people now look forward to a general Fourth of July celebration, and when the time arrived the people for many miles around would flock together to witness the combat of the learned individuals. If there was good sleighing the young folks would turn out. The wagon box would be placed on the "bobsled," and with sufficient hay to secure a soft seat, the young "fellers" with the "gals" were off in great glee.

When the appointed hour arrived the battle was commenced by two of about equal attainments by "choosing up." The captains would then decide who should have first choice by guessing at the number of a page of a book which the teacher held partly open before them. When this was decided each would choose alternately, always selecting the best speller, and the ultimate strength of the respective sides would be about equal. There were many methods of testing the relative strength of the opposing parties. One of the most popular in many sections of the county was for the captains to open the contests. They would spell the words alternately until a word was missed—the person missing was required to take his seat, and

the first chosen on the side of the defeated captain would be the next combatant, and so on until one side was defeated. It would occasionally happen that two or three good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercises would become monotonous, when a few difficult words taken from the dictionary would break the monotony. A few minutes intermission which was usually given was a time for all amusements common to the neighborhood, and was participated in by all present. While this method of teaching would not meet with the approval of the modern pedagogue there is no doubt but what much good resulted.

County Seminary.—The old constitution of the State provided that all fines for the breach of the penal law and all commutations for military service be appropriated to the use of the county seminaries. Under the operation of this provision of the constitution money began to accummulate at once. Upon the organization of a county, a trustee, whose duty it was to properly invest the money, was appointed by the Board of Commissioners. The first to act in that capacity in Miami County was Wm. N. Hood, the proprietor of the town of Peru. Others who acted in that capacity prior to 1845 were Daniel Bearss, Eli Pugh, William Cole, E. P. Loveland, Albert Cole, I. R. Leonard and G. W. Goodrich. The accumulation of the fund was necessarily slow, and the growing demand for a school in which other than the rudiments of the elementary branches might be taught was so widely felt that private donations to the fund were solicted. The citizens of Peru donated in money, notes and building material $211.93. The people of Mexico, desirous of securing the location of a seminary, donated real estate and building material to the value of $1,000. The fund in 1843 aggregated about $1,700.

In consideration of the donation made by the people of Mexico and vicinity, the site was selected at said place and the contract for the erection of a brick building, 35x45 feet, two stories high, was sold at public outcry. There was no halt in the work until the first story was completed, when the donors failing to furnish the material promised, work was suspended. The money that had been invested was lost and whatever of the fund was on hand was merged into the common school fund under the provisions of the new constitution.

The Origin of the Congressional Township Fund of Miami County.—The congressional township fund originated from the sale of one section of land in each congressional township. This section, usually the 16th, was set apart by Congress for the purpose of creating a fund which might be utilized without delay. Miami county had ten of these sections, the sale and rent of which was managed by the School Commissioners; later by the County Audi-

tor and Township Trustees. The following statement will show the origin of the fund in this county:

Township.	Range.	Sec.	No. Acres.	Amount Received.
27	4	16	640	$3,192.60
27	5	16	640	3,400.00
28	5	16	542	4,100.30
28	4	16	639	3,531.87
29	5	16	640	2,729.80
29	4	16	640	2,056.30
26	4	16	640	1,320.00
26	5	16	642	2,270.60
25	4	16	634	3,421.98
25	5	16	649	2,758.54
Total			6,306	$27,781.99

Normals and Institutes.—During the summer of each year there is held, under the management of the County Superintendent, a Normal Institute. The usual length of the term is about six weeks, and the attendance varies from seventy-five to one hundred. The attendants are, as a rule, the young and inexperienced teachers or those preparing to teach, who, as a result, become better acquainted with the plans of the County Superintendent, learn more of the practical part of their work, increase their ability to organize their schools and utilize their acquired knowledge. These normals are not without their socials features, which afford an opportunity for more intimate acquaintance among teachers of the county, thereby rendering uniformity of work possible. The first institute was held in the summer of 1886, under an act of 1865, which provided for an annual appropriation of $50 to defray necessary expenses. There were about thirty-five teachers in attendance, and although there were no regular instructors—each teacher acting in that capacity—the institute was an acknowledged a success. Since that time institutes have been held annually, and with fee of $1.00 (which each teacher voluntarly pays), the fund is sufficiently large to warrant the employment of instructors of experience and ability. The last institute, which was held in August, 1886, was attended by 116 teachers. Institutes were given by Profs. W. W. Parson, President of the State Normal; H. B. Brown, President of the Northern Indiana Normal, and R. I. Hamilton, of Madison, in all the branches appertaining to school work.

The present method of teachers examining teachers was adopted early in the fifties. Under the provisions of the law, as it then existed, three persons were appointed to perform that duty. These examinations were conducted in an informal manner, usually oral, and were in no way a test of the qualifications of the applicant. In 1861, the law was amended, providing for the performance of the duty by one examiner instead of three,

as before. This change had little effect, however, in increasing the usefulness of the office; and it was not until the creation of the office of County Superintendent, in March, 1873, that the school officers of the county was given the general management of the school work. This marked the beginning of a new epoch in the school history of Indiana. The advancement in educational affairs since the creation of this office has been truly wonderful, and to no other influence may be attributed the growth and efficiency of the district schools of the State. Among those who held the office of examiner were H. H. Miller, G. I. Reed, and Prof. Dunham. The first regularly appointed to fill the position of County Superintendent was W. Steele Ewing, who was twice re-elected, serving in all six years. N. W. Trissal became the successor of Mr. Ewing, and after serving one term was succeeded June, 1881, by W. C. Baily, at present a member of the Peru bar. He was a practical teacher, and his experience of several years was proved to be one of his most essential qualifications and aided him much in the administration of his office. Mr. Baily carried into effect the plans introduced by his predecessors, besides adopting better plans and introducing many new methods. In fact, an impetus was given to the cause of education, which has been followed by fruitful results. The present incumbent, A. J. Dipboye, who succeeded to the office in 1885, is a man of more than scholastic attainments, besides having had much experience in school work. He is a man of indomitable energy, and during his incumbency created much enthusiasm in school work. A manual, which was issued by the County Superintendent in 1885, shows that the work of the district schools has been divided into a primary, grammar and graduation divisions or five district grades. The time fixed for the completion of the course is eight years, and those completing are presented with a certificate of graduation. The commencement or graduating exercise is held at some central point in the township, to which the people are invited to attend. The exercise consists of either an original essay or oration from each of the candidates for graduation. This brings prominently before the people the results of the pupil's work and has done much to popularize the system.

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CHAPTER VII.

BY FRANK FETTER.

PERU—THE ORIGINAL OWNERS—LAYING OUT OF THE TOWN—MIAMISPORT—SALE OF LOTS—EARLY BUSINESS—NAVIGATION OF THE WABASH—THE CANAL—EARLY FAMILIES—INCORPORATION—ADDITIONS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—WATER WORKS—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—LITERARY SOCIETIES AND LIBRARIES—BANKS—MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

THE history of Peru is all within the lifetime of living men. No Indian Bancroft has handed down to us an older record; no Indian Byron has touched with poetic associations the woods and hills around. It may be said to begin with the treaty at the mouth of the Mississinewa river, Oct. 23, 1826, between the United States and the Miami Indians. By this much land was transferred to the government, but large tracts were reserved to the influential chiefs. In this way the section on which the original plat of Peru was laid passed from the common ownership of the tribe to John B. Richardville, one of the chiefs. The next year, August 18, 1827, a deed was made by Richardville and his wife Peme-se-quah, conveying this section to Joseph Holman for $500, and there is a half tradition that this was not all cash but a thrifty trade was worked in on the bargain. This conveyance was approved by John Quincy Adams, March 3, 1828. This land is now probably worth a million and a half dollars. Thus began the boom in Peru real estate. Jan. 7, 1829, Holman sold 210 acres of the east end of his 640 acres to Wm. N. Hood for just what he had paid for the whole. Before ever the transfer to Holman was made, John McGregor had in Feb. 1827, located in the western part of what are now the limits of Peru, and is considered to be the first settler within those limits. Joseph Holman laid out at that place March 12, 1829, the town of Miamisport, David Burr being the surveyor, and the plat was recorded in Cass County, of which this was a part, July 15, 1830. This town of Miamisport and the later town of Peru, were platted regardless of meridian lines and in conformity with the course of the river at that point, being nearly the same trend in both towns. At the founding of Miamisport, the canal which even then, eight years before it was completed to this point, was looked forward to as the great future thoroughfare, was counted on and planned for accordingly. The lots were laid out large, and a market and public square provided for. The site of the town is now included by about the following boundaries in Peru: On the

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south, the river; on the east, Lafayette street; on the north, Main; on the west, Holman. The little village grew and prospered, and with the hopes of youth, looked forward to becoming the capital of the county, which was soon to be separately organized. Its business and population increased and Peru was still among the things not yet, perhaps not thought of. A tannery was built by Andrew Marquiss. G. W. Holman run a boot and shoe store; tavern was kept by John McGregor. The licenses granted the first few meetings of the first commissioners which probably represent the businesses—already settled there in 1834, are to Louis Drouillard, to keep a grocery and also a ferry; Nathaniel McGuire, grocery; Wm. Thompson, grocery; James T. Liston, tavern; Patrick Murphy, tavern. In addition to these may be added the names of such early settlers as Benjamin H. Scott, first County Clerk; Wm. M. Reyburn, first County Agent; Abner Overman, first County Treasurer; Geo. W. Holman, Wm. N. Hood, Zachariah Pendleton and Walter D. Nesbit. While Miamisport's hopes were thus rising there sprang up a rivalry between the two probably most influential men in the community at that time, Joseph Holman and Wm. N. Hood. The former, the proprietor of Miamisport, had been in the Legislature from the district composed of Allen and Cass, while this was a part of Cass County; the latter, two years later, 1836, was elected a member of the Legislature, the first man who represented this county after it was made a separate Legislative district. The contest was this: Hood determined to found in the unbroken woods on his land east of Miamisport, a town which should dispute with that village the prize of the county seat. Holman was indignant and personal and violent words were passed, and it must have been for a time the absorbing topic in that little community. Vigorous measures were necessary to within a few months, make a forest outstrip a flourishing village of five years growth. But destiny was with Peru. Hood had the town surveyed some time in the spring of 1834, by Stevens Fisher, then an engineer on the canal. An old document in our possession says:

"When Peru was laid out the site was entirely covered with heavy timber and a thick, impenetrable growth of underbrush. Not a rod square was cleared. I have frequently heard Mr. Fisher say that the men had to precede him and clear away the underbrush so he could get a sight through his instrument."

The Commissioners appointed by a special act of the Legislature, January 2, 1834, which organized this county, met June 3rd at the house of John McGregor. To secure the location of the county seat, the proprietor of Peru executed to the Commissioners on that date, a bond offering inducements, of which the following are certainly part and probably all: He donated

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the public square and agreed to erect upon it a brick court house and a log jail, to donate a lot to each of the congregations, Methodist and Presbyterian, and to give $125, probably for a town library. These promises were all fulfilled. He enlisted the friendship of the merchants then in Miamisport by donating to them business lots or selling them for a nominal sum. Some of the best lots on Broadway were sold for $50. These liberal and energetic measures, accomplished their purpose, and though the commissioners continued to meet in Miamisport until May 1835, its hopes of greatness had departed. June 9, 1841, it was vacated by the County Commissioners by request of those interested and has became the county seat only by the limits of Peru growing beyond and including it. In July, 1834, taking advantage of the crowd attracted by the letting of the work on a portion of the canal, the first sale of lots is believed to have taken place. This fact can not be ascertained from the records, nor the names of the first purchasers, the deeds, whatever they were being among the burned records of the court house fire of 1843. The sale is believed to have been satisfactory, the lots bringing the best price being those near the canal, on account of the advantages which were hoped to be, and were afterwards gained by its nearness. The same month Hood enlisted additional influence for his town. July 26th he transferred to Richard L. Britton a third interest in the original plat for $3,000, and July 28th to Jesse L. Williams another third interest for, as stated in the deed, the same amount, which deeds are among the restored records of this county. The former, who is always referred to by old settlers as "Dickey L," or "Old Dicky" had come, with considerable wealth, from Fort Wayne. The latter, an important fact, was civil engineer on the canal. A feeder dam was to be located, and it was deemed desirable for Peru that, on occount of the water power and other advantages, it should be located at that point just above Peru. Williams became a third owner of the town. The feeder dam was located there. The best idea of Peru in earlier times can be gained from descriptions of different early settlers. Writes one: "When I went to Peru in 1835, it was a new and a very small village of between one and two hundred inhabitants, many of whom were laborers on the canal." Another writing of the same year, says: "I looked around and what did I behold? A living forest, with about fifteen or twenty log shanties, and some eight or ten rather respectable houses. The village was filled with people working on the Wabash and Erie canal, from different States." Another, describing Peru as it was in the fall of 1837: "Peru was new and small. Felled trees lay scattered over much of the place; all of the buildings of the town were then situated on and between Canal and Fifth streets, and on and between Broadway and Cass, except on Fifth street west

of Cass street, three dwellings; and on Fifth street east of Wabash street, two dwellings; on Fourth street east of Wabash street, one dwelling; on Canal street east of Broadway, one dwelling. On the east side of Broadway, including the old court house and the jail were just five buildings; on the corner of Broadway and Canal streets, one; the corner of Broadway and Second, one; and on Broadway between Third and Main, one. Outside of these all was the dense primeval forest, except on the west were some cultivated fields."

The canal trade, the settlers' needs and the Indian traffic attracted to this place, described by these witnesses, as so wild and rough, a swarm of enterprising merchants. Following the license mentioned above as granted by the first Commissioners' Court, come rapidly a number, nearly all of which, probably, are for Peru. They are all for a year from the date given; C. R. Tracey & Co., grocery, Oct. 1, 1834; Lee & Cranor, same; John Prescott, same; Bearss & & Cole, merchandise, Oct. 3rd; Pike & Co., same; J. Evans & Co., merchandise, Nov. 4th; Alex. Wilson, merchandise, Dec. 1st, I. Y. Sanger & Co., merchandise, March 3d, 1835; James B. Fulwiler, same; Ezekial Cooper, tavern, March 3d; and so they came. The names of many others who either in these first years, or soon afterwards, engaged in business in Peru, have been preserved, but it is impossible to give them all. The methods of doing business differed widely from the present. They generally bought on long time and sold the same way, every one in the community counting the date of the Indian payment as the time of settling accounts. Before the canal was built, goods were brought here with much expense and trouble. One route, for instance, when the goods were bought east, was, by Lake to Toledo, by pirogues (boats pushed by men who walked from the front to the back of them, pushing with long poles) up the Maumee River to Fort Wayne, then by wagon over primitive roads to the destination. When J. B. Fulwiler brought from Leesburg, O., to Peru, the goods with which he stocked the store he named the "Emporium," he had five five-horse wagons, and one six-horse wagon. Some hopes were raised of the possibility of steamboat navigation up to this point on the Wabash. They were occasioned by the arrival one day in June, 1835, unexpected, of the little steamboat Science. The water was high, but already falling, and having thrown the whole community into excitement, it steamed rapidly down the stream. The next spring the Tecumseh also reached this place loaded with goods from Cincinnati for the merchants. These experiments have never since been successfully repeated. The canal was pushed through very soon after the town was built, and it opened up a thoroughfare for comparatively cheap, easy and rapid transportation. The 4th of July, 1837, was the date announced, and the town was filled with

people trom the surrounding country, come to see the wonderful sight. The boat "Indiana" reached the lock above, but on account of the escaping water, was unable to get to Peru. The passengers walked down, and joined by the citizens at the Stag Hotel, kept by Mr. Cooper, had a jolly time. The canal continued until 1854, the principal, until 1875, a still important means of transportation.

The friendless traveler could get food and shelter of almost any of the hospitable settlers, but of regular taverns, the one just mentioned, was one of the first. The Stag Hotel, or Buck Tavern, was on the northwest corner of Main and Canal streets. It was named from the decorations hung on it by successful hunters. It was kept by Durgan & Cox, and by Cooper, son-in-law of the former, for several years. Luscious venison steaks from that animal which gave the tavern its name, may have occasionally graced the board, but we have the testimony of one who boarded at the famous hostelry, that the bill of fare consisted of "hard bread and stale butter, with an old potato and an egg, sometimes rotten." Patrick Murphy, who was licensed to keep tavern, September 3, 1834, was located a little to the west of this hotel. H. A. Tarkington, a local Methodist preacher, blended the duties of minister and host in a tavern, about where the Episcopal church now stands. Hugh Peoples, in whose house the September term of Court was held in 1835, was near the corner of Cass and Second streets. James Ennis, C. Price and others are among the names of early "mine hosts."

The Peru Collegiate Institute, a bright promise of the early days of the town, was chartered by the Legislature. Rev. Samuel Newbury and Rev. John Stocker and wife, were the teachers from 1836 to 1839. The school was attended by nearly all the children of the community. Two papers containing the names of scholars enrolled in 1839 is in existence still, worn and yellow, and the following familiar names appear on them: J. Omer Cole, George Rettig, Caroline Zerne, George R. Barse, Jesse Zerne, David Hood, Joseph Reyburn. The college failed for lack of backing and is one of the things which will continue to be regretted.

The history of Peru, as a town corporation, begins about eight years after the town was platted. March 26th, 1842, a mass meeting of the voters was held, and Joseph L. Reyburn elected president and James DeFrees, clerk, of the meeting. These two officers divided the town into five districts by north and south alleys, and the meeting elected one trustee for each district in the order named: John Lowe, Samuel Glass, J. L. Reyburn, John Coulter and Isaac Robertson. The trustees at their first meeting made permanent the president and clerk of the mass meeting; at its second meeting elected Wm. R. Mow-

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bray, treasurer; Samuel Hurst, lister, and John H. Griggs, marshal. A number of ordinances were passed, then for nearly a year the board did not meet. When it did it was to "provide measures for the purpose of arresting ravages of fire," which will be referred to under the head of fire department. The board met once more, May 8th, 1843, and elected John Low its second president, then for nearly five years Peru governed itself. The board never met again. March 1st, 1848, the councilmen named in a special act of the Legislature, who were Albert Cole, Jacob Fallis, James M. DeFrees, George W. Goodrich, and Edward H. Bruce, met and elected Albert Cole, Mayor, Ira Mendenhall, Recorder, and C. R. Tracey, Treasurer. The first election was held March 13th, at which Wm. A. McGregor was chosen Mayor. For nearly two years the legal learning, the broad statesmanship and the burning eloquence of our city fathers boiled and seethed around the question of hogs, to impound them or let them run. Ordinance after ordinance was framed, but there always seemed a crack through which a pig could crawl. The no-hog party seems finally to have conquered. The total revenue the first year, March, 1848, to March, 1849, was $341.79, and the balance in the treasury at the end of that time, was $221.17. The most important question which has been continually before the council is that of the streets. The second month of the incorporation a grade of Broadway, by S. Coleman, was adopted, and during the next year the work was done at a cost of $387.59. In 1851, Broadway was partly paved, and so year after year the improvement went on. The city was incorporated by a vote of the electors, Feb. 25th, 1867—350 ayes and 37 noes. The city was divided into four wards. Major Orris Blake was the first Mayor or the new corporation, elected at the special election and succeeded by Josiah Farrar, elected at the first regular election. Peru has been from the first well governed. The names of the old, substantial citizens appear as councilmen and corporation officers, and they seemed to have put the same thought into it as with their private business. The Water Works (treated of separately) was an expense met by the sale of city bonds which are now outstanding. Aside from that the city is free from debt and with excellent credit. The following is a complete list of the Mayors: Under the town the term was for one year; under the city, two years. The date given is that of the election. Under first incorportion: .Joseph L: Reyburn, March 26, 1842; John Low, May 8, 1843; they were called presidents of the board. Under the new incorporation: Albert Cole, March 1, 1848; Wm. A. McGregor, March 13, 1848; N. O. Ross, '49, D. C. Dryden, '50; Samuel Coulter, '51; D. C. Dryden, '52; N. O.

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Ross, '53; Jno. A. Beal, '54 and '55; E. T. Dicky, '56; Chandler C. Moore, '57; E. T. Dicky, '58 and '59; James M. Browne, '60, '61, '62, '63; resigned Sept., 1863, and E. T. Dicky filling balance of term; N. O. Ross, '64; Alex. Blake, '65; Jesse Higgins, '66. Under the city: Orris Blake, March to May, '67; Josiah Farrar, '67; Wm. A. McGregor, '69, '71, '73; W. B. Reyburn '75, '77, '79, '81, died March, 1882; Jno. A. Graham '82, '83' '85.

Additions to Peru have been steadily made. Those by the first proprietors ———— were made a part of the original plat. Then follows that which was made by the will of Frances Godfroy, War Chief of the Miamis, who died in 1840. It provided for the laying out of 160 acres of his section of land situated in the Five Mile Reserve, which extended from the Wabash to Eel river. This quarter adjoined the Richardville Reserve on the east. It was to be so platted that the fractional lots would supplement and complete the fractions left along the section line of the original plat. This plat was entered for record by Allen Hamilton, executor of Chief Godfroy, in June, 1840. The north and south streets named in that plat are St. Claire, Calhoun, Clay, Adams and Columbia. The name of Clay only is retained. The next addition was Ewing's, east of Broadway from Sixth to Eighth, in 1845. Hood's addition in 1849, between Hood and Lafayette, Canal and Main. Whistler's subdivision from Sixth street north, between Miami and Broadway, in 1862. Shirk's addition, a portion of the old Hood farm, on which one of the first brick houses in Peru was built, where the old residence of E. H. Shirk now stands, was made in 1863, from Hood to Lafayette and from Main to Eighth. Ewing's partition addition, from Fifth street north to Reserve line, east to Cass, between Fifth and Sixth, to the school grounds and the grounds north of Seventh to the railroad, in 1864. Brownell's addition, from Canal to one tier of lots north of Main and from Holman, which was the west line of Miamisport, to Forest, was laid out in 1866. Shirk's second addition in 1868. Smith's addition, between Lafayette and Hood, Eighth and the railroad grounds, was laid out January 8, 1869. Duke's addition from Grant to old Logansport road, and Seventh to railroad ground May 5, 1870. Smith's second addition east of Grant and north of railroad, December, 1870. Sterne's addition, from Grant two squares west and Main to Seventh, February, 1871. Shirk's third addition, between Seventh and Eighth, Fremont and Hood, December, 1871. Duke's second addition, west of Grant and north of Boulevard, June, 1872. Smith's third addition from Canal street north to railroad, east of Godfroy's section, 1872. Runyan's addition north of Boulevard to Thirteenth and between Runyan street on the west and Fremont on the east, June, 1873. Besides these additions of territory platted

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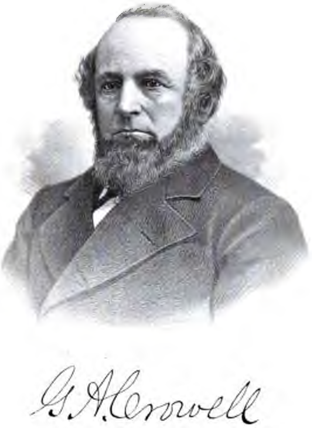

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and sold, numerous sub-divisions of out lots have been made at various times as the growth of the town demanded additional building lots. Some of the persons whose names appear in the records of sub-divisions are Ross & Fennimore, Fallis, Mendenhall, G. W. Ewing, Ross & Talbot, Whistler & Mitten, Brandon, Shields, Davis and Shirk, J. W. Ellis, J. M. Brown and O. P. Webb. The suburban corporations are South Peru and Ridgeview, the former having a population of perhaps two hundred.

The Population of Peru at different dates was as follows: In 1850, 1,266; in 1854, as taken by the town, 2,351; in 1860, 2,506; in 1867, as taken by the town, 3,227; in 1870, 3,617; in 1880, 5,280; at present, 7,000.

The Fire Department had a humble origin. The first town board of trustees had a special meeting, March 25th, 1843, "to provide measures to arrest the ravages of fire." The means provided were, five ladders, twenty-four feet long; five ditto, fourteen feet long; five roof ladders, fifteen feet long; three hooks with poles twenty-two feet long. Alexander Porter furnished the lot for $52. These were distributed to the different districts, and were the only fire apparatus for years. One of the first acts of the new government organized 1848, was to set the Marshal to hunting this "fire department." After considerable search he found three long and six shorter ladders and two hooks. In 1856, a number of incendiary fires occasioned the appointment of special policemen who served for a short time, and of a committee "to take steps to secure a suitable fire engine." Another committee was later appointed to inquire as to the cost of the best hooks, ladders and fire buckets, and Jan. 1857, a small lot was ordered, but probably never obtained. It was not until March, 1860, that a petition presented by the citizens induced the council to send F. S. Hackley, as their agent, to Dayton, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, to examine engines and apparatus. In May, the old hand fire engine was bought from the City of Indianapolis, and in September the contract for the engine house was awarded. The cost of engine, hose and other apparatus was about $2,300, of the engine house $1,100. The expense of the fire department was about $50 to $75 a year, during the next twelve years. The energetic citizen would grab his hat at the first alarm of fire and streak it for the engine house. Arriving at the conflagration he would give a few strokes on the levers of the hand engine, get knocked in the head, his arm jerked out of joint, and then retire and tell the fellow who took his place how it ought to be done. In November, 1872, an ordinance was passed to establish a fire department, and a new steam fire engine was purchased. Geo. Crowell was the first chief. The present department is very effective. It consists

of three companies and Alex. Appel is chief. The electric fire alarm was added about the time of the water works.

The Water Works were first agitated in 1871 but public sentiment opposed them. In 1876, Messrs. Shirk, Dukes & Co. proposed to build works under a franchise, the city to rent fire protection, but no action was taken on it. The discussion continuing, the council, to test the wishes of the people, ordered an election, July, 1877, at which ballots "For Water Works" and "Against Water Works" were voted, resulting two to one in favor of them. The council at once took steps toward the work, in October, the same year, the contracts for the different parts of the work and materials being let to a number of different parties. The pump house is situated on the river near the east end of the city, corner Canal and Wayne streets. The ground contains nearly three acres. The building is brick, handsome and modern in appearance. The pumping machinery consists of two engines, run by steam, which have a combined capacity of 2½ million gallons per day. The length of pipes laid is nearly twelve miles. There are 101 hydrants. An important feature in the safety, convenience and economy of the works is the reservoir, situated on the south side of the Wabash river on the hill, a little less than half a mile from the pump house. Most fortunately the elevation of this point, so convenient, is just what is needed to provide the force found the best means for effectiveness and economy, the reservoir being 93 feet above the pumps. Five streams from 50 to 75 feet in height can be thrown by reservoir pressure alone.

The engines were ready for operation March, 1879, and the reservoir completed August 3rd, the same year. Since then they have been uninterruptedly in operation. The enterprise of the city has been eminently satisfactory. The net cost of construction was $109,549.93. The funds to met this was mostly raised by the sale of city bonds. The cost of operation of the works being from the first less than the income the city is already prepared to redeem a portion of them, but unfortunately, although they were mostly sold at a discount, they are now held at par and cannot be redeemed for some years. This, however, speaks well for the credit of the city. In addition to the net profits of the operation of the works, the city has had full amount of fire protection, which at the lowest rates usually charged by private companies, would be about $8,000 a year.

Until May, 1880, the works were under the control of a committee of three of the council. At that time, under a legislative enactment, a board of Water Works Trustees, consisting of James M. Brown, Andrew Fasnacht and C. H. Brownell, were elected, and since then this Board of Trustees, elected by a direct vote, have had control of the works.

The Gas Works were undertaken by the firm of H. E. and C. F. Sterne & Co., the owners of the woolen mills at that time. Work was commenced June, 1874, and they were first ready for lighting November 15, 1874. A contract was made with the city to run 25 years from date of lighting. Three and a half miles of mains were laid. The gasometer has a capacity of twenty thousand feet. The amount of gas made increases each year, and last year it was about six million feet. July 27, 1886, it was sold to the Peru American Gas Company of Philadelphia, and Wm. Tracy is now superintendent. Since taking the works the company has laid a half-mile of mains and intend laying three miles more, bringing the gas to many residences for which it was hitherto not available.

The Electric Light was added to the improvements of Peru October, 1885. The Thompson-Houston Company of Boston, Mass., put in a twenty-five light machine as a trial plant, operating it with power furnished by Miller's mill. July 1, 1886, V. Q. Irvine, of Crawfordsville, purchased the plant and the ground and building, where now located on the canal next to the canal mill. He put in an 85-horse-power engine, a 112-horse-power boiler, and two nominal twenty-five light dynamos, with an actual capacity of 55 lights. They are now running near their full capacity, lighting stores, the depot and part of the streets.

Newspapers.—The press dates its existence in Peru from 1837, when an association of citizens was formed, the press and material purchased of the Richmond *Palladium*, and Samuel Pike, of Fort Wayne, put in charge. From July 22, 1837, to January, 1839, it continued, and then followed, one after another, and printed with the same press and materials: Peru *Gazette*, James B. Scott and Augustus Banks, a Whig paper, July 20, 1839, to April 16, 1842; Peru *Gazette* Peru *Democrat*, a double paper, half Whig and half Democrat, James B. and John H. Scott, editors from the last date to October 15, 1842; the *Cork Screw*, humorous; the Peru *Observer*, Whig; the Peru *Herald*, Democratic, and finally June 28, 1848, the *Miami County Sentinel*, the oldest paper, still in existence here. Its publication from that time has not been uninterrupted, it being continuous until 1861, when it suspended for about two years. During this period was published in 1854 for about a month a daily edition, the first daily published here. Graham was succeeded by W. B. Loughridge, he in turn by McDowell, Loughridge again in 1867. The next few years the changes of firm averaged nearly one a year. The *Daily* and *Weekly Times*, started by T. J. McDowell & Sons, 1874, was for a time consolidated with the *Sentinel* under the name *Times-Sentinel*, then again separated and continued for a few years. The *Sentinel* was run by Ewing & Maxey, and they were suc-

ceeded by S. F. Winter, who continued for about three years. For the past six years Fulwiler & Cole have been the editors and proprietors. To go back to the time just following the establishment of the *Sentinel*, and we begin with the second printing press ever brought here. Its products were all Whig—*Free Press*, 1852; *Wabash Olio*, 1853; *Republican Argus*, 1854; Peru *News*, 1855, all forerunners of the Peru *Republican*. That paper, still published, was started by E. P. Loveland October 9, 1856, and unfurled above its columns the motto, "Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable, Now and Forever." where it remained until the conclusion of the war. Other proprietors followed before one of the present owners became interested in it as one of the firm of Reed & Brown, March, 1868. After Mr. Reed had been for a few years alone, Mr. Sinks became a partner in 1873. His place was taken by W. W. Lockwood, the firm being now Reed & Lockwood. Besides the pioneer daily of 1856, there was published in 1874 a daily edition of the *Times*. This and a later daily enterprise failed to find sufficient support. In the summer of 1884 the *Daily Journal* was started by Crowder & Miller, continued by C. F. Crowder, who was joined by Ezra Roe. Richard Kilgore continued the paper, and January 1, 1887, C. F. Crowder, one of the founders, and Wm. Brenton, purchased the office.

The Catholic Church, first in point of members to-day, was first to build a church edifice. The first services were occasionally held by Priests who came from Bardstown, Ky. Father Badin visited Peru from 1834 to 1837. During this time, in 1835, the first church was built on two lots, donated by the proprietors of the town. In the summer of this year the Rev. John Corcorass, on one of his visits, died after a brief illness and is buried in Reyburn's graveyard. Rev. M. Ruff, priest of the diocese of St. Vincennes, visited Peru in 1837. From 1837 to '42 Father M. J. Clark was the first resident pastor, but only for a time. After him the occasional visits were resumed by Maurice St. Palais, and continued during the time from 1842 to 1845. He was one of the pioneer Priests and his territory embraced-three States, from Vincennes to Chicago and Detroit. He had been ordained priest 1836, appointed Vicar General, Administrator 1848, Bishop of Vincennes 1849 (now diocese of Indianapolis), and died from apoplexy June 28, 1877, at St. Mary's of the Woods, near Terre Haute, where he was attending commencement. 1846 Father Fisher, '48 to '52 Father McDermot, '52 to '57 Father F. A. Carius, '57 to '60 Father C. A. Zucker, April 15, 1860, Rev. Bernard Force took permanent charge of the congregation, building the parsonage, at a cost of $2,000, and under him the Catholic cemetery was bought and consecrated. January 1, 1864, Rev. Bernard Kroeger succeeded him. Under him was built the present brick church in 1865, at a cost of

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$21,000. He was followed by Father Lamour Oct. 1, 1871, to Sept. 8, 1875. The first frame church, erected in 1835 which had been for years used as the Catholic school house, burned during his incumbency and was replaced by the present brick building at a cost of $16,000. Father Lamour was succeeded by Rev. Henry Meissner, the present pastor. Owing to the large outlay necessary to rebuild the school house, and the hopes frustrated by the financial crisis through which the country had just passed, the congregation on his arrival was in debt to the amount of $16,350. Through the liberal and united efforts of the people the last note was paid December 23, 1886, and Father Meissner had the pleasure of announcing to them New Year's Day 1887, that the church was free from debt. Besides the regular congregation Father Meissner has spiritual charge of the Sisters of Providence at the school, seven in number, and of the Sisters of St. Francis, five in number, who are employed as nurses at Peru Hospital of the Wabash Railroad. The total membership of the church is about 1,500. The church property, embracing a quarter of a square, is on the northwest corner of Miami and Fifth street.

A school has been for years connected with the church. As early as the pastorate of Father M. J. Clark (1837-42), a school was established. The Reverend Father was a cultured gentleman, revered by the entire community and children of all denominations attended the school. The school was then, for a long time, discontinued. Prior to the pastorate of Father Force a school was taught for a few months by G. Volkert, a Badinese student, in a house on 5th street, opposite the residence of Rev. W. L. Huffman. Father Force opened a school in the church building, Mr. Franz Edtler being the first teacher. He was a great favorite with both parents and children, leading his pupils on delightful excursions into the woods and entering into their enjoyment. Many non-Catholic children attended the school, especially on account of the instruction in German. The school increasing, Miss Mary Force, sister to Father Force, became an assistant. Prof. Edtler left Peru to accept the position of organist in the Fort Wayne Cathedral, which place he held until his death, a period of nearly twenty-five yeara. He was succeeded as teacher by Victor Stevens who continued after Father Kroeger took the place of Father Force, being assisted until this change by Miss Force, who removed with her brother, after which Mr. Stevens was unaided. When under Father Kroeger the new church was built, the old building was used exclusively as a school. The desks were remodeled, a little later the school-room enlarged, singing made obligatory and the list of students increased. When Mr. Stevens resigned his position Mr. Theo. F. Wolfram was

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engaged, an excellent and systematic teacher. About the beginning of 1867 he gave up the school and was succeeded by Miss M. Kinney, late of St. Mary's, Notre Dame. Other teachers about this time, in rapid succession and in part co-jointly were Thomas Miller, a Peruvian and an almunus of Notre Dame, Mr. John Schenk of North Vernon, Ind., and the imperishable Prof. Dr. Rudolph Ladislac Mueller, of Zanizow, the most popular teacher of the old regime, whose life reads like a romance. The second son of an ancient baronial family of Pomerania, the playmate of Prince Otto Von Bismarck, at sixteen he bore a commission as lieutenant, at eighteen was professor in ordinary of mathematics in a Prussian military academy, at twenty filled the chair of history, and at twenty-one disinherited for professing the Catholic faith, enlisted in the the English army, and bound for the Cape, in consequence of a mutiny was cast by fate upon these shores. He engaged in mining speculations in Virginia and Pennsylvania, lost all he possessed, including a private library of 5,000 volumes, accepted a professorship in St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, taught the languages, in which he conversed fluently to the number of fifteen, lectured on Geology and Ethnology, and became eccentric in his manners. He sought Father Kroeger, who had at one time been his pupil, and offered to teach the parish school, which he did for the space of four years, when Bishop Dwenger who esteemed highly his vast erudition, besought him to accept a professorship in the chief college of the Bishop's own order, which he did, and died there recently, 1885, in the habit of a monk, full of years and in great peace of soul. The doctor was the last teacher, of both girls and boys under the old system. Under Father Kroeger, about 1870, the Ursuline Nuns of Louisville, Ky., took charge of the girls' school and were succeeded in 1874 by the Sisters of Providence. They took charge of the boys' school also, Sept. 1, 1881, the last lay teacher of the boys being Mr. Frank Horn. In the school at present are 300 pupils and seven teachers engaged in teaching, including the musical and painting departments.

The Presbyterian Church was organized Thursday, November 26, 1835, at the house of William N. Hood, and consisted of thirteen members. Rev. Samuel Newbury, the first minister of the church, presided. For a time the meetings were held in the house where organized, then in a double log cabin, remodeled into one large room on West Fifth street; then in the Smith school house on West Second street, the first school house in the county. Rev. Newbury divided his time between Peru and Wabash. During the year 1836 a church building was erected on the present church lot, John W. Timberlake and Henry Robinson being the carpenters. This was probably the first Protestant house of worship in the county, although the Methodist Church was in process of erection at the same

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time. During this time was organized a Sabbath School, then, and for several years, the only one in the county. October, 1837, Rev. Asa Johnson, the second pastor, took charge of the church, the Rev. Newbury giving all his time until July, 1838, when he removed to the interests of the "Peru Collegiate Institute." For a time Mr. Johnson preached on alternate Sabbaths, dividing his time over four counties. In the winter of '42 and '43 a successful protracted meeting was held. The Court House burning March, 1843, court was for two years held in this church. From its erection to 1850 the church served the purpose of a town hall. Rev. Asa Johnson was succeeded with a few months' interval by Rev. Milton Starr, July 15, 1849, and he continued in charge of the church two years. During this time the building was moved from the blocks of wood back on the lot and placed on a solid foundation. The store box steps and store box pulpit, covered with calico and green baize, were replaced, lamps took the place of tallow candles, and the church generally improved. Mr. Starr ceasing the summer of 1851, the pulpit for a year was vacant. Rev. S. F. McCabe commenced his ministry July 10, 1852, and remained for fifteen years. The membership of the church when he began was about fifty. The salary was a little over $250. In the fall of 1854 the present church was begun, and dedicated July 4, 1858. During his ministry in Peru Mr. McCabe preached 1,277 sermons in his own pulpit, baptized 177 persons, officiated at 282 funerals, and received into the church 210 persons. Mr. McCabe resigned May 20, 1867, and removed to Illinois, thence to Topeka, Kansas. Rev. Everett B. Thomson commenced February 2, 1868, and continued one year. April 1, 1869, the Second Presbyterian Church formed a union with the First, the history of which has thus far been followed. September 5, 1869, Rev. Henry L. Brown began, continuing one year. During this year unusually successful revivals were held in this and the other churches of the city, resulting in 62 additions to this church. Rev. Samuel Wyckoff entered upon his duties Nov. 4, 1870, and continued until July, 1874. During this time the church was enlarged and improved and the lecture room built. The church was re-dedicated January 19, 1873. Rev. J. B. Parmelee began his service October 1, 1874. In April, 1876, he resigned, procured a letter of dismission from the Presbytery, and was the first minister of the Congregational Church, which continued for some years. May 1, 1877, Rev. Matthew M. Whitford accepted the call of the church and was installed a few months later, being the only installed pastor. He continued to December 31, 1882. Rev. L. P. Marshall entered upon his duties July 1, 1883, and continued to the present time. Thursday and Friday, November 26 and 27, 1885, was held the

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Jubilee, or fiftieth anniversary of the church's organization. The meetings were largely attended and were full of interest. G. I. Reed, editor of the *Republican*, read a sketch on the history of Peru and J. H. Fetter a very complete history of the Presbyterian Church, from which most of these facts are taken. A reminiscence meeting was held, participated in by many, and letters were read from a number of the ex-pastors. The church is now entirely out of debt and in vigorous condition. The membership of the church is 256; of the Sunday School, about 180.

The Methodist Church.—In 1831 Col. Wm. M. Reyburn returned from Ohio and settled near Miamisport. He was a local preacher and at the request of Mrs. Dalla Moore, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Hurst and a few others he organized a class meeting, and occasionally preached and held prayer meetings. With this organization in view the Methodist church would be entitled to the priority of age in Peru. In 1832 this little band was reinforced by George S. Fenimore and wife, and several others. It was probably this same year that the society was officially recognized by Rev. Miles Huffaker and reported to the annual conference. When Miamisport was deserted for the new town of Peru this little class was known as the Methodist Society of Peru. It held its meetings at Matthew Fenimore's and besides Col. Reyburn, A. A. Tarkington, another local preacher, held services in this tavern. At the same time that the Presbyterian church was building, fall of 1835 and spring of 1836, Geo. Fenimore and John Garrol put up the first Methodist church on Third street. It was ceiled with boards. and neither plastered nor painted. A wooden chandelier, on the arms of which candles were stuck, hung suspended by a rope which ran up through a hole in the ceiling. Through this hole and down the rope the playful mice would come and dine on the savory tallow. The country around was now organized as Peru Circuit, and the era of circuit riding began. An approximately correct list of the preachers in this period is as follows: Miles Huffaker, '35–'36; Burris Westlake, '36–'37; September 24, 1836, Rev. Jacob Colclazer, so long identified with this community, was licensed, in the little Third street church, to preach, by the Rev. Richard Hargrove and recommended for admission into the traveling connection;—Merchon '37; —Reed '38; John F. Truslow '37; Wm. Wheeler, Wm. Stonax, and Nelson Green, '42–'44; —Beach '46; E. Holdstock '47; John F. Donaldson '48. In 1849 all the country appointments were stricken off and Peru was made a station. Rev. W. L. Huffman was sent as the first station preacher and organized the first station. Steps were at once taken towards the erection of a new church and the present Main street church was erected. The subscription for that purpose was contributed to by citizens of all denominations and paid in wood, plaster, work, brick, "shoemaking,"

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groceries, or cash as most convenient. At this time the first large revival was held, and 100 were added to the church. About 1860 the charge was divided by the conference, and Third street church was formed. A neat brick church was built, which proved too small, and the Second Presbyterian church, corner Miami and Main streets, was purchased and remodeled. The name of the charge was then changed to St. Paul's, in 1870, Rev. C. W. Miller being pastor at that time. He was followed by W. F. Walker in 1872–3–4, who departed from here to the North China mission. Charels E. Disbro, the last pastor of St. Paul's, was here in 1874–5. To return to the Main street church; it continued to prosper under the following ministers: C. W. Miller '51; F. A. Hardin '53; H. B. Beers '55; H. Phillips '56; T. Habler '57; A. S. Lakin '59; D. F. Stright '61; W. R. Kistler '64; J. Colclazer '66; W. J. Vigus '68; W. E. McCarthy '70; R. Toby '71; Augustus H. Tevis '72; W. R. Jordan '74. It was at this time that the two charges were united, neither of the old ministers returning and J. C. Makin being the first minister of the united church. The ministers since have begun their work on the following dates: H. J. Lacey '77; J. Colclazer '78; C. H. Brown '80; W. H. Daniels '83; A. S. Wooten '85. The value of the present church property is $10,000. The membership of the Sunday School is 275, that of the Church 350.

The Episcopal Church was organized first 1846 under the name of St. James parish. Every evidence pointed to a vigorous church. The Rev. Mr. Brown, a man very popular with the people of the community, had charge of the congregation, and the services were held over store rooms. Unfortunately he was called home to the East, and, his place being unsupplied, the organization was abandoned. In 1870 the people of the church began regular meetings under the charge of Rev. W. N. Dunham in the rooms in second story, northwest corner Main and Broadway, and December 9th an organization was made under the name Trinity Church. May, 1871, the present lot was purchased and steps taken for the erection of a building. October, 1872, the building was opened. May 1, 1873, Mr. Dunham's place was taken by Rev. John Henry Weddell, who continued to May, 1875. He was in September followed by Rev. Andrew Mackie, and he, with some interval, by Rev. David L. Trimble, who served this parish, in connection with Delphi, until February, 1881. The church was vacant until Novemher, 1882, when Rev. J. E. Martin was employed. The church was doing well under his charge, but January, 1884, he resigned with the consent of the vestry. July, 1884, Rev. W. B. Burke was employed and continues to the present time.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church.—As early as 1849 ser-

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vices were held here by Rev. Sturken, then of Logansport. The congregation being, however, too small, he discontinued for a year, when he again began, and Rev. Jungle also preached here. The church was regularly organized in 1859 and Rev. H. Horst called to the pastorate. He, after a short time, receiving another call, Rev. Sturken again preached to the congregation, and it was at this time that the first church was built, a small brick building on Second street, near Hood. In 1864, Mr. Sturken receiving a call to Baltimore, the services were held by Rev. Jox, also of Logansport, and his assistant, Rev. G. A. Hinkle. The latter received a call from Sturgis, Mich., in 1869, and the former, on account of too much work, could not attend to this church, so Rev. Strieter was called and became settled pastor, remaining until 1873, when he responded to a call from Proviso, Illinois. In August of the same year, Rev. C. A. German became pastor. Under him was built, in 1875, the present church, corner of Main and Fremont. It is a fine brick building, 40 feet wide, 75 long and with a spire 125 feet high. The bell is the largest in the city, and a fine pipe organ adds to the interior. The cost was about $11,000. The old church has since been used as a school building, where Mr. Feussner teaches about seventy children. Rev. German, in 1883, received a call to Utica, N. Y., and March, 1884, Rev. H. Diemer, the present incumbent, began his work. The membership has increased from eight or ten to seventy-five voting members, which represents about 175 communicants. The Church is in good financial condition.

The Baptist Church.—A meeting July 18, 1866, of those interested, organized a Baptist conference preparatory to organizing a Baptist Church. Those participating were: F. M. Bacon, M. H. Waters, David DeLawter, E. H. Shirk, Moses Mercer, Rev. A. Virgil, H. J. Shirk, George Geves, Sarah Bacon, M. T. Waters, H. S. DeLawter, Mary Shirk, H. A. Mercer, Minerva Shirk, Ellen Geves.

Oct. 3, 1866 a council met, pastors of a number of churches in Northern Indiana being present and formally recognized the newly established church. Rev. A. Virgil was in charge from organization until May, 1867, Rev. John Trennamon July 1867, to July 1869, during which time the church building and parsonage were undertaken. The lecture room being occupied Jan. 1, 1869. The meetings before this had for a time been in rooms over a store on Broadway, opposite the court house, and then in the Presbyterian Church building then vacant on Main street. Rev. F. D. Bland, of Indianapolis, began July, 1869 and found the church membership 28, six of whom were non-residents. He was a man of enthusiasm and very successful as a revivalist. During his first year 108 were

baptised and 142 were added to the church. The church building being completed during this year was dedicated the first Sabbath in 1870. The cost of the church, parsonage and grounds was $22-000, In November, 1870, Rev. Bland resigned. In response to a repeated call, Rev. Geo. E. Leonard came, taking charge of the church May 5, 1871 and continued until Jan, 1, 1882, at which time he accepted the position of Secretary of the Ohio Baptist State Convention, where he still is. March 5, 1882, the Rev. B. F. Cavins, then from New Albany, preached his first sermon and has since remained with the church. A fine pipe organ has been put in, the church and lecture room frescoed and carpeted, and the church generally has prospered under his care. The Sunday School is well attended ever Sunday morning. The church membership at the close of the church year, May, 1886 was 327.

The A. M. E. Church had as its first minister, Elder Patterson and meetings were held in the engine house. The present church on Third street was dedicated, August, 1874, at which time Rev. Robinson Jeffries was pastor. The only stationed minister ever here was the Rev. Wm. Knight in 1875. The congregation being small has generally been served in connection with some other charge. Altogether there have been 13 ministers here. The present one, J. W. Collins, is every second week at Wabash. The church property is worth about $2,500.

In Secret Orders Peru is well supplied, there being 24 lodges, chapters, &c., at present here. The first in point of time was the Miami Lodge, 67, F. & A. M. It was organized about June 1844 in upper story of of the brick building used as the toll house at the bridge. It was instituted by Logansport and Tipton lodges and worked under dispensation until the charter was granted, May 29, 1848. The names of the earliest members were; Col. Wm. M. Reyburn, the first Master; Isaac Marquis, the first Senior Warden; Richard L. Britton, the first Junior Warden; Geo. L. Dart, Secretary; John M, Jackson, Treasurer; John Bush, Senior Deacon; James Douglass, Judge Potter, Albert Cole, Peter Long and Matthew Fennimore. The earliest members taken in were: first, Moses Falk; second, Aaron Scott; third, A. Keiser; fourth Michael Lang. They occupied the room where they organized three or four years, then rented of the Odd Fellows. They fitted up a room in a new three story building on the south-west corner of Second and Broadway which burned six months later. They then again used the Odd Fellows hall, situated then where Deibert's grocery is, about three years, then fitted up a room across the street now 70, south Broadway. About 12 years ago they fitted up the present lodge room. Their numbers have increased steadily. They furnish most of the members who organized the Peru Lodge. The masons in Peru besides the two lodges named have for years maintained a

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chapter and the council of Royal and Select Masters organized Feb. 9, 1886, with Lyman Walker, as Illustrious Master.

Miami Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F.—The oldest lodge of the order in Peru, was organized January 13, 1848, with the following charter members: David Charters, James M. Reyburn, Brown McClintic, John Reid, Augustus Hunter, John Pasmore and M. R. Crabill. Since its organization the lodge has admitted 396 members, and its present membership is 94. The lodge owns its own hall, has money enough to pay all demands, and has $1,250 loaned on good security. From January 1 to November 1, 1886, the lodge paid $750 for six benefits and charitable purposes. The Peru Lodge and Peru Encampment are later growths of the Order. The Lessing, a German lodge of the Order, was organized April, 1873. The Daughters of Rebekah, maintained by the ladies, is in a flourishing condition.

The Patriarch Militant, uniformed rank of Odd Fellowship, is a new degree. Peru Canton, No. 20, was organized August 25, 1886, with 26 charter members, W. K. Armstrong, Captain.

W. B. Reyburn Post, No. 56, Department of Indiana, G. A. R., was organized in Kumler's Hall, April 10, 1882, with a charter membership of 57, J. R. Carnahan, Department Commander, officiating. The first commander installed was Louis B. Fulwiler. The present membership is 144, who represent eleven states. Michigan, Connecticut and West Virginia have each one regiment represented; New Jersey and Missouri each one cavalry regiment; Iowa, two; New York, three; Pennsylvania, five; Illinois, one battery and six infantry regiments; Ohio, sixteen, and Indiana, sixty-three, fifty-two of which are infantry, seven cavalry and four batteries. The 99th Regiment has eleven representatives; the 13th, eleven; the 151st, nine; the 155th, seven. The Post has taken part in four decoration services, four camp-fires, and, as a body, has attended re-unions at Miami, Denver, Macy, Bunker Hill and Wabash. The Post has furnished one Junior Department Commander, W. F. Daly.

Hercules Lodge, No. 127, Knights of Pythias, instituted August 14, 1885, with 84 charter members. At the institution were present representatives of the Huntington, Kokomo, Marion, Logansport and Indianapolis lodges. They at once fitted up a lodge room over the Postoffice, 62 S. Broadway. The present membership is over 100. The uniform rank, K. of P., was organized in Peru, August 17, 1886, with 38 members, Louis N. Andrews, Captain. Many were present from a distance and a banquet was given in Bradley's Hall.

The Knights of Honor, Knights of Maccabees, Royal Arcanum, two Councils of the National Union, two assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engin-

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eers are maintained here, besides a number of benevolent organizations not belonging to secret orders.

Military Organizations.—The first company was the Peru Blues, organized almost the first year of the town, A. M. Higgins, Captain, and Vincent O'Donald, Sr., First Lieutenant. The company consisted of most of the young men of the community. Its notable exploits seem to have been two in number. The first was taking part in the patriotic celebration July 4, 1836, the day's festivities ending with the explosion of a gun in the hands of O'Donald, the first lieutenant, only slightly injuring him, but resulting in lockjaw and death in about two weeks. The second exploit was marching to the scene of difficulty with some Indians on the Pottawattomie payment grounds on the Tippecanoe, near Rochester. Not a moment faltered they, but the campaign was bloodless as either their presence or the efforts of diplomacy quieted the difficulty. This was the famous battle of Chippewanoc, the cause of many a smile to our older citizens. The next military company for peaceful purposes was the Reyburn Guards, organized February 25, 1858, G. A. Crowell, Captain, J. M. Reyburn, First Lieutenant, C. M. Walker, Second Lieutenant. They at once uniformed handsomely in blue, and the same year organized, and conducted a big 4th of July celebration and ball which was largely attended from a distance, and at which they cleared $500. Crowell resigned and Reyburn became captain immediately after this. The next year, July 4th, they, with the Teutonic Rifle Corps, now to be mentioned, attended a big encampment and celebration at Lafayette, at which were present eleven companies. The Teutonic Rifle Corps was organized about the same time as the guards with Julius Kloenne, Captain, Henry Kranskoff, First Lieutenant, Wm. Rassner, Second Lieutenant. The uniform was dark green with light green trimmings. They numbered between 50 and 60 members, all Germans. They were preceded by two pioneers, Philip Gahs and Jake Louis, wearing big drum-major hats and carrying axes. When wrought up by the martial spirit they sang a song the chorus of which ran:

"De Dutch companee is de best companee,
Dat ever come over from the old countree."

At the Lafayette encampment they had the glory of an award for their excellent drill and soldierly bearing. These companies had nearly if not quite ceased their meetings some time before the opening of the war, and the demand for their arms, and the enlistment of many of their members, was the end. Just after the war Captain Wm. Wallick organized the Peru Zouaves, uniformed in red, and continued for a year or two. The Peru Grays, Captain Jack, was organized in 1875, spent a week in camp at Put-in-Bay, responded to a call by Gov. Hendricks in 1876 to quell some

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troubles in the southern part of the State, but only went as far as Indianapolis. In 1877 they disbanded. The Peru Light Infantry organized December 1882, H. F. Boley, Captain, continued for about two years. The Peru Zouave Cadets organized November 1884, with 56 members, boys from 14 to 20, Ed. Maxwell, Captain. They went to the 3d regiment encampment at LaPorte, August, 1885, and took first honors in the regiment. Disbanded November, 1886. Gatling Gun Detachments Nos. 1 and 2 were organized in the fall of 1885, and July, 1886, respectively.

Literary Societies and Public Libraries have to some extent shaped the development of the community. The first "Lyceum" was in the very infancy of the town, being organized August 10, 1837. It continued its discussions for some years, dealing with the highest questions of government and philosophy. Of the members who still survive are N. O. Ross, L. D. Adkinson, John A. Graham, J. B. Fulwiler and J. S. Fenimore. For some time after it ceased its meetings, there seems to have been nothing of the character indicated by the heading of this paragraph. It consisted of a good selection of standard books, which were for years kept in the Recorder's office. On the page of the yellow, dusty record can be traced the tastes and character of many a prominent Peru citizen. The books became scattered, the library fell into disuse, and in 1881 the remnants, consisting of a few valuable books and a great many agricultural reports, were gladly handed over to the Peru High School, where they now are. The Miami County Workingmen's Institute was organized the latter part of 1856, the Town Council pursuing inquiries through a committee as to what had become of the "Corporation Library" (never before mentioned in the record), after publishing notices and hiring "a boy—Ira Myers"—for three days to gather books, succeeded in getting together 140 volumes. These were turned over to the Peru Township Trustee to add to the Township Library. The record of the latter begins with that year, 1856.

Taking advantage of the terms offered by the will of Mr. McClure, of New Harmony, Posey County, who provided that if an institute should be formed of "persons who labor with their hands and earn their living by the sweat of their brow," and contribute 100 volumes, he would donate them $500. The earliest remaining record of a meeting is February 17, 1857, and for about three years they maintained semi-monthly and monthly meetings, the discussions partaking somewhat of the nature of a literary society. The constitution provided for lectures, and at one time the society authorized the secretary, J. W. Shields, to correspond with Bayard Taylor, and how near this distinguished literary man came to addressing a Peru audience may be seen from the following reply.

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VINCENNES, February 16, 1859.

DEAR SIR: It is quite impossible. All my time up to the end of April was engaged near three months ago, and I have since been obliged to decline 150 additional invitations. Very truly yours, BAYARD TAYLOR.

The Institute made no further attempt to secure lecturers. The last recorded meeting was March 2, 1860, and, in the exciting years which followed, the organization was abandoned. Just before the last meetings, the library was removed from the special room to the gallery of H. G. Fetter, and some years later by him handed over to Dr. W. H. Gilbert, who has kept it in excellent condition and still has it. The legal status of it is that it is the property of no one unless the old members, many of whom are still here, should reorganize the institute. The character of the books was excellent, and the record shows a very dilligent use of them. Among the names, with the occupation stated by which they "sweat to earn their bread," are: Jonathan Stutesman, wagonmaker; John W. Timberlake, carpenter; Peter Keegan, shoemaker, John Mitchell, tailor; J. M. Stutesman, saddler; C. Griggs, harnessmaker; John H. Jamison, cabinetmaker.

For a number of years we find no literary organizations. In the winter of 1877–78 a course of lectures was successfully carried on by some enterprising citizens, which encouraged the formation October, 1878. of the Peru Lecture Association, with capital stock of $500 in fifty shares of $10 each. The first president was R. P. Effinger, the first secretary G. E. Leonard. The organization was maintained until January, 1883, during which time were furnished twenty-eight lectures and musical and literary entertainments, including Helen Potter, Theodore Tilton, Mary A. Livermore, J. W. Riley and other noted lecturers. The Opera House being completed December, 1882, philosophy, music, and literature went down before the popularity of the funny play and high tragedy, and the Association discontinued. Early in 1884 in the study of the Presbyterian church was organized a society for the study of literature, Rev. L. P. Marshall president. That spring and in the winter of 1884–85 the original plan was strictly pursued. In October, 1885, it was reorganized as a Chautauqua reading circle, under the name "The Hoosier C. L. S. C., of Peru." It is now in its second year, with a membership of twenty, Miss Eileen Ahern, president. During the winter of 1884–85 the society, generally known as the Episcopal Literary Society, was organized, Rev. Wm. Burke president, and studied Shakspeare, the next winter studied general history and the present winter are studying general literature. The society meets at the houses of members. October, 1886, was organized the Vincent Chautauqua reading circle, composed mostly, but not exclusively, of members of the Methodist

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congregation, with a membership of twenty, Ed. T. Gregg, president. The same month was organized the Philomathean (lovers of learning) Chautauqua circle, through the efforts of Rev. B. F. Cavins, and though the youngest, is now the largest circle, numbering thirty members. They meet at the Baptist church, the meeting night of all the circles being Monday. In the matter of musical organizations there has been little outside of the regularly maintained church choirs. During the war musical and dramatic entertainments were frequent, but the Peru Choral Union, about 1872, with J. W. Shields, director, was the first regular organization. It was maintained about a year, giving an entertainment and old folks concert. In January, 1886, was organized the Peru Musical Association, with W. E. M. Brown as director. For a half year it did good work, its abandonment at present being due to the removal of the director.

The First National Bank was organized April, 1864, under the law of February 25, 1863, authorizing national banks. E. H. Shirk was the first president and continued until his death, 1886. The first directors were E. H. Shirk, Robt. Miller, James Hollenshade, Jacob Kreutzer, Geo. L. Dart, W. W. Constant, Abraham Leedy. The capital stock was $75,000, afterwards increased to $100,000. The first building occupied was a small frame building located between Third and Main, on West side of Broadway, but soon after organization removed to present location opposite public square. There is at present a large surplus fund in addition to capital stock. The officers are: President, Milton Shirk; Vice President, Elbert W. Shirk; Cashier, R. A. Edwards; Teller, G. R. Chamberlain.

The Citizens' National Bank was the outgrowth of the private bank of Bonds, Hoagland & Co., organized February, 1867. This in July, 1871, was changed to the present corporation and present name, under the national banking laws, It was composed of nearly the same parties as the former bank, with some additions. The first Board of Directors was: D. C. Darrow, A. C. Brownell, Wm. Smith, N. O. Ross, C. D. Bond, R. F. Donaldson, M. S. Robinson. Dr. Darrow was President until July, 1883, when, he resigning, Chas. Brownell succeeded him. M. S. Robinson has been cashier continuously. The capital stock is $100,000, and the surplus $16,000. The room now numbered 6 South Broadway was occupied from first until September, 1886, when the bank moved into its own new building, opposite the Court House.

The Telegraph bound Peru with the world before the first railroad reached it. The canal line ran from Toledo through Lafayette to Indianapolis via Crawfordsville. The first operator was G. L. Daniels, who serving only a month, was succeeded by

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H J Shirk

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J. T. Henton, who served until January, 1853, being succeeded by J. G. Dickey. In 1855, the Wabash line along the railroad was established and the canal line abandoned. Jas. S. Duret was the first operator of this line and was succeeded by K. H. Wade, who is now General Superintendent of the Wabash Railway. The office was removed into the Citizens' Peru Bank building, Nov. 1886. Miss Alice Dunlap has been for some years the operator, and her services have been eminently satisfactory to both company and public.

The Telephone Exchange was established June 13, 1881, the number of subscribers being 45. At present the number of subscribers is 70. Connections can be made with all Exchanges within 75 miles, and, under favorable circumstances, conversation has been carried on with Louisville, Ky. The Exchange from the first has been in the telegraph office, removing with it to the new location. The present manager in Peru is Miss Bessie LaBonta.

The Railroad Shops were established in 1853, when this was the northern terminus of the Peru & Indianapolis R. R., then just building. The average number of men employed in these shops was 40. In 1873, the shops, then under the management of the I. P. & C., were removed to the present location, and the force increased to 130. When the road and shops passed into the hands of the Wabash, Sept., 1881, the force increased to 250. The shops on present location consist of Round House, capacity 15 stalls, area 33,210 square feet; Machine and Car Shops, 150 by 135 feet; Paint Shops, 153 by 45 feet; Blacksmith Shops, 105 by 36 feet; Freight Repair Shops, 200 by 60 feet. The round house and main shops are brick, the repair shops, frame. There are in addition a number of buildings and sheds for lumber, coal, ice, etc. Together the shops occupy an area of about ten acres. The business of these shops is the building, rebuilding and repairing of engines and cars. They are the most important industry in Peru.

The Woolen Mills have been, since their establishment in 1865, one of the important industries of Peru. The firm of H. E. & C. F. Sterne consisting of the two named and Henry Sterne, built the first mill on the canal. It was a "five set mill" consisting of five sets cards and about 1,500 spindles. They made flannels, jeans, blankets and yarns, and did custom work for farmers, a class of work no longer done. They employed from eighty to a hundred hands and were building up a prosperous business, mostly in the Western States. One afternoon in January 1868, the entire building and contents burned, being a loss of $100,000, on which the insurance was $30,000. It was probably caused by spontaneous combustion. With M. Oppenheimer added to the old firm as the "company" they erected on their present location a building 300 by 66 feet and

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two others which together are 300 by 44. This was a four set mill, now enlarged to a six set. In January, 1874, L. Mergentheim became associated in the business. Feb. 1877, Henry Sterne went out and a new firm was organized, Harry W. Strouse taking his place. The mill was enlarged to five sets cards and 1,900 spindles and looms with a capacity of 70 pieces at a time, 110 hands were employed and the trade was extended east and west. Of that firm H. E. Sterne died February, 1878, in Cincinnati, C. F. Sterne died August, 1879 in the same city, and M. Oppenheimer August, 1885 in Philadelphia, where he had gone for his health. The present firm was organized June, 1886 and consists of L. Mergentheim, H. W. Strouse and the estates of H. E. and C. F. Sterne. During the past fall the mills have been enlarged to six sets of machinery and 2,400 spindles. The firm has always been financially in excellent standing and never missed a pay day.

The Indiana Manufacturing Company, one of the most important industries of Peru, dates from 1870, when the Howe Machine Company, looking for a location for a factory for wood work, was induced to locate here. The name under which it began and continued for five years, was the Howe Factory. The first buildings had been completed but a short time when a fire occurred, destroying them almost entirely and occasioning the loss of two lives, E. P. Loveland and John Cummings, who were caught by the falling roof while assisting to save the property. The shops were rebuilt in six months and, as before, some 500 or 550 men were employed. In 1875 a new company was organized under the name of The Indiana Manufacturing Company. In 1881 it passed into the hands of a receiver, Mr. A. N. Dukes, who has successfully conducted it since. Not connected especially with any machine company, sewing machine woodwork is made for 16 different companies. A large amount is shipped direct to foreign countries. The number of men employed is about 300 at present, and the value of the yearly product $200,000.

The Basket Factory was built in 1872 by Gardiner, Blish & Co., who removed from Antioch in consideration of a donation by our citizens. This place was considered especially well situated on account of the great plenty of elm timber found in this locality. In 1878, for some reason, the firm failed, J. M. Brown was appointed receiver, and it then passed into the hands of the Citizen's Bank. After standing idle for two years Lewis Benedict rented the building. April 1882, Henton & Talbot purchased the interest of Benedict, and after eighteen months Henton withdrew and Frank M. Talbot continues to the present time. At the opening sixty men were employed, the highest number at any time was 150, the present number ninety. The present

product is exclusively baskets which are shipped to all parts of the country. The daily capacity is 600 dozen.

The Dow Factory, which promised to be so important an addition to the city, was established by B. F. Dow & Co., who had been manufacturing farm implements in Fowlerville, N. Y. The citizens donated ten thousand dollars to secure it. The buildings were erected in 1880, and in May 1881, work was begun. The product was principally portable engines and threshing machines and all kinds of repairs for farm implements. They were sold over a large territory, but collections being slow under the general depression of business at that time, the firm became deeper involved, and November 27, 1883, J. G. Blythe was appointed receiver. He completed his last report the first day of 1887. The buildings are well situated for manufacturing purposes and no doubt will be used in some way before long.

The Mineral Water Factory of A. Reed & Co., was established the Fall of 1880, by A. Reed. The product consists of the cooling drinks of Ginger Ale, Champagne Cider, Birch Beer, Cream Soda, and all kinds of pop. The territory supplied extends well over the State, the amount made being 1,200 boxes (about 25 thousand bottles) a year. Five men are employed for this and the beer agency run in connection with it.

Shearer's Ware House was established 1866, and is a building with the liberal capacity of 40,000 bushels of grain. It was built on the canal by which most of the shipping was at that time done.

Wilkinson's Planing Mill was started by Dan. Wilkinson, who in 1860, moved to Peru with a saw mill. This was located in the southwest part of the town; in 1865 was burned, mmediately rebuilt, and sold in the Fall of 1867. The only planing mill then in Peru was that of Wampler & Kranzman, who succeeded Coucher & Jamison, and which was located east, near the canal. Wilkinson erected a frame building on the lots at present occupied; in 1867 and 1872 it was burned, being a total loss, no insurance. The present brick building was immediately erected. The work done is mostly local, embracing, however, the surrounding counties and some city work. In the spring of 1883, Walter Wilkinson became associated, and the firm name is Wilkinson & Co. In building season ten men are employed.

Brownell's Planing Mill was started by John Mulhfield in connection with the lumber business and in partnership with New York parties, during the fall of 1879. In May, 1885, C. H. Brownell became owner, on the failure of the former management. Charles Cox was made manager, and the mill is now doing an excellent business. From 12 to 15 men are employed.

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The First Foundry was built by F. S. and George Hackley about 1843. Just before the war the present building was erected by the former, who continued the business until his death. It was then continued by his son Levant, then by Thomas Lovett. The firm of Lovett & Rettig, formed later, branched out extensively into the manufacture of agricultural implements. Last year the foundry was bought by A. J. Ross and now conducted by him.

M. F. Smith's Machine Shop, Brass and Iron Foundry was established 1873. It is located corner Canal and Clay streets, and employs about nine men.

Isaac Miller's Roller Mill, on the railroad, is a descendant of the first mill in Peru, built on the feeder dam at the time the canal was made. The water power was excellent, and for years the old stone burrs ground out the support of a good part of the county. Having passed through various hands, Mr. Miller obtained it 1870. In 1876, the dam washed out and the mill was removed to the present location, more convenient for shipping, and is run by steam. In 1882–3 the improved roller machinery was put in. The capacity is 100 barrels per day, shipped mostly in Indiana and Illinois, some however going as far as New York City.

The Canal Roller Mill has been under the present management of Jackson A. Neal only since February, 1886. He succeeded Collintine & Jackson. The mill is not a new institution, but lately has put in the latest roller machinery and has a capacity for 75 barrels per day.

The Peru Flax, Tow and Bagging Mill was started by John Coyle, spring of 1871. Mr. Torrey, of New Jersey, joined him in 1872, and the bagging mill was built. A stock company purchased the mill some years ago, and, with some changes, still run it. The product is mainly sold in the South, being used for the cotton crop. The mill affords employment to a number of men, women and children.

In addition to these factories described are Ulrick's Wagon Factory, Sullivan & Eagle, and Ellis Stiles & Co.'s Carriage Factories, the Cigar Factories of the Keeners, Webb and Arnold, and various shops, which together represent in the aggregate as great a portion of manufacturing interests as any city in the State.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. LEWIS D. ADKISON, a prominent citizen and pioneer of Peru, is a native of Fayette County, Indiana, born about eight miles west of Connersville, May 26th, 1816. His parents, Robert and Rebecca (Henderson) Adkison, were born

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in North and South Carolina respectively, of Irish lineage. The father in 1829 moved to Fountain County, where his death occurred one year later. The mother was born in the year 1776, and departed this life on the 27th of August, 1846. Lewis D. Adkison, when thirteen years of age, accompanied his parents to Fountain County, where for two years he worked on his father's farm. His early educational advantages were limited, being only those derived from attendance at the indifferent county schools of that period for about three months each year, until he arrived at the age of eighteen. He left home in the spring of 1835, and went to Logansport, were he worked at brick making until the following Fall, at which time he came to Peru and secured employment on the Wabash and Erie Canal, then in progress of construction. After one year spent as workman on the canal Mr. Adkison accepted a clerkship in the mercantile house of D. R. Bearss, and later was engaged in the same capacity by Mr. Bearss' successor, Jacob Lindsey, acting as clerk in all about three years. In 1838, he was appointed by Governor Wallace Sheriff of Miami County to fill the unexpired term of Asa Leonard, who died in office, and at the ensuing election in 1840 was chosen Sheriff, the duties of which position he discharged for about four years. On leaving the office he engaged in the plasters' and brick laying trades and after continuing the same for some four years, opened a general store in Peru, which he conducted with good success for sometime. He subsequently abandoned that line of trade and for some years was engaged in the lumber business, which he carried on quite extensively in connection with a general hardware trade. In 1855 he disposed of his mercantile interests in Peru and emigrating to California opened a general store at Oak Valley, in the mines. He was subsequently elected Supervisor of Yuba County, that State, an office similar to that of County Commissioner in Indiana, and after serving one and a half years was chosen Sheriff, the duties of which office he discharged for about four years. In 1868 he returned to Indiana and settled in Fulton County, where, until 1874, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, disposing of his farm at the end of that time and returning to Peru. In 1874–5 he was Assistant Doorkeeper of the Indiana State Senate, and in 1882 was elected State Senator from the counties of Miami and Howard. He took an active part in the deliberations of that body and served on some of the most important committees, among which were these: Banks and Banking, Public Printing, Public Buildings, Swamp Lands, Fees and Salaries, etc. Since the expiration of his term as legislator, Mr. Adkison has been engaged in the insurance business and loaning money at Peru. On December

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16th, 1840, he married Mrs. Lucy Davis, daughter of the late Judge Albert Cole, of Peru, by whom he had four children, only one of whom, Lucy A., wife of James H. Fetter, is living. Mrs. Adkison was born in the year 1820, and died March 11th, 1885. Mr. Adkison was originally a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party, he has been an ardent supporter of its principles. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity.

NOTT N. ANTRIM, a prominent member of the Miami County bar and fourth son of Benjamin and Frances (Grey) Antrim, was born in Cass County, Indiana, on the 25th day of March, 1847. Left motherless at the age of four years and fatherless at ten, he was early in life obliged to rely almost wholly upon his own resources, and until attaining his majority worked on the farm, obtaining a common school education in the meantime. Possessing a desire to make law his life work, Mr. Antrim, in 1872, began his legal studies with Messrs. Mitchell & Shirk, of Peru, under whose instructions he continued until his admission to the bar in 1873. He began the active practice of his profession, April, 1874, and within a short time thereafter won for himself a conspicuous place among the lawyers of Miami and adjoining counties, having been elected the same year to the office of State's Attorney for the circuit composed of Miami and Wabash counties. He was re-elected to the same position in 1876, and in 1882 was chosen to represent Miami County in the General Assembly of Indiana. In 1881 he effected a copartnership in the practice with James M. Brown, Esq., and the firm thus formed still continues. As a lawyer, Mr. Antrim is painstaking and methodical, and has already an extensive and lucrative practice in the courts of Miami and other counties of Northern Indiana. His official, as well as private life is above reproach, and he enjoys in a marked degree the esteem and confidence of the community around him. In politics, he is a Republican, and, as such, has rendered valuable service to his party in this county. Mr. Antrim on the 11th day of February, 1875, was united in marriage with Miss S. Marilda Adkisson, of Crawford County, Illinois.

DANIEL R. BEARSS (deceased) was born August 23, 1809, in Geneseo, Livingston County, New York. His parents were Truman and Sabrina (Roberts) Bearss. His grandfather was a major in the Revolutionary Army, under General Washington, and his father served in the war of 1812. About the year 1811, the family removed to Painesville, Ohio, and in 1815 to Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Bearss' boyhood was spent on a farm and his education was acquired in a log school house. In 1828 he went to Ft. Wayne where he became a clerk for W. G. and G. W. Ewing. His employers soon opened a branch

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store in Logansport in which Mr. Bearss was engaged until 1832. He then spent two years in mercantile business on his own account in Goshen. In August 1834 with his young wife he settled in Peru where he resided the rest of his life. During his first year's residence here he carried on a general mercantile business in partnership with his father-in-law, Judge Albert Cole, whose biography appears elsewhere. This connection being disolved Mr. Bearss continued the business until 1844, when he formed a co-partnership with Charles Spencer under the firm name of Bearss and Spencer. Mr. Bearss being occupied with outside matters, Mr. Spencer took charge of the business. In 1849, Mr. Bearss sold his interest in the store and finally retired from mercantile life, after a prosperous business career of about twenty-one years. With perhaps one exception Mr. Bearss was the largest tax payer in Peru. He owned considerable city property among which were the Broadway Hotel and a number of business blocks. He also owned several valuable farms one of which just north of Peru he made his home. Mr. Bearss was one of the leading politicians of his county but was never known to resort to political trickery in order that his party might triumph. No one in his locality labored more earnestly for the promotion of Henry Clay to the Presidency. From the organization of the Republican party he was one of its warmest friends and through his great popularity succeeded in carrying many elections when said party was in the minority. Through his influence Hon. Schuyler Colfax was first placed before the people as a candidate for Congress. Mr. Bearss served his county in various minor public offices. He was in the state Legislature twenty years, eight years as Representative and twelve as Senator. During the memorable and exciting period of the late civil war when many legislators seemingly in sympathy with the south sought to tie the hands of Governor Morton and prevent the state from furnishing support to the Union, no member of the Senate was more faithful to his country than Mr. Bearss. His age prevented him from entering the army but he did his duty in the halls of Legislation. He took an active part in the railroad enterprises of the county and for a while served as director of the I. P. & C. and Wabash roads. With his family he attended the Congregational church and gave liberally towards its support. Mr. Bearss was a man of commanding stature and in his prime possessed great physical strength and endurance. Few men were more favorably or better known not only in the county but throughout the state. He died April 18, 1884 at Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. January 14, 1834, at Goshen, Indiana, he married Emma A. Cole, daughter of the late Judge

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Albert Cole. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bearss: George R., William, Albert, Oliver, Homer, Frank, Emma and Ella.

ALBERT C. BEARSS, a native of Peru, was born April 1, 1838, and is the third son of Daniel R. and Emma A. (Cole) Bearss, the sketches of whom appear elsewhere. Receiving his primary education in the city schools of Peru, at the age of 14 he entered the preparatory department of Kenyon College at Gamfier, Ohio, where he pursued the studies of that institution for a period of four years, and then returned to Peru. In 1859 he traveled westward and located in California, where he secured the position of salesman for a firm in the northern part of that State, and in 1862 he returned east as far as Nevada, where he engaged principally in silver mining and politics. In the year 1867 he came back to his native State and established himself in the mercantile business in the town of Rochester, Fulton County, where he continued until 1875, and then again made Peru his home continually since that time, devoting his attention to farming and also to public affairs. During his stay in Nevada he was three times elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and when he returned to Indiana, received the nomination on the Republican ticket for the same position and was elected in 1878, and in 1879, was by his very intimate friend, James N. Tyner, postmaster general, appointed postoffice inspector, which he filled in a creditable manner until his resignation took place—March, 1885—and since that time has been looking after his farm of 550 acres, situated in Peru township. Mr. Bearss was married to Miss Madeline V. Lamb, of Coshocton, Ohio, March 20, 1867. This union has been blessed with two children, Fannie Emma and Nellie Cole. Our subject is a staunch Republican, and believes in the Jacksonian motto: "To the victors belong the spoils." He was made Chairman of the Republican central committee of Miami county, and at present occupies that position.

JOHN H BECK, City Treasurer, was born in Miami county, Indiana, October 23, 1845, and is the eldest son of Adam and Teresa Beck, parents natives of Germany. Adam Beck was born in 1816; was united in marriage with Miss Teresa Trefferd in 1844, and the year following emigrated to the United States, coming direct to the city of Peru. John H. Beck was raised in Peru, obtained a practical education in the city schools and at the age of 16 commenced the tinner's trade, at which he served a three year's apprenticeship. In 1879, in partnership with Edward E. Riley, he opened out in the business for himself. He still carries on the business in connection with the retail hardware trade, and is one of the successful merchants of the city. In 1883 he was elected City Treasurer, re-elected in 1885 and is the present

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incumbent of the office. He was married April, 1866, to Miss Catherine Silberman of Peru, a daughter of F. B. Silberman.

NER. BLACK was born in Peru township May 3, 1837, and is the eldest son of Samuel and Mary (Haines) Black, natives of Virginia and Connecticut, who were of English descent. His father came to Peru township in 1834, and followed farming the whole of his life. Born in 1800 and died in 1880. The subject was raised on the farm and has always pursued the occupation of farming. His wife was Margaret Honan, daughter of Solomon and Mary Honan, who came to this country in 1832 or 1833, and remained until death, which occurred in 1852. The subject was the father of four children, whose names are Nellie A., Charles E., Milton W., and Fred G. He adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

EDMUND BLOOMFIELD, M. D., prominent physician and surgeon of Peru, is a native of Ohio, born near the city of Eaton on the 29th day of December, 1841. His father, Reuben Bloomfield, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in the year 1809, and his mother, Ann (Hopkins) Bloomfield, was a native of the same state also, and died there about the year 1856. Dr. Bloomfield's early educational training was received in the schools of his native city, supplemented by a course in the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in which institution he pursued his literary studies for nearly two years, making substantial progress during that period. His early tastes leading him to a choice of the medical profession, the Doctor, in 1866, commenced preparing for the same by a course of reading with A. L. Dunham, M. D., of Eaton, under whose instruction he continued until the fall of the following year. He then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, completing the prescribed course in 1869, and graduating the summer of the same year in Pharmaceutical chemistry. Having thus thoroughly familiarized himself with the profession, he began the active practice in 1870 at Peru, Indiana, where his superior professional ability soon won for him a conspicuous place among the successful medical men of the county. Dr. Bloomfield, as a skillful physician and surgeon takes high rank, possessing many of the elements of popularity, and, since locating in Peru, his practice has been eminently successful, both professionally and financially. His extensive acquaintance in this and adjoining counties, together with his well known integrity and ability, has brought him a large and lucrative business, while his standing as a citizen is such as to make him popular with a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In politics he is a Democrat, but in no sense of the word a partisan; although firm in his convictions and intellectually qualified to fill official position he avoids the strife of political contests, preferring to give his entire time to his profession. Dr.

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Bloomfield's marriage with Miss Helen Davenport, of Peru, was solemnized April 26, 1871. They have three children, viz: Mary G., Guy D., and Nellie B. Bloomfield. Mrs. Bloomfield is a member of the Episcopal Church of the city. Dr. Bloomfield is a member of State Medical Society, American Medical Association and County Medical Society.

JOHN P. BOWMAN, a native of Montgomery County, Virginia, was born September 2, 1826, to John and Mary (Cromer) Bowman, natives of Virginia, but of German descent. His father emigrated from Virginia to Tippecanoe County when the subject was only about twelve years old, and they then came to Peru Township. John C. was reared on the farm and received a medium education. His occupation has always been that of a farmer. He was married in 1848 to Miss Catharine Meyers, a daughter of Nicholas Meyers. To them were born ten children, viz: Sarah J., Emeline, William R., Julia A., Noah, Amanda, Daniel, Phoebe, Charles and George W. (deceased). Mr. Bowman is the proprietor of 277 acres of fine land in Peru Township, and also 291 acres in Cass County, all of which is under good cultivation. His politics are Democratic.

PHILIP H. BOYNTON, the immediate subject of this sketch is a native of Miami and son of Joseph D. and Hannah Boynton. Captain Joseph Boynton, the paternal grandfather, was a son of Joseph and Sallie (Goss) Boynton, who were early residents of New Hampshire, the former born in Stratham and the latter in the town of Greenland, that State. Captain Joseph Boynton was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, was at the capture of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, and also took part in the celebrated eampaign against Quebec under General Arnold. He was two years adjutant of the New Hampshire Division—died June 25, 1831, aged 76 years. Joseph D. Boynton was born in Cornish, Maine, June 4, 1793; was raised a farmer and while young familiarized himself with several trades, among which were those of shoemaking, carpentering, tanning, plastering, etc., in all of which he became a skillful workman. He married November 30, 1815, Hannah Chick, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Lord) Chick, who were members of one of the oldest and most respectable families of Maine. Mrs. Boynton was born at the town of Parsonsfield, Maine, January 24, 1794, and died at Freeport, the same State, February 12, 1882. Mr. Boynton departed this life early in the eighties, exact date unknown. The following are the names of the children born to Joseph D. and Hannah Boynton, to-wit: Mary P. (deceased), Hannah, Frances A., Ammi L. (deceased), Alvira P., Harriet O., Lucy A., Joseph W., Elizabeth B., Caroline N., Philip H. and Martha E. S. Boynton. Philip H. Boynton was raised to agricultural pursuits,

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received in the district schools the rudiments of an English education, and later attended the Cornish high school where he acquired a knowledge of the higher branches of learning. When nineteen years of age he accepted a position in a cotton factory at Saco, Maine, and after working at the same for one year, went to Rochester, New York, and engaged as repairer of track on the Rochester & Niagara Falls railroad. In August, 1852, he came to Indiana, and for three years thereafter was engaged in the construction of what is now the Wabash railroad. At the end of that time he went to Indianapolis where, for a limited period, he worked in the freight office of the I., P. & C. railroad, and later engaged as brakeman for the same company. For about one year he had charge of the freight office in Peru, Indiana, and then took charge of an engine, running freight and construction trains for about three years. In December, 1862, he began running a passenger engine on the I., P. & C., a position he has since filled, being at this time one of the oldest and most reliable engineers in Indiana. An estimate of his mileage since engaging as engineer would be difficult to determine, but an approximation of the distance traversed in his engine would be equivalent to over forty trips around the earth. Mr. Boynton has been twice married, the first time on the 4th day of July, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Livesay, of Virginia, who died July 16th of the following year. He married his present wife, Mary J. Todd, daughter of H. S. and Agnes Todd, of Rockville, Indiana, in January 1863, a union blessed with one child, Charles J. Boynton. Mr. Boynton is a member of the Masonic and K. of H. fraternities and belongs to the Baptist church. Mrs. Boynton is a member of the Presbyterian church of Peru.

DR. WILLIAM H. BRENTON, M. D., eldest son of Francis and Mary (Giltner) Brenton, is a native of Clarke County, Indiana, born May 2, 1828. His grandfather, William Brenton, was one of the pioneers of Indiana, moving as early as the beginning of the present century to Clarke County, of which part of the State Francis and Mary Brenton were natives. The Doctor was raised on a farm and his early educational privileges were such as the public schools of that day and locality afforded. During the progress of this primary course he decided upon the medical profession for a life work, and at the age of 16 began preparing for the same, under the able instruction of Dr. Frank Taylor of Westport, Kentucky. He subsequently took a course of lectures in Memphis, Tennessee. and in 1852 graduated from the medical department of the Indiana Asbury University. Prior to that time (in 1849) he engaged in the practice of his profession at Taylorville, Indiana, and after having completed his collegiate course went to Metropolis,

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Southern Illinois, where he continued until 1857. In the meantime, with a laudable ambition to increase his knowledge of the profession he, in 1853 and '54 attended the St. Louis medical college, and subsequently in 1866 graduated with honor from Bellevue Hospital medical college, New York, one of the largest and most thorough medical institutions in the United States. In 1862 he joined the Seventy-third Indiana volunteer infantry as first assistant surgeon, in which capacity he continued until his resignation in 1863, acting as surgeon during the greater part of his period of service. He came to Miami County, Indiana, in 1857 and on leaving the army resumed his professional duties in Peru, where he has continued to enjoy a well merited reputation in his calling. He is a member of the county and district medical societies, and also belongs to the State and American Medical Associations. His professional career has been singularly successful, the reputation being awarded him as one of the most skillful surgeons and thorough practitioners in Miami County. Although a Democrat in his political affiliations, the Doctor has not been an aspirant for official honors, preferring to give his entire attention to the practice of his chosen profession. He was married December, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth T. Bills, a native of Louisiana, but at that time a resident of Bartholomew County, Indiana, by whom he had two children, both deceased. Mrs. Brenton died September, 1856. In 1858 he married his second wife, Lucinda Marsh, who bore him two children, viz., Effie M., deceased, and William M., who is at present in the employ of the Wabash railroad company at Peru. The Doctor's third marriage was solemnized in the year 1879 with Miss Loantha Search, of Peru, a union blessed with the birth of three children, viz., Emma E., Mary M., and John H. Brenton.

JAMES M. BROWN, prominent member of the Miami County bar, is a native of Union County, Indiana, born October 16, 1826. He is the son of Walter Brown who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, and Keziah (Laboyseaux) Brown, a native of New Jersey. His paternal ancestors were English and on the mother's side he is descended from the French. Walter Brown was a prominent pioneer of Union County, moving to that part of the State in 1820, where he was widely and favorably known for his many excellent qualities. James M. Brown was reared on a farm, and in early life attended the common schools. At the age of eighteen he entered Beech Grove Academy, an institution under the control of the Friends and conducted at that time by one William Haughton. Until he was twenty-two Mr. Brown was variously occupied in attending school, farming and teaching. In the fall of 1848 he married Emily C. Willis, also a native of Union County. For five years he continued teaching, farming and studying, spending eighteen

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months of the time in preparing to enter upon the practice of the law. In the meantime he held the office of Township Trustee for one year in Preble County, Ohio. He removed to Connersville, Indiana, in 1854 for the purpose of completing his studies, and there entered the law office of Hon. Nelson Trusler and was soon after admitted to the bar. In October, 1855, Mr. Brown removed to Peru, Indiana, where he began the practice of his profession, and one year later effected a co-partnership in the law with Orris Blake, Esq. From 1859 until 1862, with some intermission, he was associated in a law partnership with Hon. James N. Tyner, ex-Postmaster-General. In the spring of 1860, Mr. Brown was elected Mayor of Peru, and being three times re-elected served for four successive terms. Immediately after he was elected City Engineer, the duties of which position he discharged for a period of about eight years. He also served as School Trustee two years, and from 1877 until 1879 was a member of the Peru City Council. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and in 1868 was connected with G. I. Reed as part owner of the *Peru Republican*, continuing as associate editor of the same the greater part of the succeeding three years. Mr. Brown is recognized by all who know him, as one of the most useful and upright citizens of the community in which he lives. Possessing an extraordinary fund of exact information on many subjects, his qualifications to discharge with ability the duties of each official trust to which he has been called are unquestioned. A close student of history, science and ancient literature, he is also a genial, companionable gentleman, beloved by his family, and honored and respected by his friends. His marriage has been blessed with the birth of two children, viz: Benjamin and Mary E. Brown.

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN, contractor and builder and son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Johnson) Chamberlain, natives of New Jersey, was born in that state on the 13th day of June, 1822. He was reared in the state of his nativity until his fourteenth year, at which time (1836) he removed with his parents to Seneca County, Ohio, where one year later he began working at the carpenter's trade. He soon acquired great proficiency in his chosen calling and worked at the same at different places until 1851, when he came to Peru, where he has since followed the trade with success and financial profit. He is at this time engaged in contracting and building principally in Peru and Miami County, and some of the most elegant residences and business houses in the city and adjacent country were erected under his personal supervision. Mr. Chamberlain is an intelligent mechanic, and, with his family, possesses in an eminent degree the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. His marriage with Miss Margaret Morrison, of Pennsyl-

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of the State of Pennsylvania, has been blessed with the birth of two children, viz: George R., and Nellie Chamberlain.

GEORGE R. CHAMBERLAIN, teller First National Bank, was born in Peru, Indiana, August 4, 1854, son of George W. and Margaret (Morrison) Chamberlain. He was educated in the city schools, which he attended until his sixteenth year, completing the High School course in 1870. He then engaged as clerk in the mercantile house of J. S. Hale, Peru, in which capacity he continued one year, severing his connection with the dry goods business at the end of that time and engaging February 17, 1872, as book-keeper in the First National Bank. In May, 1881, he was promoted teller, the duties of which responsible position he has since discharged in a manner eminently satisfactory to his employers. Mr. Chamberlain is an accomplished business man, enjoys the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact, and has before him a future fraught with much promise. He is a member of the K. of P. order, and politically votes with the Republican party.

DAVID CHARTERS (deceased) was a native of Lewiston, Pennsylvania, and son of William and Elizabeth (Comfort) Charters, parents natives of the same state. The family moved to Miami County, Indiana, in 1846 and settled on a farm two miles west of Peru, where the mother died in 1873 and the father in 1865. David Charters was born, January 24, 1821, was reared a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He came to Miami County in 1846 and from that time until his death lived upon the beautiful home place west of Peru. He was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence as is attested by the fact that he was several times chosen by the people of Miami to positions of trust, in all of which he acquitted himself with such commendable fidelity that no one was ever known to utter a breath of suspicion against his official record. During the war and for several years thereafter, he served as County Commissioner and in 1874 was elected to represent Miami in the State Legislature. In his business transactions he was uniformly successful and as a farmer he stood among the first in the county. On the 24th day of October, 1852 he was married to Eliza Long, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tingle) Long, of Delaware. Mrs. Charters was born in Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, and is the mother of nine children, seven of whom are living, to-wit: William, Juniata, Mifflin, Emmet, Margaret, Lafayette and Charle Charters. The deceased members of the family were Sarah and Catharine. Mr. Charters died on the 11th day of March, 1882. His widow and several of the children still reside upon the home place, which is one of the best improved farms in Peru Township.

JOSEPH C. CLYMER, County Treasurer, was born in Jef-

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ferson Township, Miami County, March 15, 1847. His paternal ancestors were Pennsylvanians, his grandfather, Christian Clymer, emigrating from that State in an early day to Warren County, Ohio, where he lived until his removal to Miami County, about the year 1834. He, with his son Levi Clymer, father of subject, settled near Mexico, Jefferson Township, and was among the earliest pioneers of that section. He was a farmer by occupation and died sometime in the latter part of the forties. Levi Clymer was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 15, 1811. He was a resident of Jefferson Township, this county, until the year 1848, at which time he removed to Clay Township, where he has since resided. He is one of Miami County's representative farmers and a man widely and favorably known for his many sterling qualities. Subject's mother, Elizabeth Clymer, was the daughter of Henry Kirby, one of the early and substantial citizens of Warren County, Ohio. She departed this life at her home in Clay Township, in the year 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Clymer, were the parents of nine children, four of whom are living, Joseph C., being the youngest son of the family. He was reared on his father's farm in Clay Township, acquired in the common schools a practical education and subsequently attended the Peru High School and the Valparaiso Normal College. He began life as a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits until 1881, at which time he accepted the position of Deputy County Treasurer, under E. Humrickhouse, and continued in that capacity for a period of four years. In the meantime, 1884, he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for that office, and at the ensuing election received a large majority of the county vote, a fact which attested his great popularity with the people. He having discharged the duties of the responsible trust in a manner highly satisfactory to all he was in 1886 re-elected and is now entering upon upon his second term. Mr. Clymer is an intelligent, thoroughly well posted business man, and his career has been a marked success. He was married January 21, 1885, to Miss Emma, daughter of Isaac and Maria Miller, of Miami County.

JUDGE ALBERT COLE (deceased) was born May 13, 1790, at Berlin Connecticut. He was the son of Stephen and Lucy (Deming) Cole. His father was a farmer and died in 1801. Albert, then eleven years old, went to live with his oldest brother, who was also a farmer, and until the age of fifteen attended the district schools during the winters. He spent the interval between fifteen and twenty in learning tanning and shoe-making at Meriden, Connecticut. Illness obliging him to give up his trade, he engaged one year in selling notions through the country. In 1812, he decided to go to Mississippi, where he had an older brother living. He having reached his destination he remained one year, a part of the time

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assisting his brother in a saw mill—on account of sickness, which he could not throw off, he purchased a pony at New Orleans and started North by land—there being at that time only one steamer on the Western Waters. After a long and tedious journey, during which he passed through the possessions of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, he reached a white settlement near Columbia, Tennessee, where, owing to a severe illness, he was obliged to remain four weeks. In the fall of 1813, he reached Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained there until the following spring. In the meantime news came that peace had been declared between the United States and Great Britain. After leaving Cincinnati Mr. Cole returned to Connecticut. There in September, 1814, he married Mary Galpin, and started for the west. He purchased a farm of eighty acres in Zanesville, Ohio, where as a farmer, tanner and shoemaker, he remained until 1833. That year by means of a four horse wagon—probable among the first seen in that section, he transferred his family first to Goshen, Indiana, and afterwards, July, 1834, to Peru, in the same State. Miami County had then been recently organized and Peru selected as the County Seat. Considerable enterprise had, however, been manifested in the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal, the laying out of town lots, etc. Soon after going to Peru Mr. Cole formed a partnership with Mr. D. R. Bearss, carried on a general mercantile business for one year and erected a store house. At the end of that time the firm dissolved. Mr. Cole taking his share of the goods to Lewisburg on the canal where he put up some log buildings, and sold goods for another year. He then returned to Peru and was engaged in mercantile pursuits for about six years, after which in 1848 he was elected postmaster, which office he held till 1851 and then retired to a farm which he purchased in an early day just north of the city. After the death of his wife who had been a faithful companion for forty years, he returned to Peru, having disposed of his farm, and invested his capital in city property. Judge Cole was a Whig during the existence of that party and after its dissolution identified himself in the Republican party, voting the latter ticket until his death. He was elected Judge at the August election in 1840, when the circuit was composed of a President judge, elected by the Legislature and two associate judges, from each county, chosen by the people. He was United States Commissioner under President Harrison, for distribution of Surplus Revenue. In 1857 he married Mrs. McCleary, of Zanesville, Ohio. Judge Cole had six children by his first wife, namely: Emma A., now Mrs. D. R. Bearss, Alphonso A., deceased, Lucy, wife of Lewis D. Adkison, Mary L., the late Mrs. James T. Miller, James O., and Ellen, wife of H. G. Fetter. Mr. Cole died November, 1878.

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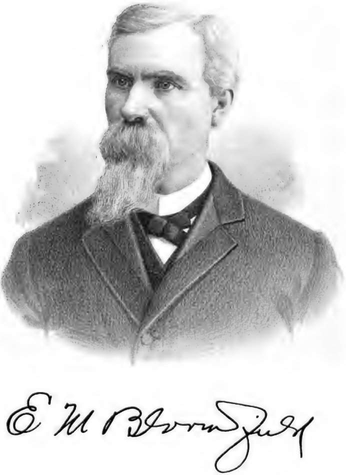

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RICHARD H. COLE, of the Miami County *Sentinel* and one of the proprietors of the Cole Block, was born in this city, Nov. 26, 1853; son of Hon. Alphonso and Sarah H. (Henton) Cole, and is of English extraction. His father was born near Oberlin, Ohio, December, 25, 1818. He came to Miami County in 1834. By occupation he was a lawyer and one of the early members of the Miami County Bar. In 1847 and '48, and in 1849 and '50, he represented this county in the Indiana Legislature. He was one of the early prominent men of this county. His death occurred August 4, 1862. Our subject is the elder of two living children. After graduating at the Peru High School, he was a student for two years at the University of Illinois, located at Champaign. In 1876 he was elected Surveyor of Miami County, and in 1881 was elected City Engineer of Peru. In 1879 he purchased a half interest in the Miami County *Sentinel*, and with which he is now connected. In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the K. of P. fraternity of this city. He was married November 15, 1882, to Miss Belle M. Talbot, of this city, born March 15, 1860. Mr. Cole is a representative of one of the early families of this county.

HARVEY COMER, gunsmith, was born in Allen County Indiana, May, 30, 1846 and is the fifth child of James and Sarah E. (Somers) Comer, natives of Virginia. James Comer moved to Indiana in an early day and settled in Allen County prior to the founding of the City of Ft. Wayne. He was a cooper by trade but after moving to Indiana engaged in farming which he carried on until his death in 1875. Mrs. Comer is still living on the home place in Allen County having reached a ripe old age. Harvey Comer was raised on a farm, enjoyed such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools and at the age of nineteen began life for himself in the employ of the I. P. & C. rail road company at Peru. He worked in the shops here until 1873 at which time he took up his present trade, that of gunsmith and after following the same for some time in Peru, went to Terre Haute. He soon returned to Peru, where, since 1874, he has ceen actively engaged at his vocation, and is now in the enjoyment of a very prosperous business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and National Union Orders and is in every respect an honorable and trustworthy citizen. On the 15th day of April, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Marshall, daughter of John Marshall, of Peru.

GODLOVE CONRADT, native of Wurtemburg, Germany, and son of Henry and Catherine Conradt, was born on the 10th day of July, 1834. When four years of age he was brought by his parents to the United States, and from 1840 until 1845 lived in Springfield, Columbiana County, Ohio. The family moved to Miami County, Indiana, the latter year, and settled in Peru, where the

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father for a number of years carried on a successful tannery business. The parents both departed this life in the year 1870. Godlove Conradt received in the common schools a practical education, and at an early age learned the tanning trade, which he followed until his twentieth year. He then engaged in the mercantile business, opening a leather and shoe-findings store in Peru, which he carried on in connection with the tannery, operating the latter with encouraging success until 1884. In addition to his private enterprises, Mr. Conradt has at different times been called to fill positions of trust, the first of which was that of Township Clerk, to which he was elected in 1860. He was subsequently chosen a member of the City School Board, the duties of which position he discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned for a period of nine years. In his business ventures Mr. Conradt has been successful, and at this time, in addition to other property, owns a valuable tract of 200 acres of land in Deer Creek township. On the 27th day of December, 1857, he married Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Christopher Smith, of Germany, a marriage blessed with the birth of four children, three of whom, Matilda, Fred and Albert, are living. Mr. Conradt is liberal in his political views in State and National affairs, voting the principles of the Democratic party, and in local matters voting for the man best qualified for the position. Mrs. Conradt is a member of the Lutheran Church of Peru.

JONATHAN D. COX, was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 9, 1818, being the third son of David J. and Rosina (Bake) Cox, native of Monmouth County, New Jersey. The father of Mr. Cox emigrated to Ohio, and in 1826 came to Decatur County, Indiana. He was born in 1792 and died in 1837. The mother of Mr. Cox died in 1836. The subject of this biography, received a common school education. He came to Miami County in 1837, and for some years worked on a farm and later clerked in a store. In 1840 he, in partnership with Richard Miller, started a general store at Pawpaw. He continued this business for four years and then engaged in farming. February 2, 1842, he married the daughter of Richard Miller, who died in 1848. By that marriage were born two children, Wm. H. and Alphonso C. Mr. Cox was married again February 12, 1850 to Miss Caroline, daughter of Col. William M. Reyburn, (deceased), who was one of the pioneers of Miami County. They have two children, viz: Charles R. and Horace G. Mrs. Cox died in 1856. Mr. Cox was married again in 1859 to Miss Jennie Thornburg, a native of Wayne County, Indiana. By this union they have one child, Jessie B. Mr. Cox removed to Peru in 1856. In 1857 he engaged in the stove, tinware and lumber business. This business he continued one year and then again engaged in the agricultural pursuits which he continued until 1885, when he retired from active life. In 1867 he was

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appointed Assessor for Miami County of Internal Revenue. In 1868 he was elected to represent Miami County in the General Assembly of Indiana. He was re-eleeted to the same office in 1870. He is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HON. JABEZ T. COX. The gentleman whose biographical sketch is herewith presented, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, January 27, 1846. His parents, Aaron and Mary (Skeggs) Cox, were natives respectively of Ohio and Kentucky, the father of English-Welsh, and the mother of German lineage. Jabez T. Cox, in early life attended the common schools and subsequently entered the Westfield Academy, an educational institution under charge of the Society of Friends at Westfield, Ind., in which he pursued his literary studies for a period of four years. Having early decided upon the legal profession as his life work, he, in 1865 entered the law office of the late Hon. N. R. Overman, of Tipton, Indiana, under whose instructions he continued until his admission to the bar, a little later, and with whom he formed a partnership in the practice which lasted from 1867 till 1869. In the latter year he abandoned the law for a time and entered the field of journalism as editor of the Frankfort *Crescent*, of which paper he was proprietor until 1871, when he returned to Tipton and again took up the legal profession with his former partner, Judge Overman. From 1871, till 1875 he practiced with marked success in the courts of Tipton and adjoining counties, but in the latter year owing to his wife's ill health disposed of his interests in Indiana and removed to Hutchinson, Kansas, In that state he soon acquired more than a local reputation, as is attested by the fact that in 1878 he was nominated on the Democratic state ticket for the office of Attorney General. Although defeated at the ensuing election, the Democratic party in Kansas being in a hopeless minority, yet, when the vote was canvassed it was found that he had run 3,500 ahead of his ticket. Owing to continued ill heath of his wife he shortly afterward left Kansas and went to Colorado where he remained until 1883 when he returned to Indiana and located in Peru, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In politics Mr. Cox has always been a pronounced Democrat, believing earnestly in his political convictions. In 1886 he received the nomination for Representative to the Lower House of the State Legislature and after a brilliant canvass defeated his competitor by a very decided majority. Mr. Cox's legal career presents a series of continual successes and his acknowledged familiarity with the principles of law, and thoroughly independent cast of his mind make him a safe and trusted counselor. He has a military as well professional career, entering the service of his country in 1864 as private in Company B, 136th Indiana Infantry, and serving with the same until honorably dis-

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charged at the close of the war. He is prominently identified with the G. A. R. and the Odd Fellows fraternities. He married his first wife, Miss Jennie Price, of Tipton, Indiana, in 1867. She died in Colorado in the spring of 1882. Two children were born to the marriage, viz: Edward E. and Inez. His second marriage was solemnized in the year 1884 with Miss Lizzie Meinhardt, of Peru, who has borne him one child, Carl M. Cox.

GEORGE A. CROWELL, retired business man and prominent citizen of Peru, is a native of Jefferson County, Virginia, born there June 25, 1820, the son of Samuel and Mary (Link) Crowell, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, and of English-Scotch and Irish-German ancestry. His early school experience embraced the studies appertaining to the educational course presented by the usages of those days in Sandusky County, Ohio, to which he moved with his parents when but seven years of age. He was raised to agricultural pursuits and remained with his parents on the farm until after attaining his majority, when he began life for himself as clerk in a mercantile house in the town of Fremont, Ohio. He continued in the capacity of salesman at the above place until 1843 and in 1845 came to Peru, Indiana, to take charge of a stock of goods for Sanford E. Main, in whose employ he remained for a period of about one and a half years. From the time of severing his connection with Mr. Main, up to 1850, he clerked for different parties, but in the latter year effected a co-partnership in the general mercantile business with William Smith, which lasted until 1855. He purchased his partner's stock that year and conducted a successful business until 1876, at which date he retired from active life, having by diligent and judicious management accumulated a handsome competence in the meantime. In addition to his large business interests, Mr. Crowell always took an active part in all the enterprises for the city's welfare and was several times elected its treasurer, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner. He was largely instrumental in inaugurating the street improvements of Peru, in which he encountered much opposition, and also brought the first plate glass store front to the city, besides introducing a number of other modern improvements. He took an active interest in the internal improvement of the country, and to him, more than to any other man, is due the credit of securing and building up of the present efficient turnpike system of Miami County. At this time he is Superintendent of the following roads, to-wit: Peru and Mexico, Peru and Santa Fe, and Peru and Mississinewa Turnpikes, and their present superior condition is largely owing to his careful and judicious management. In the year 1869 he was appointed special Indian agent for the Miamis of Indiana and the Eel River bands of Miamis, and discharged the duties of the same until 1876. Mr. Crowell was married in May 1851, to

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Mary A. Steele, daughter of Joseph S. Steele, one of the pioneers of Miami County. Mrs. Crowell was born in the State of Ohio, and is still living. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Crowell, but one, Alice O., is living at this time. The following are names of the of the children, deceased, to-wit: Mary C., George G. and Byron F. Throughout a long and active life, during which he passed through many vicissitudes, Mr. Crowell's ruling elements have been industry and honesty, qualities which have made themselves apparent to all with whom he has been associated in a business capacity or otherwise. And now in the sixty-seventh year of his age, he is still an energetic, wide awake citizen, in possession of all his faculties and enjoying the full confidence and respect of all his friends and acquaintances. His portrait will be found elsewhere in this volume.

PHILIP Q. CURRAN, merchant tailor, was born in the City of Qnebec, Canada, July 12, 1829, and is the third son of Patrick and Mary Curran, natives respectively of Ireland, and Scotland. Mr. Curran's early life was passed in his native city, in the schools of which he received the rudiments of an English education. It may be said with propriety that he is not an educated man in the accepted meaning of that term, yet thoroughly skilled in the details of practical business, such as is acquired only by the experience of years and the active observations of well developed common sense. At the age of twelve he apprenticed himself to learn the tailor's trade, and after serving for a period of three years, during which time he acquired great proficiency, began working for himself in the city of Troy, New York. From there in 1848 he went to Massachusetts, and located at the city of Cheshire, where he opened his first shop, and where he continued with encouraging success for a period of three years. He subsequently worked in various places, and, in 1854, experiencing a desire to move beyond the boundaries of the Eastern States, went to Detroit. Michigan, in which city he was cutter in a large tailoring establishment until the spring of 1858. He then removed to Peoria, Illinois, where he followed cutting principally until 1866, at which time he located in Anderson, Indiana, where he carried on a successful business until he removed to Peru in 1873. On locating in this city he at once took high rank as a cutter, and continued that branch of the trade until 1878, in the spring of which year he opened a business of his own, which he has since successfully operated. Mr. Curran is a wide-awake, energetic man, always alive to the interests of his business and the general prosperity of the city. He has a large and lucrative patronage, and the business, now conducted under the firm name of Curran & Co., is the leading tailoring establishment in the city. Mr. Curran has a military as

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well as a business record, of which he feels deservedly proud. He entered the army August, 1861, enlisting in the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served with the same until honorably discharged October, 1864. He went into the service as first sergeant, but early in 1864 was promoted captain, a position he held at the time of his discharge. In politics Mr. Curran is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, but has never asked official position at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities, having taken a number of degrees in the latter, including that of Sir Knight. On the 30th day of April, 1850, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Ellen Brazee, of Canada, a union blessed with the birth of six children, only two of whom—Philip H. and James W.—are living. Mr. and Mrs. Curran are members of the Methodist Church of Peru.

WILLIAM F. DALY, lumber inspector for Indiana Manufacturing Company, was born in North Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, on the 25th day of September, 1842. His father, Dennis Daly, was a native of North Ireland, and his mother, Alvira (French) Daly, was born in the State of Connecticut. Mr. Daly's parents dying when he was quite young, early threw him upon his own resources and he made his first start in life as a boot black. This employment he subsequently abandoned for mechanical pursuits, engaging at the age of fifteen, to learn the trade of carriage making, which he followed in his native city until the breaking out of the war. In September, 1861, he entered the army, enlisting in Company I, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Infantry, with which he served until honorably discharged three years later. During his period of service Mr. Daly took part in a number of engagements, among which were the following: Fort Wagner, Mackey's Point, siege of Port Pulaski, seiges of Forts Walker and Beauregard, all the battles around Charleston, Alosta, Fla., and Drury Bluff, City Point, Deep Bottom, Pittsburgh and others of the Virginia campaigns. On leaving the army he returned to Bridgeport and resumed his trade until 1866, when he accepted a position with the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine company, in their shops in that city. Two years later he took charge of the wood-work department in the Howe machine shops at Bridgeport, and continued as foreman of the same until promoted superintendent of the company's shops at Peru, Indiana, in 1871. He was identified with the shops here until 1875, when he became foreman of the Muhlfield wagon and dimension works, Peru, the duties of which position he discharged until 1880. In the latter year he engaged with the Indiana manufacturing company, with which he has since been identified, holding at this time the responsible position of lumber

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inspector. Mr. Daly is a public spirited citizen, takes an active interest in politics, and has been his party's candidate for different official positions. He served in the Common Council of Peru, and in the deliberations of that body bore a conspicuous part. He belongs to the G. A. R., Masonic, Royal Arcanum, and K. of H. orders; in politics, votes the Republican ticket. On the 25th of September, 1873, he married Miss Hattie M. Scott, daughter of Aaron B. Scott, a union blessed with the birth of two children, one of which, Nellie, born September 23, 1877, is living.

GEORGE W. DEIBERT, assistant general foreman of the Wabash shops, came to Miami County in May, 1854. Was born October 28, 1833, in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and is the second son of Jacob and Rosanna (Zimmerman) Deibert, natives of Pennsylvania, who migrated to Indiana in 1854 and located in Peru. The father, who was by trade a carpenter, died in March, 1881, and the mother and brother—Albert—in 1854, soon after their arrival in Indiana. The subject returned to his native county, and on the 14th of February, 1857, was married to Miss Henrietta Wervert, a native of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, of German origin. They were blest by the birth of five children, four of whom are now living—John, Frank, Florence, Georgie (girl), and Philip (deceased). In May, 1867, the subject returned to Peru and worked at the carpenter trade, which he learned when a boy. In the fall of 1868, engaged with the I., P. & C. R. R. in the car department, and continued until June, 1872, when he assumed charge of that department. He is a Knight of Pythias and also an Encampment Odd Fellow, and was elected by the Republicans to the City Council, serving from 1880 to 1884.

REV. HERMAN H. DIEMER, pastor St. John's Luthern Church, Peru, and son of Christain Diemer, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born on the 26th day of October, 1851. When he was ten years of age his parents left their native country for America, but before the completion of the voyage the mother died and was buried in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. The father died shortly after reaching the United States, and Herman, thus early left an orphan, was sent to Perry County, Missouri, where, until his thirteenth year, he attended school at the town of Attenburgh. In 1869, he entered Concordia College, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in which institution he pursued his studies for a period of six years with the object of the ministry in view. After securing a thoroughly classical education he entered Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, which he attended three years, completing the prescribed course in that time. In 1874 he entered upon the active duties of his sacred calling at Elkhart, Indiana, being the first minister of the Lutheran

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Church to proclaim the gospel in that city. He remained at Elkhart until 1877, at which time he went to Fulton County, Ohio, where he was actively engaged in pastoral work until 1883, moving to Pomeroy, Ohio, the latter year and remaining there until the spring of 1884, when he accepted the pastorate of St. John's Church, Peru, Indiana. Rev. Mr. Diemer is a popular pastor and eloquent and forcible pulpit orator, and since locating in this city has made many warm friends irrespective of church and creed. He was married July 6th, 1876, to Margaret Schuster, a union blessed with four children, viz.: Emma, Gerhart, Paul and Martin.

AARON N. DUKES. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is a native of Randolph County, Indiana, and son of William and Matilda (McKim) Dukes, the father born in Maryland, and the mother in the State of Ohio. On the father's side he is descended from English ancestors, his grandfather, Isaac Dukes, emigrating from England to the United States in an early day and settling in Maryland. William Dukes in early life moved to Randolph County, Indiana, where for a number of years he was alternately engaged in merchandising, milling and agricultural pursuits. He subsequently disposed of his interests in that part of the State, and in 1846 moved to Miami County, locating near the village of Gilead, where he lived until he removed to a beautiful farm adjoining the city of Peru, several years later. He was a prominent farmer and stock raiser, and deserves mention as one of the successful men of his adopted county. His death occurred in the year 1878. His wife, Matilda Dukes, was the daughter of William and Jane McKim, who came to the United States from Ireland about the beginning of the present century. It is related that on the voyage to the new world, the vessel on which they sailed encountered a terrific storm, which for a time threatened the complete destruction of all on board. The sails were riddled and torn by the fierce gale, and in order to mend them Mrs. McKim spun threads on a little spinning wheel which she was bringing over with her, the Captain holding the wheel and Mr. McKim holding the chair in which she sat. By this means the sails were repaired. and in due time the vessel was enabled to proceed on its course in safety. William McKim settled near Chillicothe, Ohio, but subsequently emigrated to Randolph County, Indiana, where he lived until his removal to Miami County, about the year 1855. He was a farmer by occupation and died in the county in 1862. His wife survived him about eight years, departing this life in 1870. Mrs. Dukes, the mother of our subject, died at her home near Peru in 1874. The following are the names of the children born to William and Matilda Dukes, viz: A. N., Levi, Lydia, wife of Oliver Wilson, Jane, wife of John McRea, Mary, wife of Mr.

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Parmley, Emma, wife of James Pugh, John, and Priscilla, wife of Dr. Frank Black. Aaron N. Dukes was born on the 27th day of October, 1834; accompanied his parents to Miami County in 1846, and has been one of its most successful and highly esteemed citizens ever since. He attended the public schools during winter seasons, where he acquired a good practical education, and when out of school improved his time working on the farm, early acquainting himself with the details of that useful occupation. He remained with his parents until his seventeenth year, at which time he abandoned agricultural pursuits and accepted the position of salesman in the mercantile house of E. H. Shirk, Peru, in which capacity he continued one year, effecting a co-partnership with his employer at the end of that time, in a general store at the town of Gilead. After remaining in the latter place about two years he disposed of his interest; and in 1856 removed to Mankato, Minnesota, where until 1862 he was engaged in merchandising, milling and dealing in real estate, retaining his connection with Mr. Shirk in the meantime. He returned to Peru, Ind.. in the latter year and from that date until 1865 was a partner of Mr. Shirk in the general mercantile business, their house during that period being one of the largest and most successful of the kind in Northern Indiana. He withdrew from the firm in 1865, and in partnership with J. H. Jamison engaged in the grocery and pork packing business, which branches of industry were conducted with financial profit until 1868, Mr. Dukes purchasing his partner's interest that year. Two years later he sold out and purchased what is known as the Holman farm, adjoining the city of Peru, a part of which he subsequently laid off in town lots, known as Dukes' first and second additions. In the meantime he began dealing in real estate, a business he carried on quite extensively until 1881. In 1877 he was appointed assignee of the Ulrich wagon works of Peru, the duties of which position required the greater part of his time, until the satisfactory arrangement of the business in 1881. In the latter year he was appointed receiver of the Indiana Manufacturing company of Peru, one of the largest manufacturing enterprises of the State, to which he has since devoted his entire attention. Mr. Dukes took an active part in the Sioux war of Minnesota in 1862, having been for some time in command of the military post of Mankato. His has been a very active business life, throughout which he has discharged his duty with commendable fidelity, proving himself worthy the confidence of his fellow citizens and competent to fill responsible positions intrusted to him. He is a Republican in politics, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, with which he has been identified since about the year 1854. In September, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Thompson, daughter of Rev. James Thompson, the projector and one of the founders of Wabash College, at

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Crawfordsville. Mr. Thompson was a man of deep piety and scholarly attainments, and was actively engaged in the work of the Master for over half a century. He died in Minnesota in the year 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Dukes have been born two children, to-wit: Elbert, born in 1860, and William, born in 1862, died in 1871.

JAMES S. DURET, Deputy Auditor Miami County, was born in Logansport, Indiana, March 9, 1841, and is the second son of John B. and Elizabeth (Bell) Duret, natives respectively of Canada and Kentucky. John B. Duret accompanied General Louis Cass from Michigan to Indiana about the year 1824, and subsequently in 1827 located permanently in Logansport. He took an active part in the organization of Cass County, and at the first election was chosen Clerk of the same, the duties of which position he discharged for a period of twenty-nine years, or until his death in 1855. He was married in 1828 to a daughter of Major Daniel Bell, who was the first person to make permanent settlement on the present site of Logansport, locating there as early as the year 1826. John B. Duret was a man of fine ability, and is remembered as one of the most accomplished officials of the county, in the welfare of which he took such an active interest. James S. Duret passed the years of his youth and early manhood in Logansport, attended the schools there until twelve years of age, when he entered Notre Dame University, in which institution he pursued his studies for a period of two years. Subsequently in 1857 and in 1858 he studied telegraphy, and for two years thereafter worked at the same. In May, 1863, he entered the army, enlisting in Company H, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in August of the same year was commissioned second lieutenant of his company, and as such served until honorably discharged. Previous to the war in 1859 he came to Peru, and subsequently, in 1863, was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Miami County, the duties of which position he discharged for a period of six years. Then for a number of years he was employed in the railroad business, and held several important positions in that capacity until his appointment as Deputy County Auditor in 1881. He is still connected with the office, and being deservedly popular and possessing unusual ability, may yet serve the public in a wider and more extensive sphere. He has led a remarkably industrious life, full of energy and of great force of character, and as an accomplished business man none in Peru stand higher than he. In January, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Miller, adopted daughter of James T. Miller, of Peru. He is a Democrat in polities, and in religion adheres to the creed of the Roman Catholic Church.

HENRY DUTTON, was a native of Schoharie County, N. Y.; was born June 25, 1824, and was a son of Julius Dutton, a native of Connecticut. At the age of fifteen he came to Fort Wayne and

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secured an engagement as clerk in a dry goods store, where he secured the greater part of his education. He then engaged in the retail dry goods business, in which he continued until the latter part of his life, when he emerged into the business of private banker and broker, which avocation he pursued during the eighteen years preceeding his death, which sad event occurred in July, 1877. Mr. Dutton was elected County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket and was re-elected to the same office. He manifested a deep interest in the success of his party. Remaining at Fort Wayne for a number of years, he then came to Peru and resumed his former occupation—the dry goods business—in 1847. Was married in New York City July 20, 1847, to Miss Nancy M. Moore, daughter of John and Nancy (Wicks) Moore, natives of Duchess County, N. Y. To this union there were born four children, two of whom are living, viz: Mrs. Emma McWhinney, now residing at Richmond, Henry D. D., born November 9, 1855, now a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri. Those deceased are: Mary M., born September 9, 1849, and died in 1877; Lillie D., born February 10, 1868, and died 1877. Mrs. Dutton was born in Schoharie County, N. Y. The subject of this sketch was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and was also for many years chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for the County of Miami.

RICHARD A. EDWARDS, cashier First National Bank, son of Prof. Richard and Betsey (Sampson) Edwards, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 9, 1851. Richard Edwards, Sr., was born in Wales, and came to the United States in 1832, settling originally in Ohio. He subsequently moved to Massachusetts, where for a number of years he was principal of the State Normal School at Salem, in the organization of which institution he took an active part. In 1859 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, to take charge of the City Normal School, a position he retained until 1862, at which time he accepted the presidency of the Illinois State University. He held the latter position for a period of sixteen or eighteen years, and was for some time pastor of the First Congregational Church at Princeton, Illinois. In 1886 he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois, and is the present incumbent of that office. Prof. Edwards is a man of brilliant attainments, and as an educator ranks among the first in the country. He is the father of eleven children, nine of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the second in number. Richard A. Edwards received his elementary education at Normal, Illinois, and subsequently attended Princeton and Dartmouth Colleges, graduating from the latter in 1876. His literary education then completed, he accepted the position as instructor

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of Latin and Greek in the Rock River Seminary, Morris, Illinois, and two years later became Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Knox College, Galesburg. He held the latter position three years, and at the end of that time severed his connection with the college, and in 1881 came to Peru, Indiana. He entered the First National Bank in this city as assistant cashier in 1882, and in June, 1886, became cashier, a position he holds at this time. On the 1st of June, 1880, he married Miss Alice Shirk, daughter of the late E. H. Shirk, of Peru. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have four children, viz.—Richard E., Milton A., Mary A. and Clara E. Politically, Mr. Edwards votes with the Republican party, and in religion adheres to the creed of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Edwards is an active member of the Baptist Church of Peru.

WALTER H. EMSWILER. Mr. Emswiler was born in the city of Peru, May 10, 1858 and is the second son of John H. and Sarah E. (Miller) Emswiler, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Indiana. The father came to Miami County in a very early day, was for many years one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Peru and departed this life September, 1884. Walter Emswiler received a good practical education in the city schools and at the age of twenty began life for himself as clerk for his brother Charles, in the mercantile business, with whom he remained until his twenty-fourth year. In 1883 he became a partner with Schuyler Mercer in the livery business and subsequently purchased the entire interest which he still controls. Mr. Emswiler has already a well established business reputation and is meeting with encouraging success as a liveryman. He was married March 2, 1881 to Miss Rose Fisher, daughter of Joseph Fisher, one of the substantial residents of Jefferson Township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Emswiler have been born one child, Joseph, whose birth occurred September 2, 1883.

JOHN J. ENGLISH. The subject of this biography is a native of Miami County, born in Peru Township on the 6th day of April, 1848, and is the eldest son of Benjamin and Mary E. (Baker) English, of Licking County, Ohio. The father came to Miami County in 1846, settled in Peru Township, but subsequently lived in Pipe Creek and Erie Townships, and finally purchased a home in Richland Township, where he is at this time living. John J. English remained at home until his mother's death, which occurred when he was eighteen years of age, at which time he abandoned the farm and took up the carpenter's trade. He served a four years apprenticeship at the same under W. D. Allen, of Richland, after which he began working for himself, and subsequently, August 27, 1877, accepted a position as skilled mechanic in the coach department of the railroad shops (I., P. & C.) at Peru, which he still retains. He is one of the substantial employes of the

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company with which he is identified, and ranks among the best mechanics of Peru. His marriage with Miss Mary C. Bouslog, daughter of R. Bouslog, of this city, was solemnized on the 29th day of October, 1878, a union blessed with three children, viz.: Nellie D., Hazel B. and John W. English. Mr. English is a Democrat in politics, but in no sense of the word a partisan.

JOHN L. FARRAR, prominent member of the Miami County bar, was born in Jefferson County, New York, April 29, 1824, and is the eldest son of Lloyd and Rachel Farrar, natives respectively of Vermont and Rhode Island. The family came to Miami County, Indiana, in 1847 and settled in Butler township, where for a number of years the father engaged in agricultural pursuits. Lloyd Farrar was a man of local prominence, served as Justice of the Peace for Butler Township for a series of years and died in 1860. Mrs. Farrar survived her husband four years, departing this life in 1864. John L. Farrar spent the years of his youth and early manhood as a farmer, and received in the common schools the elements of an English education, supplemented by a course in a college at Kalamazoo, Michigan where he pursued his studies for a limited period. At the age of twenty he engaged in teaching, and during the time he continued at that profession, read law under the able instruction of Hon. Charles E. Stuart, of Kalamazoo, who at one time represented the State of Michigan in the Senate of the United States. After acquiring a partial knowledge of the legal profession, Mr. Farrar was admitted to the bar in 1852 and at once entered upon the active practice in the courts of Miami County, where his real ability as a criminal lawyer soon won for him a conspicuous place. He has practiced his profession in Peru continuously since 1852, and in addition to his large and lucrative business in Miami County, is frequently employed in important cases in various parts of the State. He is, without doubt, the most successful criminal lawyer in northern Indiana, and few attorneys in the State have presented the result of more labor and research in behalf of their clients than he. As a public speaker Mr. Farrar is forcible and logical, bringing his cases before the court with much skill, and in his addresses to the jury analyzing the testimony and conducting it upon the point at issue. In early life he was not favored with any peculiar advantages and his professional success must be attributed to the indomnitable will and energy which he has displayed in all his undertakings. He takes an active interest in politics, voting in conformity with the Democratic party, but is not a partisan in the sense of seeking official position. Mr. Farrar was married on the 26th day of March 1848 to Miss Everisa Foster, of Vermont. The issue of this union was one child, Arnold, born May 29, 1857. Arnold Farrar was a young man of much more than ordinary intelligence. He received a good literary educa-

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tion, early began the study of law with his father and subsequently graduated from the law department of the State University at Bloomington. Before commencing the practice, however, he met with a violent death, having been accidentally shot in the year 1877.

JOSIAH FARRAR, a leading lawyer of Peru, is a native of Jefferson County, New York, and second son of Lloyd and Rachel Farrar, He was born September 25, 1826, and grew to manhood on a farm in his native county, receiving his early education and training in the common school from which he was subsequently promoted to the academic grade. He took an academic course in which he acquired the knowledge of the higher branches of learning and while thus engaged decided upon the legal profession for a life work. In 1846 he came to Miami County, Indiana and selected in Butler Township a tract of land to which his father's family removed and settled the following year. For some time after coming here he was engaged in teaching school and in the meantime pursued his legal studies as opportunities would permit. Actuated by a laudable desire to increase his knowledge of the profession, Mr. Farrar, at the age of twenty-three went to Rochester, New York, where he read for some time under the able instruction of Lysander Farrar, one of the leading attorneys of the city, In this county he read in the office of H. J. Shirk in 1849 and the following year returned to Rochester, where he was similarly engaged until 1852. Having thus completed his preparatory reading, during which he made substantial progress in his profession, Mr. Farrar, in 1852, engaged in the practice at Peru, Indiana, in partnership with his brother John L. Farrar, and the firm thus constituted still continues. In 1856, he was elected on the Democratic ticket, prosecutor for the counties of Miami and Cass, and in 1867, against his wishes, was elected mayor of the city of Peru. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Farrar has, by close application to business and commendable studiousness gradually surmounted the obstacles in the course of every professional man and won for himself a fine reputation as a successful practitioner. In 1862 he closed his office and tendered his services to his country recruiting in May of that year, Company D., 99th Indiana Infantry, of which he was chosen captain. He accompanied his command through all its varied experiences in the southwestern campaigns of the Mississippi department, and at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. was in command of the brigade of skirmishers, a duty fraught with a great deal of danger. At the battle of July 28th, of the same year, he was second in command of the regiment, and while his Colonel was sick during the siege of Atlanta, he commanded the regiment one week when the duty was very difficult to perform.

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The confidence which the line officers reposed in his ability is attested by the fact that they frequently requested him to take command on trying occasions, and it is also a conceded fact that in nearly every hotly contested battle in which the 99th was engaged he was at its head. He commanded the regiment during the reconnoisance toward Dalton and Rocky Face Gap, in February, 1864, and subsequently on the arrival at Savannah, being the ranking officer suceeeded to the command which he held until mustered out of the service. On May 20, 1865 he was mustered as Lieutenant Colonel, and on the mustering out of the regiment received a commission as Colonel. Among the battles in which he participated were the following: Vicksburg, capture of Jackson, Mississippi, Mission Ridge, the numerous engagements in the advance upon Atlanta, the battle of the 22d of July, when General McPherson was killed, battle of the 28th, same month west of Atlanta, flank movement which resulted in the capture of that city, and battles consequent, Sherman's march to the sea and up through the Carolinas, and to the battle of Bentonville, the last fight in which the Ninety-ninth was engaged. At the close of the war his regiment marched to Washington City, and after participating in the "Grand Review," he was honorably discharged. Col. Farrar was a brave and honorable soldier, and his military record is bright with duty intelligently and faithfully performed. In him were combined those qualities of mind which display under the most trying circumstances the possession of great executive ability, added to a personal courage, that made him the trusted leader on many bloody battle fields. Returning, after an absence of three years, to the quiet of civil life, he resumed the practice of his profession, which he has since successfully continued in Peru. He is an able lawyer, thoroughly acquainted with the methods and principles of legal jurisprudence, and stands high among his professional associates of the Miami County bar. He is and always has been a Democrat in politics. Though he adheres to his political faith with tenacity and expresses his sentiments fearlessly, he is far removed from partisan intolerance, and on several occasions has followed his convictions rather than the dictates of party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and takes an active interest in the G. A. R. post in the city. He married on the 13th day of November, 1856, Miss Emma Gould, daughter of Solomon and Eliza Gould, of Peru. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar have three children, viz: William C., Ada and Maude Farrar.

H. G. FETTER was born in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1828. His father, Samuel Fetter, was a carpenter and contractor. His mother's maiden name was Mary Wise. The parents were both of German descent. While the subject was quite young his father removed to Sunbury, Pennsylvania, where he erected a number of the churches and

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principal buildings still standing in that city. H. G. Fetter, at the age of sixteen, went to Danville and learned the printer's trade, remaining in the office four years. His health then failing, he learned the art of daguerreotyping, then in its infancy and conducted mostly by traveling artists in tents. For the next four years with a short interruption he pursued the art of picture-making in West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, locating in Peru in 1853. For a number of years he operated two galleries. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Peru two weeks after Lincoln's inauguration, and held that position four years and a half, being succeeded by his brother, J. H. Fetter. In 1867 he removed to Logansport, and conducted a gallery there about ten years, when he returned to Peru, where he has since resided.

JAMES H. FETTER, dealer in furniture, is a native of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and the eleventh of a family of twelve children born to Samuel and Mary (Wise) Fetter, of the same State. He was born on the 28th day of February, 1842, and after receiving a liberal education engaged, at the age of sixteen, as a salesman in a dry goods house in his native town. He continued in that capacity until his nineteenth year, at which time, October 14, 1861, he came to Miami County, Indiana, and became deputy postmaster at Peru, under his brother, H. G. Fetter. Subsequently, August 6, 1865, he succeeded his brother as postmaster, and discharged the duties of the office continuously till April 1, 1879, when he effected a copartnership in the furniture and undertaking business with L. C. Gould. He is still engaged in that branch of the trade, carries a large stock of all kinds of furniture, and leads the business in Peru. Mr. Fetter's marriage with Miss Lucy Adkison, daughter of Hon. Lewis D. Adkison, of Peru, was solemnized March 9, 1873. They have two children—Robert A., born March 28, 1874, and Thomas C., born on the 26th day of August, 1883. Mr. Fetter is an active member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to the Encampment, and with his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES B. FULWILER was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, on the 6th day of September, 1812. Was educated at Hopewell Academy and Gettysburg Gymnasium, now Pennsylvania College. His father, Abraham Fulwiler, was one of the early graduates of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he was born and reared, and died in 1830, leaving a large estate. His paternal ancestry is traceable through centuries into Switzerland, where the inevitable millions are said to be awaiting identification of the descendants. His mother was a cousin of the late Jeremiah S. Black, a Cabinet officer of President Buchanan, and a daughter of the Rev. James Black, of Pennsylvania, a Scottish

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Josiah Harrar
99th Penn Vols

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divine of extensive erudition. In the year 1834, the subject of this notice came to Peru, Indiana, with a stock of merchandise under the management of one Samuel Pike, his employer, who who subsequently became famous as a campaign editor of countless newspapers in many of the States, beginning with the Peru *Forrester*, the first newspaper printed and published in Miami County, Indiana.* In the year 1838 Mr. Fulwiler's name was announced by his friends as a candidate to represent the counties of Miami and Fulton in the State Legislature, which he at first stoutly resisted for the reason that his views in regard to the simultaneous prosecution of all the public works which had been projected by former Legislatures of the State, was so unpopular that there could be no hope of his election, but finally yielded to the importunities of his friends, and he was defeated, as he expected to be. He was one of the few men of Indiana who at that time favored the classification of the public works, and the prosecution to completion of the most important work first. The people of the several counties had been led to believe that a road or canal would pass by their very doors and that "an additional hen and chickens would pay the additional tax." Hence a "classifier" was more odius to the people, if possible, than an "abolitionist." As they became more enlightened on the subject, however, they changed their views, and in the brief period of two years there was not to be found within the borders of the State a public man who would acknowledge himself in favor of an indiscriminate prosecution of the thirteen projected works known as the "cow bill," and classification became a popular word. In 1843 Mr. F. was called to the State of Pennsylvania to attend to the disposal of a large body of unproductive land in Schuylkill County, being a part of his father's estate lying in a mountainous region and traversed by rich veins of anthracite coal, where, with the aid of miners from Pottsville, in the spring of 1844, he located, opened up and leased thirteen veins of coal—among the number was the celebrated "mammoth vein," twenty-two feet in thickness—and at the same time laid off the town of Fremont upon the premises. This town, situated as it is, in the midst of an extensive coal region, is now a prosperous little city. In 1847, Mr. F. was elected clerk of the Miami Circuit Court, which office he held until the 6th day of June 1855, when he was succeeded by Alexander Blake. In the year 1860, he was selected as a delegate at large for the State of Indiana to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Stephen A. Douglass, at Baltimore, for President of the United States, and was one of the committee of two

*On the 7th day of March, 1837, he was married to Pauline Avaline, daughter of Francis Avaline, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and sister of Francis S. Avaline, late proprietor of the Avaline House, of Fort Wayne, a beautiful and accomplished lady.

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from Indiana, who escorted Mr. Douglass, when on his presidential tour, from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Indianapolis, Indiana, and had Mr. Douglass been successful in the race, Mr. F. had reason to believe that a prominent position would have been reserved at Washington for his acceptance. In 1861 Mr. F. purchased of Messrs. Todd & Zerne, wholesale and retail grocers, their stock in trade; and in 1865 bought the undivided half of a furniture manufacturing establishment of Messrs. West & Jamison, which burned to the ground within ten days after his purchase and before he had the same insured against fire. In 1868 he embarked, with considerable capital, in extensive purchases and sales of Kansas and Iowa lands, which, for a time, yielded him an immense profit, but which eventually proved disastrous. In his present court of judicature in the city of Peru, his duties are greatly facilitated by a course of legal studies pursued at an early period of his life. Mr. F. has six children living and one deceased. Julia, his eldest daughter, married to Harry F. Clark, late superintendent of the western division of the W., St. L. & P. Railroad, at present manager of a western road with headquarters at Keokuk, Iowa; his second child, William died at Portsmouth, Washington Territory, some years ago; Louis Berthelet, second son, is one of the editors and proprietors of the Miami County *Sentinel*; Clarence, late clerk in the W., St. L. & P. Railway offices at Toledo, is now a resident of Peru. Mary Frank is married to J. R. Hamlin, of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis; Ada Pauline, wife of William E. Clark, of Edwardsville, Illinois; Frank, the youngest child of Mr. F., is clerk in a railroad office of the W., St. L. & P. Railway Company at St. Louis. All of his children are naturally bright and have had the advantages of good educations.

LOUIS B. FULWILER, editor of the Miami County *Sentinel*, and son of James B. and Pauline (Avaline) Fulwiler, was born in Peru, Indiana, on the 13th day of July, 1842. He received a liberal education in the schools of his native city and began life for himself by accepting a position in the office of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway, at Peoria, Illinois, where he remained only for a limited period. In 1861 he entered the army, enlisting in Company A, 20th Indiana Infantry, for the three years service, and with that noted regiment took part in some of the bloodiest battles of the war. In the seven days fight before Richmond, June 25, 1862, he had the misfortune to lose a limb, and being incapacitated for further service he was honorably discharged and returned home in October of the same year. In 1862 he was appointed deputy clerk of the Miami Circuit Court, the duties of which position he discharged for a period of seven years. In 1870 he was elected Auditor of

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Miami County, re-elected in 1874, and held the office two terms or eight years. In 1869 he entered the field of journalism as editor of the Miami County *Sentinel*, with which paper he has since been identified and in which he now owns a one-half interest with Richard H. Cole. As the *Sentinel* is the exponent, so is Mr. Fulwiler's influence one of the prime factors in moulding the character and action of, the Democratic party in Miami County. He has proved himself a superior politician, bold and zealous, undertaking what others deem impossible and being judicious and untiring, nearly always succeeds. Mental culture and strong common sense have developed and supplemented his natural talents, till all combined have made him one of the ablest newspaper writers in Northern Indiana. In 1869 he was united in marriage with Miss Cora L. Scott, who was born in Logansport, Indiana, September 13, 1846. Mr. Fulwiler is prominently identified with the G. A. R. and K. of P. Orders.

WILLIAM A. GIBNEY, Recorder of Miami County, the subject of this biographical sketch, is a native of Holmes County, Ohio; the son of William S. and Nancy (Landis) Gibney, and dates his birth from the 30th day of September, 1837. His parents were born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, but early emigrated to Ohio, where they lived until their removal to Miami County, Indiana, in 1849. William S. Gibney was a farmer by occupation and died in Peru in 1873. His wife preceded him to the grave, departing this life in the year 1868. William A. Gibney passed the years of his youth amid the active scenes of the farm, and in the common schools of the country received a fair English education, which, supplementing a practical knowledge such as books fail to impart, has enabled him to successfully discharge the duties of an active business life. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1865, at which time he abandoned the farm and engaged in saw-milling and railroading, which he followed some years, working at intervals, in the meantime, as deputy in the Sheriff's office. In 1871 he accepted a position in the railroad shops in Peru, later run as fireman on the I. P. & C., and was afterwards promoted baggage master at the depot in this city, the duties of which position he discharged until 1879. In the meantime, 1878, he was elected Recorder of Miami County, and the following year severed his connection with the road in order to enter upon the discharge of his official duties. He was re-elected in 1882, and at this time is nearing the close of his second term. In politics Mr. Gibney is an unflinching Democrat, evincing at all times a lively interest in the success of his party upon the principles of political purity, rigidly averse to anything that savors of deception or trickery. His official record, together with his acknowledged integrity as a trustworthy and reliable Christian gentleman have

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won for him a prominent place in the estimation of his fellow citizens, irrespective of party affiliation. He was married September, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Ninon of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, which union has been blessed with the birth of eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz.: George M., Lillie M., Iona, Dora, Mattie, Pearl and Albert C. Mr. Gibney is an active member of the K. of H. and Odd Fellows fraternities, and with his wife, belongs to the Methodist church.

HON. JOHN A. GRAHAM was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 8, 1817. His parents were natives of Ireland and emigrated to this country in 1815. They landed in Baltimore after undergoing great hardships during a prolonged voyage in which they narrowly escaped being ship-wrecked. In 1826 the family removed to Pittsburgh, in 1827 to Wheeling, and in 1828 returned to Baltimore. In 1830 they went to Harper's Ferry, and finally in 1832 settled in Indiana. John A. Graham was employed at Harper's Ferry as clerk until 1835. In May of that year, being then eighteen he started for Indiana. At Wheeling he took passage on a steam boat and was landed at mid-night, a solitary passenger at the mouth of the Wabash. He there expected to find a town filled with enterprising people; but he saw only a dreary waste of turbid waters. No sound greeted his ear but the hoot of the owl and the crash and crunch of the running drift. After sitting upon his baggage at the waters edge until near daylight, he discerned from the top of the bank something like a building in the obscurity of the morning fog and detected a faint sound of human voices coming from a point farther up the river. About a half mile from where he landed he found a steamboat bound for the upper Wabash: and after various adventures and detentions, he succeeded in reaching Peru. There he made arrangements for taking charge of a store in Logansport for Alexander Wilson. He remained in the latter place until the business was closed up, in June, 1835, when he returned to Peru. He acted as clerk for Mr. Wilson until 1839 when he became a partner. The firm of Wilson & Co., packed pork in 1839. It was the first undertaking of the kind in the place and proved a financial failure, owing to the low water in the Maumee which prevented its quick transportation to New York. They built flatboats and in 1840 commenced sending pork to New Orleans. This also proved a failure on account of hard times and low prices. In 1841 and 1843 Mr. Graham was elected Sheriff of Miami county. In 1846 he was appointed clerk in the Wabash and Erie Canal Land Office. He held this place until 1847 when the office was moved to Logansport, under an act of the Legislature adjusting the State debt, known as the Butler Bill. He then bought the printing office at Peru and June 28, 1848 issued the first number of the Miami County *Sentinel*. This paper was successfully man-

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aged by him, as editor and proprietor until 1861, when he sold out and retired from the editorial chair. In 1850 Mr. Graham was a delegate to the State Convention to form a new State Constitution. In 1870 he was elected clerk of the Miami Circuit Court and at different times served as a member of the town and city council. He was special agent of the United States to pay the Miamis in the years 1857 and 1859 and has held many other positions of trust. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Peru, a position he holds at the present time. He has been a life long Democrat and in religion is a Roman Catholic. He was married to Caroline A. Avaline in Peru, June 28, 1842; a family of three sons and six daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Graham. Mr. Graham is below the average height but is heavily and compactly built. He possesses a strong constitution and although having reached the allotted three score and ten years, many years of usefulness and honor may yet remain to him. His opportunities for an education were limited but he has been a constant reader and has a wonderful memory. He is recognized as the "Historian of Miami." As a writer he is fluent precise as to dates and figures, and full of humor. Few men possess the confidence of the community in a more eminent degree.

EDWARD T. GRAY, Sheriff of Miami County, is a native of Markham, Canada, and the son of Thomas and Margaret (Hines) Gray, the father born in Canada and the mother in Southampton, England. Mr. Gray was born on the 24th of May, 1836, and at the age of sixteen commenced to learn the blacksmithing and carriage making trades, at Norwich, Canada. At the age of twenty-five he came to Miami County, Indiana, and began working at his trade in the city of Peru, where he has since resided. In 1872 he purchased an interest in the firm of H. Armantrout & Co., manufacturers of carriages, after which the name was changed to that of Armantrout & Gray, under which title they continued business until 1878. In that year Mr. Gray purchased the entire interest, and under his efficient management, the concern soon became one of the leading manufacturing establishments of its kind in the city. Mr. Gray has always taken an active interest in local politics, and in 1884 was elected on the Democratic ticket Sheriff of Miami County, the duties of which position he has since discharged, having been re-elected in 1886. As a citizen Mr. Gray has the respect and confidence of all who know him, and as an official he is faithful and diligent discharging the duties of his position in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. He is a man of conscientious scruples and is ever ready to do what he can to promote the interest of the public welfare. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason, and in religion holds to the creed of the Episcopal church. On the

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31st of December, 1863, he married Miss Kate M. Wilson, of Peru, who has borne him three children, viz.: Alice, Nellie and Lewis Gray.

WILLARD GRISWOLD, of the firm of Griswold & Geves, livery stable, was born in Watertown, New York, August 8, 1833, the third son of Daniel and Sarah (Barry) Griswold; parents natives of Vermont and of English ancestry. Daniel Griswold moved to Miami County in 1844 and settled at the village of Mexico, where he followed the plasterer's trade a number of years and later engaged in the mercantile business. He was a man of considerable local prominence; took an active part in the early growth of his adopted town, and departed this life in the year 1858. Mrs. Griswold survived her husband fourteen years, dying in 1872. Willard Griswold received the advantages of a common school education in his native State, and shortly after coming to Indiana engaged as salesman in a store at Mexico, where he remained for a number of years. At the breaking out of the war he tendered his service to his country, and in September, 1861, enlisted in Co. B, 40th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until honorably discharged on the 21st day of December, 1865. He shared with his regiment the vicissitudes of war in many of the bloodiest battles of the southwestern campaigns, and was twice severely wounded, the first time at Stone River and later near Kenesaw Mountain. He entered the service as private, at the time of his discharge was adjutant of his regiment, and a short time after being mustered out was commissioned captain. Mr. Griswold's military record is one of which he feels justly proud, and in all the battles where his command was engaged he took an active and gallant part. His military career thus being completed he returned to Mexico, and engaged in the general goods business, which he continued until his election to the office of Sheriff, in 1872, when he moved to the county seat. He discharged his official duties in a manner highly creditable to the people, who in 1874 re-elected him by a decided vote, a fact which showed his popularity in the county, which had previously given decided Democratic majorities, he being a Republican. In 1878, in partnership with R. H. Segar, he engaged in the livery business, which he has since successfully continued, being at this time a partner with H. Geves, in the largest stable in the city. Mr. Griswold is a public spirited citizen, and deserves mention as one of the representative business en of Miami County. He belongs to the G. A. R. and Masonic fraternities, is a decided Republican in politics, and as such has rendered valuable service to his party. He was married in 1867 to Miss Harriet Graft, daughter of Benjamin Graft, of Mexico, a union blessed with the birth of one child, Charles Griswold.

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HENRY HAUPT, foreman wood machine department, Indiana Manufacturing Company, is a native of Germany and dates his birth from the 19th day of May, 1835. He was raised on a farm, received in the schools of his native country the advantages of a good education, and at the age of fifteen commenced to learn the saddler's trade at the town of Barken, where he served a three years' apprenticeship. After becoming proficient in his chosen vocation he worked at the same at different places in Germany until 1856, at which time thinking the new world offered a more remunerative field, sailed to the United States and located in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Here he worked at his trade until 1861, where being infected with the war spirit he enlisted in the First Connecticut Infantry, with which he served until August of the same year. He then reintered the service, volunteering in the Sixth Connecticut regiment, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of war until honorably dischared in 1865. He participated in a number of bloody battles in one of which, Fort Fisher, North Carolina, he received a severe wound. At the expiration of his term of service Mr. Haupt returned to Bridgeport, and engaged with the Howe Machine Company in that city, where he remained until sent by the company to Peru, Indiana, where for sometime he acted in the capacity of contractor and later as foreman. He subsequently severed his connection with the company and from 1880 until 1883 was superintendent of Muhlfield's variety works. He engaged the latter year with the Indiana Manufacturing Company, and at this time holds the position of foreman of the wood machine department. Mr. Haupt's marriage on the 1st of May, 1873, with Anna M. E. Kranzman, of Germany, has been blessed with the birth of two children, both deceased.

JOHN H. HELM, M. D., of Peru, is one of the ablest physicians in Northern Indiana. His early life was not like that of many here chronicled—a struggle with poverty—but was characterized by the possession of ample means, and for some years by travel and adventure. Having previously acquired a literary and professional education, he was able to improve his opportunities for travel by intelligent observation. Both physical and mental, he bears evidence of descent from superior stock. His paternal grandfather was a well educated German, who having settled in America, helped in the Revolutionary war to defend the land of his adoption. His father, Dr. John C. Helm, an early settler of Miami County, and one of its most wealthy and influential citizens, was a man of vigorous intellect and iron will, and his mother, Amy (Hampton) Helm, was the daughter of Major John Hampton, of South Carolina, who served with General Jackson in the war of 1812, and a second cousin of the noted

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Wade Hampton of the present day. Dr. John C. Helm was born at Charleston, in what is now West Virginia, November 7, 1800. Two years later the family removed to Washington County, Tennessee. At eleven years of age he entered Washington College, and during the course walked every day to and from school, a distance of three and-a-half miles. He embraced the medical profession, and pursuing it with characteristic zeal and energy, became a well qualified physician. In 1821 he married Amy Hampton, above mentioned, by whom he had eight children. In 1835 he removed to Preble County, Ohio, and there practiced medicine until 1844, when he came to Miami County, Indiana, built a large flouring mill at Peru, and afterward another at Peoria, in the same county, where he finally established his home. There he continued the duties of his profession, and so invested the receipts as to amass a fortune. In 1865 occurred the death of his intelligent and devoted wife. After this severe affliction he divided most of his real estate among his three sons, giving to each property of much value. These sons are John H., Henry T., a prominent lawyer of Chicago, and David B., a farmer, who are respected wherever known. Sometime after making this liberal provision for his children, Doctor Helm married in Chicago, his son Henry's mother-in-law, an estimable lady, but she soon died, and he did not long survive her. On the 7th of September, 1847, the strong man, who had never known weakness or defeat, yielded to the resistless enemy, death. He was a man of wonderful energy and tenacity of purpose. He had made and lost fortune after fortune, but no adversity could wholly overcome him, and finally, as if victorious over adverse fate, he died in the possession of wealth. His son, Doctor John H. Helm, the principal subject of this sketch, was born at Elizabethtown, Carter County, Tennessee, April 23, 1826. His education was gained chiefly through private instruction. Having inherited in some respects his father's tastes, he studied medicine, first under Doctor Pliny M. Crume, at Eaton, Ohio, and with Doctor Charles L. Avery. In 1844 he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1847 and immediately commenced practice in partnership with Doctor Crume, at Eaton. In the meantime, in the spring of 1846, he was mustered into the United States service under General Wool, and served one year in the war with Mexico. The years 1848–'49 and 1850 were spent in traveling through California, Oregon, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America, and a portion of South America. In 1851 he married Mary Henkle, daughter of Rev. Andrew Henkle, of Germantown, Ohio, but she died only about a year later. Having resumed the duties of his profession with Doctor Crume, he remained at Eaton until 1860, when he removed to Peru, Indiana. There he soon

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established himself in the confidence and esteem of the people and gained a large and lucrative practice. In 1854 he married his second wife, Margaret Ridenour, of Preble County, Ohio. They have three children, one daughter and two sons, living. He still resides in Peru and intends to abide there the remainder of his days. Besides attending to his patients Doctor Helm directs the management of his farms in Miami County, Indiana, and Champaign County, Illinois. Though he possesses good business qualifications and has acquired considerable wealth, his chief ambition has been to excel in the medical profession, and he has lent his best energies in that direction. In this laudable purpose he has not failed, as shown in part by the honors conferred upon him by various medical societies. The Indiana State Medical Society, of which he is a member, made him in 1876 their president. In 1872 he was elected president of the Miami County Medical Society. He organized the Peru Board of Health and has ever since been its president. He is a member also of the American Medical Association. Dr. Helm has contributed various able articles to these societies and to medical journals. He was one of the company of 173 physicians who crossed the continent to San Francisco to attend the meeting of the American Association in that city in 1871, and an honorary membership in the California Medical was there conferred upon him. Having been absorbed in the labors of his profession, Dr. Helm has neither sought nor accepted any political distinction, though his talents and acquirements would have enabled him to succeed in that field. He was a Democrat in early life, but in later years he has voted for those candidates he deemed most eligible, regardless of their party connection. He is a member of the Catholic church. Tall, powerful and possessing much personal magnetism, Dr. Helm is fitted to influence men by these qualities alone, and, uniting with them talent, culture and experience, he cannot fail to be a leader in every enterprise he undertakes. His lot seems enviable, and it is hoped he may long live in the enjoyment of his family, his medical reputation and the material blessings with which he is surrounded.

COLEMAN HENTON came to Miami County in 1837, and is a native of Washington, Fayette County, Ohio,. He was born March 7, 1822, and is the eldest son of Benjamin and Rachel (Stinson) Henton, natives of Rockingham County, Virginia, and Ross County, Ohio, respectively, the former being born in 1793 and the latter in 1801. They came to Peru in 1837, where the husband followed the practice of medicine until March, 1863, when his death occurred. He was elected to the Legislature in 1846 and to the State Senate in 1852, serving one term in each house. The subject was reared principally in Peru where he secured a very good education, He was elected Sheriff on the Democratic ticket in 1847 and served two terms, and

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was a mail agent from 1856 to 1860, running over the I., P. & C. route. In 1854 he held the responsible position of cashier of the State Stock Bank of Peru, which he held for one year, and he then moved on a farm of 120 acres a short distance north of Peru. His marriage to Miss Caroline Skinner was solemnized November 1, 1855, she being a daughter of Corsen C. Skinner (deceased), of this county. Three children were born as the result of this union. Mr. Henton's political views are Democratic.

CARTER B. HIGGINS, M. D., is a native of Preble County, Ohio, born December 15, 1843, being the eldest of the family of Jesse and Ann M. (Rodebaugh) Higgins, natives respectively of Montgomery County, Ohio, and Albany, New York. The family is of English extraction. The father of our subject came to Miami County in 1846 and settled in Peru. He first took charge of the Peru Mills and subsequently dealt in real estate. From 1858 to to 1860, he was Deputy Treasurer of Miami County. Later he was Mayor of Peru. He was a prominent man and held many positions of trust with credit to himself. His death took place January 17, 1879, having been born in 1806. His marriage was solemnized December 27, 1841. Of five children born, only two survive; Harriet M. Logue, of Chicago, and the subject of this biography, who was educated at the Peru High School and Earlham College. At eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Constant and Walker, of this city, and in October, 1865, he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago and graduated from that institution in 1866, and then returned to Peru, and engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. Walker, one of his preceptors. This union practice continued until 1869, when Dr. Higgins removed to Rochester, Indiana, where he remained a short time and then returned to Peru and this has since been his residence. He still continues the active practice and is one of the leading physicians of Miami County. He was married January 22, 1868, to Miss Sarah E. Jay, of Miami County, daughter of Thomas Jay, deceased. To this issue are three children; Clara, Jesse and Alice. Dr. Higgins is Secretary of the Miami Medical Society, and Treasurer of the State Society and a member of the American Association. He also holds the position of consulting surgeon of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Hospital located at Peru. He is a Mason and a man of prominence and honor.

JOSEPH HOLMAN. Prominent among the pioneers of Miami County was Joseph Holman, a name familiar to all the early residents of the city of Peru. He was a native of Kentucky and son of George Holman, who figured conspicuously in the early annals of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," locating there many years ago when the country was in the possession

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of the Indians. When quite young he was stolen by the savages who kept him a prisoner until his seventeenth year, in the meantime becoming habituated to all the modes and customs of the tribe, with the majority of which he appears to have been on terms of greatest friendship. He left Kentucky in an early day emigrating to Indiana and settling in Wayne County, where his death occurred a number of years ago at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years. Joseph Holman came to Indiana about the year 1820 and located in Wayne County, where he continued to reside until 1836. In the latter year removed to Miami County and settling in Miamisport, purchased a tract of 640 acres of land on the Wabash, upon the eastern half of which the original plat of Peru was subsequently laid out by William N. Hood. A large portion of the western half is included in the city limits, and the entire tract now represents a value of several million dollars. Mr. Holman traded extensively in lands and all kinds of real estate and was prominently associated with the early growth of Peru and Miami County. He was land commissioner at Fort Wayne, during the administration of John Quincy Adams, but soon after the inauguration of Andrew Jackson was relieved of the office for political reasons. He was a man of recognized ability in the various spheres of life, an active politician, and took part in the convention which framed the present constitution of Indiana, having been elected a delegate to the same. He married Lydia Overman by whom he had the following children: Mary, Soloman, Martha and Elizabeth, deceased, and Rachel, Margaret, William and George, living. In about the year 1839 he disposed of his interests in Miami County and returned to Wayne County, where his death occurred in 1872 at the age of eighty-four years.

SOLOMON HOLMAN, second child and oldest son of Jos. Holman, was born 1813 in Wayne County. In early life he learned civil engineering and assisted on many public works of Indiana, having been for sometime employed in surveying the White Water Canal, and subsequently was assistant superintendent under Jesse Williams in the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal. He located permanently in Miami County in 1836, and in addition to his duties as civil engineer, carried on a farm west of Peru, now in the corporation limits of the city. He was a prominent citizen of Miami County, a leading Mason, and his funeral in August, 1852, was the occasion of one of the largest Masonic pageants ever witnessed in Peru. He married about the year 1835 Mary Forgy, daughter of Stewart and Margaret Forgy, of Ohio, but early settlers of this county, moving here early in the thirties. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Holman, viz.: Margaret, wife of N. Black; Lewis P., Lydia J., wife of John

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Melcher; William, Emma (deceased), wife of N. Balantine; Joseph and Edgar (deceased).

LEWIS P. HOLMAN, the gentleman whose biographical sketch is herewith presented, is the eldest son of Solomon and Mary E. (Forgy) Holman, natives respectively of Indiana, and Ohio. The father was a pioneer of Miami County, emigrating here as early as the year 1836 and settling a short distance from the City of Peru, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits which he carried on for a number of years in connection with his profession of civil engineer. He bore a a conspicuous part in the early development of the county, was a man of much more than ordinary powers of mind, and departed this life about the year 1852. Lewis P. Holman was born on the paternal homestead, in Miami County, on the 24th day of May 1841. He spent the greater portion of his early life as a farmer securing in the public schools an education, which, although not of the highest scholastic order, was of a character that has since enabled him to participate successfully in the details of an active business life. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, when but little more than twenty years of age, with the spirit that actuated the movements of all patriotic young men and old, throughout the entire North, he volunteered in the service of his country to do battle for the maintenance of her rights. In October, 1861, he enlisted in company G, 51st Indiana infantry and shared the vicissitudes and fortunes of war with the same until honorably discharged from the service on the 13th day of January, 1866. His military record is one of which he feels justly proud, and during his term of service, he participated in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, among which were Perrysville, Stone River, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Franklin, Nashville and numbers of lesser engagements. Immediately after enlistment he was promoted corporal, later to 4th duty sergeant and from that to orderly sergeant. On the 2d day of April, 1865, he was promoted to 2d lieutenant, which commission he held until the close of the war. Having thus completed his military career, he returned to Miami County and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture which he carried on successfully until 1878, at which time he abandoned the farm and began the lumber business in the City of Indianapolis where he remained until 1882. In the latter year he again returned to Miami County and engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Peru, which he has since continued successfully and with financial profit. Mr. Holman is a man of liberal views, and while taking an active part in political affairs has never been a partisan in the sense of seeking official position. He votes the Republican ticket and is an active member of the G. A. R. and the Masonic

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fraternities. On the 20th of February, 1866, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Emily Blake, daughter of Samuel Blake, one of the early settlers of Miami County. Mr. and Mrs. Holman have two children, namely: Roxella and Lou Emma.

WILLIAM N. HOOD, one of the original proprietors of of Peru, was a native of Ohio, born about the year 1791 or '92. His father, Andrew Hood, emigrated from Kentucky in an early day and was one of the first residents in the vicinity of Dayton, near which city the subject of this biography passed his youth and early manhood. In 1819 William Hood came to Indiana and located in Fort Wayne, where, for a number of years, he carried on a successful mercantile business, dealing extensively with the Indians during the period of his residence there. He moved to Miami County in 1831 and purchased of Mr. Holman a large tract of land on the Wabash River, including that upon which the City of Peru now stands. In 1834, in partnership with Richard L. Britton and Hon. Jesse L. Williams, he laid out the original plat of the city for the ostensible purpose of securing the county seat. After locating the town Mr. Hood engaged in speculating in lands and real estate, which he followed until his death, and in which he was very successful, accumulating a valuable property and becoming quite wealthy. While a resident of Fort Wayne he became acquainted with and married Sophia C. Ewing, daughter of Alexander and Charlotte E. Ewing, who were among the early prominent residents of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Hood raised a family of five children, viz: Andrew A. (deceased), Richard B. (deceased), William E., David B., living at this time in Peru, and Susan W., wife of Howard Huggins, of New York City. Mr. Hood was a man of fine abilities, and in 1836 was elected to represent Miami County in the State Legislature. He served one term and in 1838 was re-elected to the same position, but did not live to enter the second time upon the discharge of his official duties, dying on the 9th day of July of the latter year. Mrs. Hood survived her husband about thirty-one years, dying in 1869.

MICHAEL HORAN is a native of the County of Roscommon, Ireland, and was born September 22, 1841. His parents are Michael and Margaret (Byrne) Horan, also natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1847 and located in Sandusky City, Ohio. The subject was reared in Hamilton, Ohio, where he received a common school education. He came to Miami County in 1861, where he has since resided. He was elected County Surveyor in 1880 on the Democratic ticket, and was the candidate for the fourth time. Previous to his election he was engaged at his trade—painting—which he learned when

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a boy. On the 23d of September, 1886, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Campbell.

JACOB HOSTETLER came to Miami County in the year 1847 from Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he was born January 8, 1826, the youngest son of twelve children born to Benjamin and Catharine (Miller) Hostetler, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native county, and then settled on a farm in Erie Township, where he remained until 1883, when he came to Peru Township. He has held the offices of Assessor and Trustee of Erie Township, and is the possessor of 280 acres of fine land situated in these townships. June 25, 1846, he and Miss Elizabeth Shetler were united in holy matrimonial bonds, and to them eleven children have been born, ten of whom are living: Mary E., Benjamin, John, Caroline, Gideon, Frank, Jacob H., Elizabeth, Ulysses G., Edward and Laura. He and family are members of the U. B. Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

REV. WALTER L. HUFFMAN, one of the pioneer ministers of the Methodist Church in Northern Indiana, was born in Tioga County, New York, on the 5th day of June 1816. When about three years of age, his parents removed to Livingston County and settled near Genessee, the same State. Here young Walter was sent to the district school in a little deserted cabin that had been vacated by some previous occupant. This primitive building was fitted up with rail seats and other furniture in keeping, and here the young student was required to study until both head and back were almost racked with pain. When he had arrived at sufficient age he worked on the farm in summer and attended school at intervals during the winter seasons. Subsequently his parents heard of the far west, which was then Ohio, and possessed of an ardent desire to move to a place where cheap lands could be obtained they sold out after the lapse of a few years, and emigrating to Northern Ohio, settled near Florence, in Huron County. Here Walter, being now a young man, took charge of his father's farm and while thus employed, snatched what time he could from his daily toil to study. By a thorough course of reading, the greater part of which was done by the flickering light of the old lard lamp stuck in the jamb of the chimney, he soon became well informed on all the current topics of the day, besides making substantial progress in history and some of the higher branches of learning. As he advanced in his studies, he sought an opportunity to recite to an instructor which was soon gratified in the person of Rev. J. F. Chaplin, a minister of much learning and piety, then stationed at Elyria, Ohio. In 1828, before leaving his

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native state, in a revival meeting near Brook's Grove, conducted by Rev. A. Haywood, he, with a number of others, gave his young heart to Christ and connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church. At the same time and place he felt that he was called to the work of the ministry, to which end he directed his education and all his mental and moral nature that he might become, as he afterwards did, a successful preacher of the gospel. In the winter of 1837 he came to Indiana and settled at Crawfordsville where he was licensed to preach, and during the interim of the session of the Annual Conference in 1839, taught school in various parts of the country. He was subsequently requested by Major J. C. Elston, at the time postmaster at Crawfordsville, to take charge of the postoffice, which position he accepted and filled to the entire satisfaction of the people and his employer. In the fall of 1839, he was recommended as a suitable candidate to be received into traveling ministry, and at the Annual Conference held that year at Lawrenceburgh, he was duly received and sent to Covington circuit as junior preacher, the Rev. James L. Thompson being preacher in charge. In the fall of 1840 he was sent to the Rensselaer circuit and the fall of 1841 to Williamsport, where he remained for only a short time. As the preacher sent to Logansport had by reason of poor health resigned, the Presiding Elder changed him from Williamsport to Logansport to fill out the unexpired term. The following year he was sent to South Bend, from the latter place to LaPorte, thence to Crawfordsville station, and from the latter place to Centreville, in Wayne County. At the close of his second year at this station he was appointed agent for the Asbury University, now DuPauw, in which capacity he continued for a period of two years. Severing his connection with the agency, he was sent to Peru station, and during his two years' pastorate he built the Main Street Church, which still stands an eloquent monument to his untiring energy and industry. At the close of his pastoral labors in this city he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Peru District, the duties of which responsible position he discharged for two years. Near the expiration of his term in the district it was but too plainly seen by his many friends that his health was giving way, and that lighter work and less exposure to the rigor of the weather was absolutely necessary. The Bishop sent him the second time to take charge of the Logansport station. It was during his second pastorate in that city that he commenced the erection of that beautiful stone temple of worship on Broadway, one of the most commodious church edifices in Northern Indiana. He closed his labors in Logansport at the end of one year, and, although strongly solicited to return, saw fit on account of rapidly failing health to decline,

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and it was at his request that that year was granted by the conference a certificate of location. Since then he has been an earnest laborer in the local ranks, and, as such, has done as much work for the Master as he could possibly have done as traveling minister, having had and still has more calls to preach than he can find time to fill. His popularity as a minister is attested by the fact that the people, who have had the privilege of once hearing him, always desire to attend his meetings the second time, and scores of persons, noted for their deep piety and active christian experience, were induced to abandon the ways of sin for the better way leading to Life and Holiness, through the effect of his eloquent and powerful appeals. As a pulpit orator he is always clear and logical in his statements, eloquent and impressive in application, and well calculated in his manner to effectually reach the hearts of the people. During the half century of his ministry he has united in marriage over eleven hundred couples, and in the dark hours of bereavement, has officiated at the funerals of more than twelve hundred persons. The companion of his youth died in 1871. The children, one son and a daughter are still living. This venerable and highly honored servant of God is now in his seventy-first year, and although the frosts and snows of many winters have been scattered upon his brow—eloquent of the rapidly passing time—yet life's evening is full of hope and the promise of a brighter day to come.

NICHOLAS A. HULL, the subject of this biography, is a native of Sweden, and dates his birth from the 25th day of April, 1848, a son of Magnus and Thoa Hull. During his boyhood and early youth he attended the schools of his native country and laid the foundation for a good education, which, aided by travel and experience, has developed into a fund of paactical knowledge. Having early manifested decided taste for mechanical pursuits he, at the age of twelve, began to learn the cabinet maker's trade, in which he soon acquired considerable proficiency. Thinking that the New World afforded better opportunities for a young man than his native land, he left the latter in 1861, and emigrated to the United States; located in New York City, where he found employment as a skilled workman in the manufacture of piano-fortes. In the fall of 1863 he joined the United States navy as a carpenter's mate, and subsequently (1866) went to the City of Chicago, where he worked at his trade until he removed to Peru in the year 1872. Upon reaching the city he engaged with the Indiana manufacturing company, and at this time holds the responsible position of superintendent of the cabinet department for the manufacture of sewing machine wood work. Mr. Hull is a skillful mechanic,

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Yours truly
W. W. Lockwood

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thoroughly conversant with all the details of the trade, and has the confidence of his employers. Politically he is a supporter of the Democratic party, though he has never figured as a partisan or office seeker. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in the deliberations of which order he takes an active part. He was united in marriage with Miss Cecelia Lawson, of Chicago, on October 16, 1868.

DAVID IRWIN was born January 27, 1847, in Peru, and is the eldest son of Hezekiah and Matilda (Coughenour) Irwin, natives of Huntington County, Pennsylvania, who came to Miami County in 1845, and located in Peru, where our subject was reared. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the butcher's trade with Mr. Henry Mack (deceased), and in 1867 commenced the business for himself. November 13, 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Nellie H. Pierce, a native of this State. To them has been born one child, Harry, January 27, 1872. He was again married September 28, 1876, to Miss Emma N. Stigleman, of Peru, daughter of Samuel M. Stigleman. Our subject's father was married in 1845, and became the parent of four children, viz: David, Caroline, William (deceased), and Samuel. David, the subject of this biographical sketch, is an Odd Fellow, this being the only secret society of which he is a member, and in politics is a Democrat. He received a very fair education, and all in all is a most worthy citizen.

ELI J. JAMISON was born in Frederick County, Maryland, November 24, 1820, and is the fourth son of John and Sarah (Harris) Jamison, both natives of Maryland and of English-Scotch origin. The subject of the biography remained on the Maryland farm until 1837, when he came to Indiana and located in Wayne County, where for three years he served as an apprentice at the cabinet maker's trade. In 1848 he engaged in the general furniture and undertaking business in Muncie, in partnership with his brother John Jamison. In 1856 he came to Peru, where he continued the business until 1880, when he sold the furniture department and is now only engaged in the undertaking business. He has been a member of the Town Council for more than ten years. The marriage of Mr. Jamison occurred 1841, to Miss Sarah Dinwiddie, a native of Peru. They have two children, viz.: Henry B. and Elizabeth L. Mrs. Jamison died in 1846. In 1848 Mr. Jamison was married to Miss Mary S. Marshall of Kentucky. He is a member of the Democratic party and of the Masonic fraternity, and also an Odd Fellow.

JAMES J. KEYES is a native of Pickaway County, near Circleville, Ohio, and was born November 6, 1846. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Oman) Keyes, natives of the same county in Ohio. The father came to Butler Township,

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this county, in 1847; was a farmer, died September 18, 1868; was at one time township assessor of Butler Township. The mother's death occurred September 4, 1879. The person whose name appears at the commencement of this sketch was reared on the farm in Butler Township, and at the age of twenty secured employment with a Mr. Whittenberger, grocer, as clerk. and afterwards engaged with Mr. N. C. Brower, boot and shoe dealer, where he remained until 1876, when he formed a co-partnership with Alexander Keyes and started a general store at Xenia, where they continued until 1882, when he purchased a shoe store in Logansport and moved the stock to Peru, and since 1883 has been transacting business at that place. In June, 1885, Wm. M. Trout became his business partner. Mr. Keyes was married to Miss Ida Jacobs, daughter of Samuel Jacobs of Logansport, June 10, 1880, to whom were born two children; Evelyn, born December 9, 1883, and Clarence L:, born October 29, 1885. He is an ardent adherent of the principles and practices of the Republican party, and is a member of the Knights of Honor. Mr. Keyes is an honest, upright citizen and commands the respect of the entire community in which he resides.

RICHARD KILGORE, editor and proprietor of the *Evening Journal*, was born in Peru, Indiana, December 18, 1866, and is the second child of W. W. and Jane (Kinsley) Kilgore, natives of Kentucky. W. W. Kilgore came to Miami County Indiana, in 1868 and for some years was in partnership with E. H. Shirk in the mercantile business. Richard Kilgore received a rudimentary education in the schools of Peru, supplemented by a course in Wabash College, which institution he attended for some time. He served a four years apprenticeship in the *Republican* office, under Reed and Lockwood and after acquiring proficiency in the printer's trade, worked at the same in various places, having been one year employed on *The Enterprise*, published at Michigan City. In June, 1885, he accepted a position in the office of *The Chicago Tribune* which he held until March, 1886, when he returned to Peru, Indiana and purchased the *Evening Journal*, of which he has since been editor and proprietor. He has displayed fine ability in Journalism and at this time is perhaps the youngest editor in the State. He He was married September 7, 1886 to Miss Gertrude Canrode, daughter of T. W. and Jenny Canrode, of Kokomo, Indiana.

FRED A. KISSELL, Deputy Clerk Miami Circuit Court, was born in Peru, Indiana, May 17, 1858; the only son of George H. and Sallie T. (Tracy) Kissell. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, born February 26, 1833. He came to Indiana in 1855, and was for a number of years express messenger on the I. P. & C. railroad, having run on the first train from Indianapolis

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to Peru. He subsequently abandoned the road and located in Peru, and later moved to a farm near the city. He operated a large stone quarry for a period of about ten years, and died June 22, 1886. Mrs. Kissell was the daughter of Carleton Tracy, who was one of the earliest pioneers of Miami County, settling here when Peru was but a niche in the surrounding forest. He was prominently identified with the early history of the county, held many positions of trust, and departed this life about the year 1865. Mrs. Kissell was born in Peru January 7, 1834, and died August 22. 1882. Fred A. Kissell was reared to manhood in Miami County, received a liberal education in the country and city schools, and at the early age of sixteen accepted a position in the Circuit Clerk's office under Jesse S. Zern. At the expiration of that official's term of service he was appointed deputy by the present clerk, Charles A. Parsons, a position he still retains. Mr. Kissell is a careful business man and an accomplished penman, and his records are among the neatest and best kept of those in any of the public offices. He votes the Republican ticket and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. On the 5th of November, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie D. Deniston, a union blessed with two children, Nellie M., born July 26, 1880, and Jessie F., born August 13, 1883. Mrs. Kissell was born July 5, 1860, in the city of New York.

JULIUS KOHLS is a native of Prussia, Germany, was born November 3, 1851, and is the son of Wilhelm and Catharine Kohls. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and came direct to Peru. In December, 1885, J. M. Garver, his step-father, came to America and located in Peru. He is engaged in business in connection with Mr. Albert Moesk. In April, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Conradt, a daughter of Mr. Charles Conradt (deceased), of this county. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kohls, viz: Otto, Hulda, Hedwig and Catharine. Mr. Kohls has been an energetic citizen since his advent to this country, and by his judicious management has acquired a pleasant home and comfortable surroundings. He and his family are members of the German Luthern Church and he is a Democrat.

JOHN C. KRATZER, a native of Switzerland, born March 23, 1833, son of Christian and Elizabeth Kratzer. The family emigrated to America in 1849, and settled near Wooster, Ohio, and remaining there one year came to Miami County in 1850 and settled on a farm in Clay Township and here the father of Mr. Kratzer died February 11, 1883, the mother preceeding him December 19, 1881. The subject of this biography had the advantages of fine schools and received a classical education. At the age of ten he began serving an apprenticeship at the jeweler's trade at his birthplace, Cheux-de-Fonds, Switzer-

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land. He came to Peru in 1852, since which time he has been engaged in the jewelry business in this city. By industry and energy he has succeeded, and is now one of the best business men in his line in this county. He was married November 10, 1857, to Miss Eliza Rettig, a native of Ohio. By that union two children, were born. Mrs. Kratzer died April 2, 1879, and May 25, 1881 he married Mrs. Sarah Rettig, widow of John Rettig. Mr. Kratzer has been a member of the Peru City Council. He is a K. of P. and an Odd Fellow. He is a good citizen and an honorable man. He erected Odd Fellows Hall in this city. He is a Democrat. Mrs. Kratzer has one daughter by her first husband.

JOSEPH H. LARIMER, Clerk elect of Miami Circuit Court. Conspicuous among the self-made men of Miami County, is the gentleman whose name introduces this biographical sketch. Mr. Larimer was born in Deer Creek Township, this county, on the 3rd day of February, 1854, and is the fourth son of Joseph D. and Mary A. (Miller) Larimer, natives of Fairfield and Perry Counties, Ohio, respectively. Joseph D. Larimer was born in the year 1826, emigrated to Indiana in 1846, and settled on a farm in Deer Creek Township, where his death occurred August 11, 1877. Joseph H. Larimer was reared to agricultural pursuits, received in the common schools a good English education, and at the age of twenty-one abandoned the farm, and commenced reading law with Messrs. Farrar & Carpenter, of Peru. He was admitted to the bar, October, 1880, but did not at once engage in the active practice of his profession, taking charge of the Bunker-hill Press, a weekly paper published at Bunker Hill, of which he was editor and proprietor, for about one year. Severing his connection with said paper, he returned to Peru and entered upon the active practice of the law, which he has since successfully continued. He early took an active interest in political affairs and developed considerable ability as a successful politician and organizer. He is an unflinching Democrat, and in 1886 was nominated by his party for the office of Circuit Clerk. He made the race against one of the most popular candidates the opposition could put in the field, and after a very close and exciting contest, was elected by a decided majority. As a business man and attorney, Mr. Larimer is straightforward, upright and honorable, and as a citizen, he enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. On the 21st day of November, 1882, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Lillie M. Bliler, of Cass County, Indiana, to which union one child, Edna, has been born.

ABRAHAM LEHMAN. The subject of this sketch is a native of Germany, born in Wurtemburg on the 19th of May, 1845. He enjoyed superior educational advantages in his youth, attending

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first the common and high schools of his native country and subsequently the Kumzelan College, from which he graduated after a four years course. His literary education being completed Mr. Lehman, at the age of nineteen sailed for the United States and on reaching his destination came direct to Peru, Indiana, where he engaged as clerk with the mercantile firm of the Levi Brothers. He continued in that capacity for only a limited period; engaging in 1867 with David Adler in the dry goods business at Attica, Indiana, where he carried on that branch of trade until 1870. He returned to Peru, the latter year and opened out in the clothing business, which he continued with success and financial profit until 1879. He then engaged in the flax bagging and tow manufacturing, in partnership with the Rosenthal Bros., and in 1881 became a member of a stock company of which in 1882 he was elected President. This company operate the large flax mills just west of the city, one of the leading industries of the county and do an extensive and prosperous business. Mr. Lehman was married October 29, 1884 to Miss Ada Rosenfield, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Lehman have two children, viz: Bernard and Minnie F.

WILLIAM W. LOCKWOOD, editor of the Peru *Republican*, was born in Preble County, Ohio, December 24, 1835. His father, George W. Lockwood, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, in 1809, and was accidentally killed in 1837. The mother of Mr. Lockwood was Belinda Lockwood, whose maiden name was Jackson. She died in Preble County, Ohio, in 1840, having been born in that county in 1813. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William Lockwood, who was born in Delaware in 1776; emigrated to Preble County, Ohio, in 1826, and died there the following year. The grandmother of Mr. Lockwood was Phoebe (Dingle) Lockwood, born in Delaware in 1775, and died in Ohio in 1840. The Lockwood family is of English origin, though the family has been known in America for more than a century. The subject of this sketch is the elder of two sons and because of the early death of his parents, was reared by his kindred, and in the tenth year of his age came to Miami County with his uncle, Daniel D. Lockwood. He first attended the common schools and subsequently was a student at Wabash College. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the conflict between the States. From 1865 to 1867 he was an employe in the Indianapolis postoffice. In the latter part of 1867 he engaged in teaching school, which occupation he continued without interruption until 1878. As a teacher he was a pronounced success, and is yet an uncompromising friend of the public schools and extended education. In 1878 he came to Peru and purchased a half interest in the Peru *Republican*, and in this

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connection continues, and is a leading newspaper man of this portion of Indiana. Politically, he is an ardent Republican, and ever on the alert for the best interests of his party. His first right of suffrage was exercised for Lincoln for President. In 1867 he was made a Mason, and is also a charter member of the K. of P. lodge of this city and also G. A. R. post. December 28, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Waite, daughter of the late Sullivan and Margaret (Woods) Waite of this county. Mrs. Lockwood was born in Allen Township, this county, February 24, 1848. To this union are five sons and two daughters, viz.: Charles W., George B., Margaret H., William W., Florence B., Arthur S., and Albert L. He and wife are members of the M. E. church, and are among the best people of this city or county.

EBENEZER P. LOVELAND, late prominent lawyer of Peru, was born at West Rutland, Vermont, November 25, 1817. His parents were Col. Joseph and Beulah (Pratt) Loveland. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Granville, Ohio, at which place he attended school until his sixteenth year. His father dying at that time obliged him to rely in a great measure upon his own resources, and shortly afterward he engaged in teaching, which he continued several years, pursuing his literary studies when not thus employed. He early chose the profession of law for a life work, and began his preparatory reading of the same under competent instructors at Richmond, Indiana, where he remained until the year 1840. He removed to Miami County that year and began the practice of his profession in Peru, where his high legal abilities soon won for him a conspicuous place. He continued in the active practice at the Miami bar for a period of fifteen years, during which period he achieved the record of never having lost an important case entrusted to his management. During the time he was practicing he was associated with Mr. Beal, under the firm name of Loveland & Beal, and Judge N. O. Ross, under the title of Loveland & Ross, the latter having been one of the strongest law firms in Miami County. In 1856 Mr. Loveland entered the field of journalism and founded the *Peru Republican*, which was the first successful effort to run a newspaper in opposition to the Democracy in Miami County. The early success of this enterprise was such as to cause, for a time, the suspension of the opposing paper. From the year 1863 to 1867 he was engaged as assistant paymaster, Indiana Legion, with headquarters at Indianapolis, and at the time the Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature resigned their seats in order to prevent the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, was the Republican candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated by a

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very small majority. In addition to his extensive professional business Mr. Loveland always took a conspicuous part in the internal improvement of the county and was largely instrumental in inaugurating the present efficient turnpike system of Miami. He also took an active interest in all measures having for their object the welfare of Peru, and while editor of the *Republican* persistently urged upon the citizens the propriety of improving and beautifying their premises and improving and keeping in repair the streets of the city. He early took a decided stand in favor of temperance reform in Indiana, and was an active member of the "Sons of Temperance" (having been a total abstainer from the time he signed the Washingtonian pledge when quite a small boy in Vermont), and in 1851 was a delegate to the Grand Division of that organization for this State, which met at Indianapolis. While in attendance at this meeting he was chosen a delegate to the National Division, which convened at Richmond, Virginia, in the summer of 1852. In 1853 he was made vice president of the railroad then in process of construction between the cities of Laporte and Peru. He was active in his endeavors to secure the location of the Howe Sewing Machine works in this city, and it was while trying to save the company's property in the great fire of February 10, 1876, that he met with a violent death by being crushed beneath a burning building. This sad event cast a shade of deepest gloom over the entire city and county, for his death was not only looked upon as a public calamity, but as a personal loss to the many with whom he came in contact in social and business relations. Mr. Loveland was an ardent supporter of the Republican party, honest in his political convictions and opposed to everything seeming like dishonesty and trickery. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church to which nearly all of his family also belonged. On the 12th day of October, 1842, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Hood, by whom he had seven children, namely: Henry C. (deceased), Celia, wife of A. Faling; Alice, wife of L. Morrill; Clara, wife of B. R. Graham; Hood P., Robert J. and Irene (deceased).

ROBERT J. LOVELAND, attorney at law, and youngest son of Ebenezer P. and Jane Loveland, is a native of Miami County, Indiana, born in the city of Peru, January 17, 1858. He attended the city schools until his thirteenth year and subsequently, 1873, entered Central College, Franklin County, Ohio, where he pursued his studies for a period of four years completing the prescribed course in that time. He then became a student of Wabash College, Indiana, and attended the same from 1877 till 1879, returning to Peru the latter year, and taking up the study of law in the office of Shirk & Mitchell. He pursued his legal studies under the above

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able instructors, until the spring of 1880, but prior to that time during his vocations, was engaged in teaching in Ohio, and Miami County, Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, but did not engage in the active practice of his profession until the spring of the following year, at which time he effected a co-partnership with E. T. Reasoner under the firm name of Reasoner and Loveland which lasted until 1884. Since June, 1884 he has been associated in the practice with R. P. Effinger one of the leading lawyers of Peru, and the firm thus constituted has a large and lucrative practice in the courts of Miami and other counties. From his boyhood Mr. Loveland has been a dilligent student, and that he has succeeded in his chosen profession is evinced by the reputation he enjoys among his brethren of the Miami County bar. He mastered the principles of the law in a short time, soon became familiar with its practice, and is now one of the best young lawyers in the city of Peru. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. Votes in confirmity with the Republican party and since his thirteenth year has belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY MEINHARDT, merchant, is a native of Breslau, Germany, and only son of Henry and Elizabeth (Franke) Meinhardt. He was born March 14, 1852, and at the age of three years was brought to the United States, and for ten years thereafter resided in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1865, he removed with his parents to Columbus and three years later came to Peru, Indiana, and engaged as salesman with the mercantile firm of Kilgore & Shirk, in which capacity he continued until 1884. In March, 1885, he engaged in the dry goods business on his own responsibility, and in October of the same year, effected a copartnership with Oscar L. Minor, which still continues. Mr. Meinhardt is a notable example of what energy and determination can accomplish in the face of adverse circumstances. Commencing life with little capital, save a desire to succeed, he has by diligent attention to business and strict probity of character, won for himself a place in the confidence of the people, and the house which he so recently established has already become one of the well known business places of the city. Mr. Meinhardt is Independent, so far as politics are concerned, and in religion belongs to the Methodist church. His marriage was solemnized on the 11th day of February, 1880, with Miss Missouri Hazzard, daughter of John Hazzard, of Kokomo, a union blessed with the birth of one child. Mrs. Meinhardt is also a member of the Methodist church.

REV. HENRY MEISSNER is a native of Munster, in the province of Westphalia, and the capital of that province. He was born on the 3d of December, 1842. His parents, August and Catharine (Brohmeyer) Meissner, both died when he was quite young, casting him upon his own resources and compelling

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him to fight the battles of early life, without the assistance of paternal care, in which he succeeded admirably, as the following brief review will indicate: After the death of his parents his nearer relatives desired that he should learn the carpenter trade, but his strong desire for knowledge prompted him otherwise, and, at the age of sixteen, he entered the gymnasium or college in his native town, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he graduated in Latin, Greek, mathematics, sciences and classics. He procured money sufficient to pay his tuition and purchase books, etc., by giving private instructions to his associates, and by his superiority in examinations accomplished that which he had most desired. However, not satisfied with the amount of knowledge he already possessed, after he had attained his majority he entered the university and embraced the studies of theology, law, philosophy, etc., and continued there for three years, or until 1866, when he graduated with degree in most branches as "excellent." In 1866 he embarked for America. About this time the Austrian-Prussian war broke out, lasting only about six months, and his country was about to be involved with France. He landed at New York, going direct to Baltimore, where he finished his studies in St. Mary's Seminary. Our subject was ordained priest June 30, 1868, and then went to the Diocese of Fort Wayne, which comprises the Northern portion of Indiana. Here he had charge of the parish at Goshen, Elkhart County, for two and one-half years, and, in the beginning of 1871, took control of the Crown Point charge. in which place he was continued for a period of nearly five years, and in September, 1875, came to Peru, where he has since had charge of the parish at this place. While at Crown Point, by his indomitable will and energy, he built a school house and church, which are both creditable reminders of his perseverance. At Peru he found the congregation encumbered with indebtedness to the amount of $16,000, which obligations have all been discharged. In 1884 he returned on a visit to the land of his birth, and while on his trip visited many of the cities of France and Italy, making a stay of about four months. In 1880 he completed a volume of poems in the Low German entitled, "Knaffeln," or in English, "Biscuits," which was a youthful production, and also a volume in High German, the title of which is "Orgeltoene," the English of which is "Organ Strains." He was advanced in 1880 by the Bishop to the position of Examiner and Visitor of the Fort Wayne Diocese. His territory as Examiner only extends over one district, viz: Peru. He is also one of three of the Board of Theolgians for the Diocese of Fort Wayne.

MOSES MERCER, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, was born September 5, 1827, and is the eldest son of Aaron and

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Mahala (Oliver) Mercer, natives of Rockingham and Tiger's Valley, Va., and who are of English origin. The father moved from Virginia in 1815 to Muskingum County, Ohio, and moved to Peru in 1845, and is now a resident of Newton County, Indiana. He was born in 1802, and is still living and enjoying a reasonable share of nature's blessing. The subject was reared in Muskingum and Putnam Counties, Ohio, on a farm, until at the age of twelve he commenced to learn the trade of mill-wrighting, which he completed at eighteen and soon after abandoning it, adopted the occupation of carpentering, at which he worked until 1866. In 1845 he was located in the town of Peru. He was engaged by the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway Company in 1865, to work in their shops, and then went with the Wabash Company, where he worked in the wood department. He married Miss Ann J. Long on March 9, 1886. Miss Long was an accomplished daughter of Mr. John Long, a Cass County pioneer, who resided in the city of Logansport. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer are the parents of five children, Ada J., May, William S., Georgie (girl), and Robert E., deceased. Her death occurred in March, 1886. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically clings to the faith of the Republican party. The family are members of the Baptist church, and are regular attendants at public worship.

GEORGE C. MILLER, of the mercantile firm of Shirk & Miller, was born in Cass County, Indiana, January 2, 1845, and is the eldest son of John L. and Mary (Long) Miller, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Delaware. John L. Miller was one of the pioneers of Cass County, and for some years carried on the mercantile business in Logansport, having been one of the first merchants of that city. He was a man widely and favorably known and departed this life about the year 1851. George C. Miller was raised in Cass and Miami Counties, received a practical education in the common schools, and began life for himself as salesman in the mercantile house of Kilgore & Shirk, in Peru. He continued in the capacity of clerk until 1873, at which time he become a partner, and subsequently, 1880, when Mr. Kilgore retired he purchased that gentleman's interests, thus changing the style of the firm to that of Shirk & Miller, by which title it has since been known. To describe in detail the vast amount of business transacted by this house would far transcend the limits of this sketch, but suffice it to say, that in dry goods, hardware, agricultural implements, and, in fact, all kinds of general merchandise, it is one of the largest and most successful mercantile firms in Northern Indiana, affording employment throughout the entire year to about twenty clerks and salesmen. Mr. Miller, as manager of the immense business, displays ability of a high order and a merchant thoroughly conversant with all the details of the trade, and, as a successful

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financier, he is, perhaps, without a peer in the city of Peru. He is withal a very popular citizen, and his success in addition to his thorough knowledge of the business, is largely due to his industry and fidelity and that courtesy which marks the well bred gentleman. He was married March, 1870, to Miss Ella Leebrick, of Wayne County, Indiana, who has borne him the following children, viz: Harry L., Charles W., Elbert S. and George C. Miller.

WILLIAM B. MILLER, Auditor of Miami County, and son of George B. and Margaret (Columbia) Miller, was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, February 20, 1845. George B. Miller was born in Columbus, Ohio, about the year 1816, of German-Scotch ancestry, his parents being natives of Pennsylvania. He came to Indiana in 1836, settling in Fort Wayne, where he worked at the plasterer's trade, and where he resided until his removal to the town of Wabash in 1846. From there, in the year 1852 he came to Peru, where he still resides. Margaret Miller was born in the City of Fort Wayne, of French parentage, and died there on the 13th day of April, 1845. By a subsequent marriage with Mary Ross, sister of Judge N. O. Ross, of Peru, Mr. Miller has three children, all of whom are living at this time. William B. Miller was reared in Peru, moving to this city with his father when about seven years of age. He attended the city schools at intervals until his fifteenth year, at which early age he entered the army enlisting in June, 1861, in Company A., 20th Indiana Infantry, with which he shared the viscissitudes and fortunes of war in many of the bloodiest battles of the Eastern Campaigns, including among others the expedition from Fortress Monroe to Fort Hatteras. Seven days fight before Richmond and retreat to Harrison's Landing. Bull Run, Gettysburg, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburgh. His term of service expiring immediately after the engagement last named, he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis on the 18th of July, 1864. On leaving the army he returned to Peru, but the following October he again tendered his services to the country and joined Company K., 142d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served till honorably discharged, August 5, 1865, spending the greater part of the time in Nashville, Tennessee. His military record thus completed, he returned home and after remaining with his friends in Peru until April, 1866, went to Kansas City, Mo., at which place he worked at the plasterer's trade until 1872. He returned to Indiana that year and worked at his vocation in Logansport, until 1875, at which time he came back to Peru, where he has since resided. In 1883 he was elected a member of the City Council of Peru and in the fall of 1886, was nominated on the Republican ticket for Auditor of Miami County; an office to which he was elected after a spirited contest, overcoming a previous Democratic majority of 350 votes. Mr. Milller's record

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both as soldier and civilian is one of which he feels justly proud and his triumphant election over so much opposition attests his great personal popularity, with the people of the County. He is and has been since his twenty-first year an ardent supporter of the Republican party and at this time is an active member of the G. A. R. and K. of H. orders. He was married July 18, 1872, in Cass County, Indiana, to Miss Julia, daughter of George and Mary St. Clair, of the same county and State.

OSCAR L. MINOR, of the mercantile firm of Meinhardt & Minor, was born in Rush County, Indiana, February 8, 1856, son of Constantine and Mary (Gates) Minor; both parents natives of the same State. Mr. Minor, when quite young, was taken by his parents to Rochester, Indiana, in which city he passed the years of his youth and early manhood, acquiring in the meantime from the public schools a practical English education. He came to Peru in 1872 and engaged as salesman in the mercantile house of Kilgore & Shirk, where he remained until 1855, at which time, in partnership with Henry Meinhardt, he engaged in business for himself. The firm of Meinhardt & Minor, although but recently established, has already won a conspicuous place among the successful business houses of the city, and has a reputation more than local. Mr. Minor has passed the greater part of his life in the dry goods business, and is thoroughly well posted in all the details of the trade. He was married October 13, 1881, to Mrs. Susan (Culbertson) Bearss, of Peru.

JUDGE JOHN MITCHELL, Peru. The subject of our sketch is a native of Great Britain. He was born in the city of Bristol, England, September 24, 1829. His father was a native of Prussia, and his mother a native of England. In November, 1833, he emigrated, with his parents, to the United States, arriving at the city of Philadelphia. He lived in Delaware and Chester Counties, Pennsylvania, until ten years of age. He then removed with his parents to Wayne County, Indiana, where he remained four years. His parents then removed to Peru, Indiana, bringing their family with them, arriving on the second day of October, 1843. Mr. Mitchell attended the public school, where he received a good primary education. After completing his course of study in this department, he was sent to a seminary at Cambridge City, Indiana, where he continued his studies one year, under the supervision of Prof. Hoshour, now of the Northwestern Christian University. At the age of 14 he learned the tailor's trade with his father, who was engaged in that occupation. This trade he followed in the city of Peru for a number of years, devoting his spare moments to the acquisition of legal knowledge, in which pursuit he made rapid progress, under the instruction of the late Alphonso A. Cole. In 1861, he was elected Justice of the Peace, when he abandoned the tailor's trade,

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devoting his entire time to the study of law. In December, 1863, he was admitted to the bar of Miami County, and entered into partnership with Hon. H. J. Shirk, with whom he has since been associated, excepting a short interval in the winter of 1872. He was elected Justice of the Peace three terms, without opposition. He rose rapidly in his profession, taking rank with the older members of the bar. In October, 1872, less than nine years after he commenced practice, he was elected Common Pleas Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District of Indiana, composed of the Counties of Miami, Cass and Pulaski. To this office he was also elected without opposition. This was a high honor to confer upon him; and more particularly so, as he is the only member of the Miami County Bar who was elevated to that position. In this capacity he served his constituents, until the Legislature abolished the court, when he resumed the practice of law with his former partner, Mr. Shirk. At the close of his brief judicial career, Judge Mitchell retired from the high position awarded him by his fellow citizens, with an enviable reputation as a jurist, and a record of which he may justly be proud. The annals of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District Court present no brighter example of integrity and dignity. He is a logical and impressive speaker, and is known throughout the county as a conscientious adviser and successful practitioner. Though a self-made man, he is one of marked ability. His name will stand out prominently, in the years to come, as an example of what may be accomplished by application and perseverance in the difficult profession of the law. Judge Mitchell was married February 24, 1859, to Miss Caroline R. Foote, of Paynesville, Ohio, who bore him several children, the following of whom are living, namely: Emily M., Samuel C. and Mary F. Mitchell. Mrs. Mitchell died on the 16th day of September, 1883.

EDDMORE S. MORRIS, a native of Chillicothe, Rush County, Ohio, was born August 5, 1829, and is the eldest son of Carvil and Elizabeth (Beale) Morris, who were natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively. Eddmore S. was reared on the farm until he reached the age of eighteen, when his youthful patriotism grew so strong that he entered the service of his country in the Mexican war in the Second Ohio regiment in 1847, and remained about one year, and he then returned to the farm, there continuing until reaching his majority, 1850, when he came to Peru, and in a short time thereafter was to be found in Logansport learning the trade of a stone-cutter, and after a time, when his eanings would permit, he would attend school, applying his surplus earnings to the payment of tuition until his education was so complete that he finally engaged in school teaching, at which he continued alternately with his trade until 1857, then returned to Peru and engaged exclusively at his business until 1862. He then

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purchased the Brownell farm which he managed for three years and then disposed of it and embarked in the mercantile business, in which he did not prove to be successful, losing his entire investment, $15,000. Although luck was not his companion, in 1869 he again re-opened his business, having secured the aid of some eastern capitalist, which again re-established him, and since which time he has been doing a thriving trade in the grocery and bakery business. The 19th of January, 1857, his marriage was solemnized, he taking as a life partner Miss Nancy Johnson Grant, a native of Butler County, Ohio, and to them seven children were born. Their names are Nellie B., Jennie F., Elmer S., Wilbur G., Schuyler M., Lizzie, Ica E., and Anna (deceased). In 1853 he was made a Mason and also an Odd fellow. Politically he is a Republican. His son Elmer S., is an attorney at law, born in November, 1861, and commenced practicing in 1883. He is a graduate of the High Schools of Peru, as are also Wilbur S., Schuyler M., Jennie and Nellie.

JOSEPH D. OATES, a native of New Buffalo, Berrian County, Michigan; born June 30, 1851, and is the second son of Joseph D. and Hannah (Austin) Oates. His father was born in England and his mother in Indiana. In childhood the subject removed with his parents to Lake County, Indiana. At nine years of age he went to LaPorte to live with an aunt. In 1865 he began working on a farm in Porter County. Here he was accorded the privilege of attending school during the winter months. In 1868 he returned to LaPorte and began learning the cabinet maker's trade. He came to Peru in 1871 and from that time until 1883 he was employed in the sewing machine factory of this city. Since 1883 he has been engaged in the insurance and real estate business. Mr. Oates was united in marriage to Miss Indiana E. Snively, in 1878, a daughter of John M. Snively of this city. To this union are four children, viz: Fred M., Alice E., Arlie M., and Indiana M. Mrs. Oates died May 31, 1886. In politics our subject is a Republican. In 1882 he was elected Councilman from the second ward, and re-elected to the same office in 1884, and elected to the same office in 1886. He is an honorable citizen and a man greatly respected.

ANDREW J. PARKS. The subject of this biography is a native of Miami County, born in Richland Township on the 22nd of June, 1843. His parents, James and Jane (Watson) Parks, were born in Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The father came to Miami County in his early manhood—about the year 1839—and purchased land in Richland Township, upon which he lived until his death, in 1860. Andrew J. Parks was raised a farmer, received a practical education in the common schools, and followed agricultural pursuits in his native township until 1880. In that year he was elected Sheriff of Miami County, and in order to conveniently discharge his official duties, moved to Peru, where he has since resided.

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His official record having been one highly satisfactory to his party and the people at large throughout the county, he was re-elected in 1882 and served until 1884. At the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Parks opened out in his present business, viz.: dealing in harness, trunks and buggies, and has already met with well earned success in the enterprise. In 1865 he entered the service of his country as private in Company K, 134th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but the war closing soon after, he was in the army for a period of only four months. He is prominently identified with the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Masonic fraternities, and also belongs to the G. A. R. His marriage in 1866 to Miss Sarah E. Monteith, daughter of Watson Monteith, of Richland Township, has been blessed with the birth of three children, viz: Emma (deceased), Louie and Watson Parks. Politically, Mr. Parks is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party.

CHARLES A. PARSONS, Clerk of the Miami Circuit Court, was born in the city of Lockport, N. Y., July 11, 1839, and is the youngest son of Aaron and Emily (Stowe) Parsons, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The subject spent his youth on a farm, received in the common schools a practical education and at the age of fourteen accepted a position with the Great Western railroad company, in the employ of which he remained until he removed to Peru in 1859. In the latter year he received a position in the freight department of the I., P. & C. Railroad with headquarters in Indianapolis, and in 1861 became passenger conductor, in which capacity he continued until taking charge of the office at Kokomo one year later. He served as local agent at Kokomo until January, 1865, at which time he abandoned railroading and engaged with the American Express Company, Indianapolis, in which city he subsequently became agent for the Merchants Union Express company, remaining with the latter for a period of ten years. At the end of that time he returned to Peru and again engaged in railroading, accepting the position of roadmaster with the I., P. & C., and continuing in that capacity until 1872. In that year he became identified with the Howe Machine Company with which he remained until 1873, when he accepted the position of Deputy Clerk, Miami Circuit Court, under Jesse Zern, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner until elected to the office in 1878. Mr. Parsons was elected on the Republican ticket by a majority vote of 404, a fact which attests his great personal popularity in a reliably Democratic county. He was re-elected by a decided majority in 1882 aud is the present incumbent of the office. Mr. Parsons life has been a very active one and against his official record no breath of snspicion has ever been uttered. He is a public spirited citizen, takes a live interest in all measures having for their

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object the public good and is an active member of the Masonic fraternity. On the 8th day of May, 1862, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Mary A. Ferris, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., a union blessed with the birth of four children of whom the following are now living, to-wit: Anna H., Fred A., and Ella G.

JACOB PAULY, is a native of Baden, Germany, and was born January 18, 1824. He is a son of Jacob and Mary Pauly, natives of Germany. He came to this country in 1851, and his parents followed ten years latter, he having been reared on a farm and received a good German education. On coming to this country he went to Cinciunati and worked at the shoemaker's trade, at which he had served an apprenticship of three years, and then came to Peru and worked at the tailor's business for about nine years, having abandoned the shoe trade on account of his eyes. In 1869 he opened his present business in Peru, at which he has been quite successful and has succeeded in accumulating considerable property. He was married in May, 1848, to Miss Mary Weltman, a native of Germany, who are now the parents of seven children, all of whom are dead. He passed through all the chairs of a subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows, is a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont.

ADAM RADER came to Miami County in the fall of 1840, from Rockingham County, Virginia. His birth occurred on the 8th of March, 1822, being the eldest son of Henry and Sarah (Hoover) Rader, natives of the same county. The father came west at the same time and located on a farm in Peru Township, where he remained until death, April 9, 1872. In 1835 the subject of this sketch came to Clinton County. He was principally reared in Montgomery County, Ohio, where he received his education. He now owns eighty acres of land in Peru Township. He was married to Miss Harriet M. Wallace June 2, 1853, a native of Highland County, Virginia, to whom were born nine children: William, Henry, Edward, Lewis, Anna M., Sarah, Elsie, Martha and Pearley. Mr. Rader is an ardent Republican.

WILLIAM RASSNER, the subject of this biography, was born in Germany on the 23d of April, 1823, and is a son of Albert and Elizabeth Rassner. He remained in his native country until nine years of age, at which time, 1832, his parents emigrated to the United States, landing at the City of Baltimore in September of the above year. From there they removed to Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania, and thence in 1835 to Dayton, Ohio, in which city the subject grew to manhood. His educational privileges were fair, the best his opportunities afforded, yet of that practical nature which enabled him at the age of fourteen to commence his business career as a druggist, at which profession he served about six years, acquiring great proficiency

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in the meantime. Severing his connection with his preceptor in 1846, he enlisted in the 1st Ohio Regiment for the Mexican war, and continued with the same for about one year, serving part of the time as a private soldier, and a part in the capacity of hospital steward. On leaving the army he returned to Dayton, and, in 1849, came to Peru, Indiana, where he opened a drug house and where he has since resided. He continued the drug business with encouraging success until 1873, at which time he retired from active life, and is now enjoying that quiet which only those who have battled with the world for over a half century know how to appreciate. Mr. Rassner has taken an active interest in the welfare of his adopted city, and all measures for the public good find in him an ardent and energetic supporter. He deserves mention for his efforts in the city's interest as a member of the Common Council, to which he was elected several times, and in the deliberations of which he displayed wisdom and rare executive ability. He is at this time one of the trustees of the city water works. He was married August, 1848, to Miss Anna Raabe, of Germany, who bore him three children, viz: Matilda, Catharine and Amelia R. Mrs. Rassner died early in 1857. The latter part of the same year was solemnized his second marriage with Magdalene Springer, of Peru, a union blessed with the birth of two children, Emma and Frances. His second wife died in 1864. He married his present wife, Mary A. Stepler, in 1864, to which marriage four children have been born, viz.: Lizzie, Louisa, Elvira R., and David H. Mr. Rassner votes in conformity with the principles of the Democratic party, and has been an active participant in local politics.

JOHN H. REAM is a native of Shanesville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and the eldest son of William and Harriet A. (Shultz) Ream, natives of Pennsylvania, who are of German descent, and came to Miami County in 1847 and located in Peru, the former being a blacksmith by trade. John H. was born December 10, 1838, and in 1853 commenced learning the trade of harness-making under J. M. Stutesman, serving an apprenticeship of nearly three years. Not being satisfied with his chosen vocation he secured the position of "news-butcher" on the railroad which he retained for some time, after which he worked in many departments of railroad service, and was finally promoted to that of Master of Transportation of the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. (northern division) in which he was retained for about three years, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, Mich., In the year 1877, with Thomas, a brother, he engaged in the grocery and bakery business, and afterwards purchased his brother's interest in July 1886. In April, 1861, he entered the service of his country in the 13th Ind-

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iana Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out July 2, 1864, as Sergeant, having then served over three years in this noble cause. He was wounded at the battle of the Deserted Farm, near Suffolk, Virginia. In 1865 he re-entered the service as Captain of Company H., of the 151st Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at the re-organization of that regiment, and continued until the close of the war or until the disbanding of the troops. Mr. Ream's marriage to Miss Lottie C. Covelle, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was solemnized February 21, 1873, and to them one child—Anna M.—was born. Politically he is a Republican. He is also prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, Masonic Fraternity, and Royal Arcanum, in all of which he is a highly respected and much esteemed member. He conducts, at present, the leading grocery and bakery business of Peru.

GEORGE I. REED, editor *Peru Republican*, was born in Cass County, Indiana, December 14, 1838; son of James and Margaret (Cox) Reed. His father was a pioneer settler of Cass County, having moved there in an early day from Ohio. His mother was a native of Tennessee; her father served in the war of 1812. Mr. Reed was educated in the district schools, at the Cass County Seminary and the Union Christian College at Merom, where he graduated in 1866. As a student he excelled in the languages and during the last three years he taught the Latin classes. In July, 1866, he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Peru city schools, which he was obliged to resign, on account of ill health, at the end of six months. After recuperating about one year, Mr. Reed, in connection with J. M. Brown, Esq., purchased the *Peru Republican*, with which he has since been identified. The firm of Reed & Brown continued as such for about one year, when Mr. Reed purchased Mr. Brown's interest and remained sole proprietor until 1873. Mr. M. R. Sinks was then received as partner and he took charge of the mechanical part of the business. In May, 1878, he sold his share to W. W. Lockwood, Esq., of Odell, Illinois, since which time the firm has been Reed & Lockwood. Under Mr. Reed's management the *Republican* has become the leading newspaper in Miami County and it is universally recognized as one of the oldest and most influential journals of Northern Indiana. From 1867 to 1871 Mr. Reed occupied the position of School Examiner, and subsequently served as President of the City School Board of Peru. In 1878 he was elected a Representative to the Legislature. The *Republican* is open for articles written in the interest of education, and few men have done more than he has toward developing the present effective educational system of his county. An earnest Republican, the columns of his paper are devoted during political campaigns to advocating the

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principles of his party. Mr. Reed is a member of the Christian Church and an active Mason. During the war he enlisted in the 21st Indiana Volunteers, 1st Heavy Artillery, but was at once detailed for clerical duties in which he continued until peace was declared. He has been foremost in supporting all enterprises for the public good. He is of medium size and build, has genial, pleasant manners and stands deservedly high as a conscientious, intelligent, public spirited citizen. January 13, 1870, he married Maggie Bell, daughter of N. Bell, Esq., a prominent citizen of Kokomo. They have one child.

WILLIAM C. H. REEDER, a native of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, was born to Daniel and Sarah (Dames) Reeder, November 3, 1839, natives of Pennsylvania and England, respectively. The father's ancestors are of German descent. Mr. Daniel Reeder came to Miami County in the year 1854, and settled in Peru. The father was born in 1808 and the mother in 1821. The person whose name heads this sketch, is a cabinet maker, having commenced to learn the trade at the age of eighteen under Messrs. West & Jamison, and served an apprenticeship of three years. In July, 1861, he answered the country's call and enlisted in the service for its preservation, in the 20th Indiana, Company A, and was mustered out in July, 1864. Was wounded twice at the battle of Peach Orchard, Va., June 25, 1862. He came back to Peru and and was employed by his former employers, West & Jamison, with whom he again labored at his trade for about two years, after which he was employed by the I., P. & C. Railroad Company, in their wood department and is their pattern builder, at which he has been employed ever since. Our subject was united in matrimony with Miss Agnes Weist, of Huntington, Indiana, October 21, 1869, and they have been blest with the birth of six children, named Charles, Emma, Edward, Robert and Anna, who are still living, and John E., deceased. Mr. Reeder and family are very much respected citizens in the vicinity in which they reside. He is a Republican.

JOHN C. REYBURN was born in Peru, August 28, 1838; the eldest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Timberlake) Reyburn, who hailed from Ohio and Virginia, respectively. The father of this subject came to Miami County about the year 1836, a carpenter by trade, and was, in an early day, elected Justice of the Peace. He died May 21, 1846, and the mother, May 6, 1850. John C. was also a carpenter, having learned the trade under a Mr. Timberlake, his uncle, and in 1879 commenced to work for Mr. Lenhart, who does a general furniture and undertaker's business. Near the close of the late war, March, 1865, he enlisted in the 155th Indiana Regiment, and was in the service about six months. His marriage to Miss Elizabeth Detamore was solemnized on the 18th day of August,

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1859, and they are now the parents of five children, four of whom are still living—Charles, Luella, Lillie, Emma, and Mary E. (deceased). His education was that usually received at the common schools. Our subject is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also represents his ward in the Council of the city.

JOSEPH REYBURN was born in Miami County, Ind., May 5, 1833, son of Rev. William M. and Sarah (Black) Reyburn. William M. Reyburn was born in Virginia Oct. 21, 1792, and when quite young emigrated to Ohio, settling near the City of Lewisburgh, where he grew to manhood's estate. He was raised a farmer, but early entered the ministry of the Methodist Church, receiving his license to preach about the year 1829 or '30. In October, 1831, he came to Miami County, Indiana, and settled on land adjoining the City of Peru, where he opened a farm, which was his home the rest of his life. He was one of the first preachers in Miami County, and, in addition to the duties of his sacred calling, took an active interest in the political affairs of the county, having been elected a member of the Board of Commissioners in 1835, Representative in 1841, and State Senator in 1843. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and while a resident of Ohio held the office of Major in the Militia of that State. His marriage with Sarah Black, of Ohio, was solemnized June 13, 1816, a union blessed with the birth of the following children: Eliza J., James M., Caroline, Sobieski, John C., Margaret, Sarah, William B., Joseph and Sarah, all dead but the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Reyburn died Jan. 28, 1849. Mr. Reyburn's second marriage was celebrated Sept. 26, 1850, with Ann S. Woodword, who is still living. His death occurred June 1, 1854. Joseph Reyburn was raised in Miami County, and has spent all his life on the paternal estate west of Peru. He was educated in the early schools of the city, which he attended at intervals until attaining his majority, when he began life upon his own responsibility, choosing agriculture as a vocation. He has led a quiet and ueventful life, and belongs to that substantial class of citizens whose recommendations to the confidence of the people are actions instead of words. He affiliates with the Republican party, and is a zealous Christian, having been born and raised in the Methodist Church, to which his family also belongs. On the 25th of March, 1856, in St. Joseph County, Ind., he married Rachel L., daughter of George and Hannah Deacon, of Ohio, to which marriage the following children have been born, to-wit: William A., Edwin C., Joseph S. and Mary Reyburn.

HENRY REYNOLDS was born in the city of Ithaca, New York, May 21, 1837, and is the son of Abraham and Amanda (Purdy) Reynolds. His ancestors were English people, and several representatives of the family came to the New World in the

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first vessel that landed at the mouth of the Delaware River early in the 17th century. The subject's grandfather, Samuel Reynolds, was a native of New York, and for many years a prominent business man of New York City, where he carried on the banking business. The grandfather, on the mother side, Monmouth Purdy, was born in New York also, and was a large farmer and stock raiser of Cayuga County. Abraham Reynolds was born in New York City about the year 1809, was farmer and stock raiser by occupation, and died in his native State in the year 1854. Amanda Reynolds was born in Cayuga County, New York, and died there in 1864. Henry Reynolds was raised on a farm in Cayuga County and received a liberal education in the Courtland Academy, from which he graduated in 1859. He engaged in business for himself as a machinist, in Poplar Ridge, in which place and near by he operated shops for a period of about twelve or fifteen years. Disposing of his interests at the end of that time he went to Ithaca, New York, and accepted the position of superintendent of the Cayuga Lake Railroad shops in that city, in which capacity he continued for a number of years. He resided at Ithaca until the spring of 1886, at which time he came to Miami County, Indiana, and purchased an interest in the general foundry and machine shops, formerly operated by E. S. Hackley and later by Thomas Lovett. He is at this time a partner with A. J. Ross, and the firm thus constituted do a general foundry and machine business, giving employment to about fifteen men. Mr. Reynolds was married July, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Tuthill, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Reynolds is a Republican in politics, and with his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES B. ROBINSON, JR., second son of C. B. and Mary E. (Boynton) Robinson, natives of Maine, was born at the City of Farmington, New Hampshire, on the 9th day of April, 1850. His parents came to Indiana in 1851, and located in Peru, where Charles R. spent the years of his youth and early manhood, and in the public schools of which he enjoyed the advantages of an English education. At the age of fifteen he engaged as fireman on the Pan Handle Railroad, subsequently worked in the same capacity on the "Big Four" line, and still later, accepted a similar position on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, for which company he was soon promoted engineer. In 1877 he engaged with the I., P. & C. road as engineer, running between Peru and Michigan City, and still retains this place, being at this time in the employ of the Wabash Company. Mr. Robinson is a skillful railroad man, and has the confidence of the large corporation with which he has for so many years been identified. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Royal Arcanum, and is besides an active member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F. fraternities. He votes in conformity with the principles of the Republican party, but is in no sense of the

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word a partisan. In January, 1872, Miss Sarah M. Apperson, of Clinton County, Indiana, became his wife, and to their marriage have been born three children, viz: Neil, Stella and Edith.

RICHARD B. RUNYAN, ex-Auditor of Miami County, is a native of Trenton, New Jersey, born October 16, 1824. His father, Lewis Runyan, was a New Jersey merchant, and lived and died in that State. The mother of Mr. Runyan was Mary Runyan, whose maiden name was Britton. The subject of this sketch was educated in the State of his nativity. In 1844 he came to Miami County and settled in Peru. Some years afterward he removed to his present place of residence, just outside the present northwest city limits. Here he owns a fine farm of one hundred and seventy acres, and has in addition valuable property in the city of Peru. Politically he has always been identified with the interests of the Democratic party. In October 1878 he was elected Auditor of Miami County and was re-elected to the same office in 1882. He is a public man in whom the people of this county have implicit confidence. He is one of the most efficient county officials, the county has ever had. Mr. Runyan was married in November 1853 to Miss Maria McGregor, the only child of John McGregor, a man famous in the pioneer history of Miami County and this city. He was born in Buckley County, Virginia, January 11, 1798, and died August 26, 1835. Mrs. Runyan was born May 1, 1834, and was the first white child born in what was then known as Miamisport, now a part of Peru. They have one son, Britton L. Mr. Runyan is one of the representative citizens of this county. He and wife are members of the Episcopal church.

JOHN SHAFER, a native of Ohio, was born July 10, 1842, the second son of George and Catharine (Naucle) Shafer, of Germany, who came to Miami County in 1850 and located in Peru Township, the father always following farming for a livelihood. The subject was reared on a farm, and when the war broke out he enlisted in the 52nd Indiana Infantry, Company E., March, 1864, and was mustered out in May, 1865; was wounded during the fight at Nashville, and was in several other engagements. His education was very limited. His marriage to Miss Sarah B. Bell was solemnized November 15, 1867, and to them five children were born: Francis M., Walter L., Mary G., James O., and Otto P. His wife died in 1880, and in 1882 he was again married to Lurinda Crosley, and two children were the result of this second union. John Willard, and Charles. He is a member of the G. A. R. and is a Republican.

DAVID L SHEARER, grain dealer and prominent business man, of Peru, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, born May 24, 1820. His parents, David and Mary R. (LaRose) Shearer, were natives of North Carolina, which State they left in an early day,

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emigrating to Ohio about the year 1804. David Shearer, senior, was descended from German ancestors and died in the year 1857. The mother's ancestors were French people and among the early residents of the Carolinas. She preceded her husband to the grave departing this life in 1852. They both lie buried at Huntington, Indiana, to which city they removed in the year 1840. The subject, at the age of eight years, was taken to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in the common schools of which he obtained the elements of a practical education. When thirteen years old he accepted a clerkship in a mercantile house at Shanesville, Ohio, where he remained until 1840, at which time he took service in the same capacity in Huntington, Indiana, in which city he subsequently (1846) engaged in the goods business on his own responsibility. He remained at Huntington until 1866, at which time he disposed of his interests there and came to Peru and engaged in the grain business, a branch of trade he has carried on with success and financial profit ever since. He erected the large elevator in this city which has a capacity of 40,000 bushels, and is one of the largest and most successful grain dealers in Northern Indiana. Mr. Shearer is a marked example of a self-made man, and from an humble beginning has by dint of perseverance and a large share of well developed business sense, succeeded in accummulating a comfortable competence. He is prominently identified with the Masonic Fraternity, having taken the degree of Sir Knight, and in religion holds to the creed of the Presbyterian Church. His marriage on the 7th of June, 1846, with Miss Harriet Wiest, of York County, Pennsylvania, has been blessed with the birth of these children, viz: Mary D., B. F., George W., H. W., Louisa and Charles F. (deceased).

E. H. SHIRK (deceased). Elbert Hamilton Shirk was born in Franklin County, Indiana, February 14, 1818. He was the second son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stout) Shirk, natives of Georgia and Kentucky, respectively. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, where he enjoyed the limited advantages afforded by the public schools during the winter months On arriving at manhood, he attended college two years in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he studied Latin, French and Mathematics. After leaving the University he was employed as teacher in the County Seminary, at Rushville, Indiana, for two years, and immediately thereafter located in Peru, arriving here in the summer of 1844 and forming a partnership with the late John Harlan in the mercantile business. June 18, 1845, he was married to Mary Wright, of Franklin County, a lady of English descent, who returned with her young husband to the new and strange home in Peru. They came the old-fashioned way, bringing all of their goods in a two-horse wagon. A year later the firm of Harlan & Shirk was dissolved and Mr. Shirk continued the business alone. He was very successful as a merchant and ac-

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cumulated wealth very rapidly. From 1850 to 1855 he invested largely in Mexican war land warrants, which he laid judiciously in Iowa and other western States, which in turn were exchanged for improved farms in Miami County. This was the beginning of operations in real estate which laid the foundation for a colossal fortune, equal in magnitude to that amassed in his commercial pursuits. The most profitable of these deals was the purchase of a large number of lots in Evansville and lands in southwestern counties of the State, in 1862, that had been forfeited as donations to a railroad company; the purchase of large tracts in Kansas in 1868, and in Michigan in 1867; and the securing of equities in unencumbered Chicago real estate in 1874–75. In 1857 he established a private bank and received deposits from farmers and others who had a surplus. In 1860 he resumed mercantile business, which he had dropped for a few years previous. Under the national banking act Mr. Shirk procured a charter and proceeded to organize the First National Bank of Peru, taking for himself one-half the stock, and subsequently, by purchase, acquiring over nine-tenths. He was elected president of the bank and was re-elected annually from that time until his death. This bank has been a remarkable financial success, having already invested three hundred thousand dollars of its surplus earnings in government bonds, and having accumulated an additional surplus of two hundred thousand. At the beginning of 1867 the firm of Kilgore & Shirk, in general merchandise, was formed, to which George C. Miller was admitted as partner, some years later, and from which Mr. Kilgore withdrew in 1880, leaving the firm Shirk & Miller, as it stands to-day. In politics, Mr. Shirk had strong convictions on which he always acted, first as a Whig and afterwards as a Republican, though he never took a prominent part in partisan contests. In early manhood he professed Christianity and united with the Baptist church before locating in Peru. He was one of the eleven original members of the Baptist church of this city in 1867, and continued one of its devoted members till his death, contributing liberally of his means towards its support. Mr. Shirk was of medium height, erect and quite slender. His life was clean and free from vicious habits, which weaken and destroy the physical system. He was therefore clear headed; able to utilize all his tremendous energy, and accomplished the purpose of his will, even though it required long continued, unremitting effort. The probity of his character was the foundation of persistent honesty and commercial integrity that stood unimpeached and unchallenged through a business life of more than forty years in this community. This was the inspiration of that universal confidence which selected him as the reliable custodian of the accumulations of others, a confidence which insured his success as a banker. Measured by the

most practical standard known—the results accomplished—Mr. Shirk's life was a most conspicuous success. He was a financier of transcendant ability, endowed with wise foresight, intuitive perceptions, broad comprehension, accurate judgment, and his death left a vacuum in commercial affairs, felt as a personal bereavement by a large number of persons in the community with whom he had relations of a business character. He was a conspicuous example of the successful self-made man, and the acquisition of his immense fortune, by honest business methods in an agricultural community, was something akin to the marvelous. He owned at the time of his death valuable property in various cities of Indiana, Illinois, and other States, immense tracts of real estate and fine farms in various States, the larger share of stock in the banks at Monticello, Delphi and Tipton, and was in fact the wealthiest man in northern Indiana, and one of the wealthiest in the State. He died at his home in Peru on the 8th day of April, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Shirk have had four children, three of whom (two sons and one daughter) are at this time living; Milton, the eldest, is President of the First National Bank of Peru; Elbert W. Vice President of the same; and Alice, wife of Richard A. Edwards, Cashier of the bank.

MILTON SHIRK, President of the First National Bank, and eldest son of E. H. and Mary Shirk, is a native of Miami County, Indiana, born in Peru on the 21st day of November 1849. His educational advantages were those afforded by the city schools, which, supplemented by a thorough business training under his father, have enabled him to successfully discharge the duties of a very active business life. In the year 1867, when but seventeen years of age, he entered the First National Bank, of which he was, in a couple of months, promoted cashier, and on the death of his father in the spring of 1886, succeeded to the presidency of the same, a position he holds at this time. Thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business. Mr. Shirk on the death of his father became president not only of the First National Bank in the city, but also of banks in Monticello, Delphi and Tipton, and their present successful condition is largely due to his superior management. He is a worthy successor to his distinguished father, and has already carried financial success into all his business enterprises, including in addition to the banks referred to, large transactions in real estate, and also the mercantile business, having at this time a one-third interest in the large goods house of Shirk & Miller, in Peru. He is a marked example of those sound, practical business qualifications which secure the confidence of the people and those personal qualities that win and retain the public esteem. As a successful financier, he has few, if any superiors in the State, and as a public spirited and courteous gentleman, he occupies

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a conspicuous place among the representative citizens of Peru and Miami County. On the 6th day of June, 1868, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Ellen Walker, of Worcester, Massachuetts. Mr. and Mrs. Shirk have two children, viz: Elbert W., born November 9, 1879, and Joseph H., born January 6, 1881.

HARVEY J. SHIRK, prominent lawyer of Miami County, and for thirty-six years a resident of Peru, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, January 20, 1826. His father was Samuel Shirk, a native of Georgia, and his mother Elizabeth (Stout) Shirk was born in Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Shirk, was a native of Pennsylvania, a Revolutionary soldier and an early pioneer of the Hoosier State, moving to the same about the beginning of the present century. Samuel Shirk came at the same time and settled in what is now Franklin County. Harvey J. Shirk was reared amid the active scenes of farm life until his sixteenth year, when he became a student at Oxford College, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1846. His literary education being thus completed, he engaged for a time in teaching school, but abandoned that profession after a limited period and began reading law in the office of John D. Howland, at Brookville, Indiana. Having, by diligent application acquired a knowledge of the profesion, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice at Peru, in 1850, where he early won a conspicuous place among the successful lawyers of Miami County. Mr. Shirk is a man of high legal ability, thoroughly devoted to his profession and has a large and lucrative practice in the courts of Miami and a number of other counties in the state. As an adviser he is trustworthy, and as a close logical reasoner clear in his comprehension and correct in his application of legal principles. He handles the facts of a case with wonderful power and effect. A methodical and painstaking industry has been one of his marked characteristics through life, and with his mental endowments unimpaired, and a well preserved physical constitution, he apparently has before him many years of usefulness and honor. He is and has been since 1865 associated in the practice with Hon. John Mitchell, under the name of Shirk and Mitchell, a law firm having a wide and honorable reputation throughout the State of Indiana. Mr. Shirk, in 1851 was married to Catharine Remy, of Brookville, Indiana, who died the following year. His second marriage was solemnized in 1852 with Eliza M. Cole, of New York. A union blessed with these children, viz: Winona, wife of Wm. McClintic, Elizabeth, wife of Charles C. Cole, Martha and Charles. The result of the first marriage was one daughter, Catharine Shirk. In politics Mr. Shirk was originally a Whig, but since the organ-

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ization of the Republican party he has been an earnest supporter of its principles.

JOSEPH SHROCK, JR., a native of Holmes County, Ohio, was born August 28, 1833, and is the eldest son of David and Susanna (Hostetler) Shrock, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Miami County in 1841 and located in Peru Township. The father was a farmer and died in 1860. Joseph, Jr., remained upon the farm during the most of his life and received a common school education, and now owns eighty-three acres of fine farming land. On March 8, 1859, he was married to Miss Caroline Working, a daughter of Mr. Jacob Working (deceased). They are the parents of five children, whose names are Laura B., Dewitt C., Stella, Pearl and Bertha. Our subject is the owner of a saw-mill in the north part of the township, which he has managed for several years. He was elected Justice of the Peace on the Democratic ticket in 1876, and is the present incumbent of the office. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM SMITH, a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, was born March 15, 1811, the eldest son of Peter and Barbara (Knowles) Smith, who both had their origin in the State of Pennsylvania. His father died when he, the subject, was but nine years old. Until about 1834 our subject remained on the farm when he emigrated to Peru, and since that event his time has been divided in the various occupations of farming, buying and selling grain, and retailing goods. Was married to Miss Mary Runyan, in 1845, who was a native of New York. Twelve children were the result of this marriage, seven of whom are now living, and whose names are: Harriet, Alice, Caroline, William, Lillie, Lincoln and Joseph. He followed selling goods for about twenty years, thereby amassing a handsome fortune. His education was such as is generally received in the common schools. In the years 1859-60-61 he was a member of the Legislature, having been elected to that responsible position on the Republican ticket.

GILES W. SMITH was born in Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, April 3, 1830, and is the eldest son of William C. and Phoebe T. (King) Smith, natives of Wayne County and of New York, respectively. His grandfather, George Smith, came from North Carolina to Wayne County in the year 1807. The subject of this biography was partly reared in the same county, but his father being a Methodist minister, the family were constantly shifting from place to place, and in consequence he received but a common school education. Until he was eighteen years of age he followed farming and then commenced to learn the trade of a printer at Madison, Indiana, at which he worked until 1849 when he purchased a one-half interest in the Bloomington *Herald*. In the spring

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of 1851, he started the Orleans *Commercial Review*, the management of which he controlled until 1853, when he disposed of his interest and procured an engagement on the New Albany & Chicago R. R. in the engineering corps, in which he continued until the road was in running order, after which he became a train conductor for the same company. He and Benjamin R. Prosser superintended the construction of twenty-four miles of the road, and he continued in the corporation until 1857, and he then located at Peru, employed by the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Company as freight and ticket agent, which position he held for about eighteen months. He was next to be found in the occupation of farming on the Eel river. At this occupation he was not successful but continued until 1870, when he returned to Peru and engaged with the Howe Machine Company, for which he became general agent, traveling through Indiana and Illinois. In 1876 Mr. Smith began selling farm implements, and was in the employ of Messrs. Shirk & Miller in that department of their store for more than six years, when he, with Frank O. Rettig, opened an implement store in Peru. This co-partnership existed until 1885 when Mr. B. W. Matthews came in as a partner, and since this change they have added the retail of hardware to their business. Our subject was united in matrimonial bonds on January 15, 1852, to Martha A. Prosser, of Orange County, Indiana, and to this union six children were born, three of whom are now living, whose names are as follows: Lora M., Martha and Mary D. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he is prominently identified with the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities. Politically, he adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

M. F. SMITH, the gentleman whose biographical sketch is herewith presented, was born in the town of Madrid, New York, February 7, 1838, son of Ferdinand and Elvira (Peck) Smith, natives of the State of Vermont. He was reared in his native State, and early evincing decided taste for mechanical pursuits, entered at the age of thirteen the locomotive and machine shops of an eastern railroad and continued at the trade until attaining his majority. At the age of twenty-one he located in the City of St. Albans, Vermont, and three years later, in April 1861, entered the army, enlisting in the 16th New York Volunteer Infantry, one of the first regiments from that State mustered out of the service. He subsequently joined the 13th New York Heavy Artilery, with which he served until near the close of the war and with which he was engaged in some of the bloodiest battles of the Virginia campaigns. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg and for some months was in the hospital in New York. On leaving the army he returned to St. Albans, Vermont, and shortly afterwards, 1865, came to

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Peru, Indiana, where he engaged in the locomotive department of the I., P. & C. Railroad, with which he was identified until 1872. Severing his connection with the road he, in 1873, established the foundry and machine shops of which he is at this time manager and proprietor. Mr. Smith has been an active business man, and as a mechanic takes high rank. He is an active member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and one of Peru's representative men. In August, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Beaty, of St. Albans, Vermont, to which union two children have been born, viz: Wyan Everett and Louis F.

WILLIAM SMITH, Jr. is a native of Peru Township and was born the 11th of October, 1856, the eldest son of William Smith, whose biography appears elsewhere. He is the proprietor of two pieces of land containing seventy-eight and thirty-three acres respectively, or a total of 111 acres. His education was but ordinary. The 16th of March, 1886, he was married to Miss Mary Everly, daughter of Mr. John Everly. He has been reasonably successful in life and has bright prospects before him.

ABRAHAM L. SMITH, a native of Peru Township, was born in September, 1860, and is the youngest son of William and Mary Smith, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, who came to Miami County about the year 1834. Our subject received a common school education. In the month of October, 1884, he married Miss Nellie Rettig, daughter of John Rettig (deceased). He owns and has under a high state of cultivation about 190 acres of fine farming land, which has reached that state of productiveness which affords a handsome yearly remuneration. Mr. Smith is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having advanced to the Royal Arcanum degree. In political matters he is a Republican.

JOHN T. STEVENS, the subject of this biography, was born in the City of Indianapolis on the 14th day of March, 1828, and is the son of Isaac and Sarah (Tracy) Stevens, parents natives of Vermont. Mr. Stevens' paternal ancestors were natives of England, his grandfather emigrating from that country many years ago and settling in one of the Eastern States. Isaac Stevens came to Indiana in the year 1822, and for some years resided in Indianapolis, moving from that city to Greenfield about the year 1830. He was a merchant and in his store at the latter place, the subject took his first lesson in practical business life, serving in the capacity of salesman there until his removal to Miami County, Indiana, in the year 1845. On reaching this city he engaged as clerk in the mercantile house of Carlton R. Tracy, and later accepted a position of the same

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kind in the dry goods store of Henry Dutton, with whom he subsequently severed his connection and took service with the firm of Smith & Foote. In 1852 he went to California where he accepted a clerkship with John and Silas Atchison, general merchants at Foster's Bar, where he remained until engaging in the goods and mining business with J. O. Cole in Oak Valley, one year later. The firm thus constituted continued until 1867, at which time both partners returned to Indiana and engaged in farming and stock raising in Miami County. Mr. Stevens for some time has made a specialty of breeding and selling fine horses, in which branch of business he has met with the most encouraging success. He owns at this time, besides other property a valuable farm of 168 acres in Peru Township, and is justly considered one of the successful business men of the county. On the 17th day of April, 1856, he married Miss Indiana Wilson, a daughter of Alexander Wilson, who was killed by guerrillas immediately after the Mexican war. He was a trader in that struggle and was on his return home when killed. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have two children. Nellie, wife of F. O. Rettig, and Grant I. Stevens.

JAMES M. STUTESMAN, retired business man and prominent citizen of Peru, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born August 3, 1819. His paternal grandfather, David Stutesman, was a native of Germany, but early came to the United States and settled at Hagerstown, Maryland. He subsequently moved to Pennsylvania, from which State in the year 1808 he emigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he followed his trade, that of weaver, until his death in 1820. His son, Nathaniel Stutesman, father of James M., was born at Hagerstown, Maryland. He left that city about the year 1795, and with his father moved to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where he subsequently married Miss Sarah Flynn, and in 1808 located in Montgomery County, Ohio, which was his home until he removed to Miami County, Indiana, in 1866. He followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and died in Peru about 1880, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Mrs. Stutesman was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, of Scotch parentage, and departed this life in Montgomery County, Ohio in the year 1839. Nathaniel and Sarah Stutesman were the parents of the children, whose names are as follows, to-wit: Catharine, wife of Henry Stauffer; Amy A., deceased; Jonathan, David, deceased; James M., Ellis, deceased; Nathaniel, Daniel, deceased; Perry, deceased; Robert, and Marietta, wife of Lyman Baldwin, of Chicago. James M. Stutesman spent the first sixteen years of his life as a farmer, and enjoyed during that time such educational advantages as the country afforded. In 1835 he commenced learning the trade of saddlery and harness-mak-

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ing in the city of Dayton, and after serving a five years' apprenticeship and acquiring great proficiency, began working at the same at Lewisburgh, Preble County, Ohio, where he continued until 1842. In that year in company with his brother, Jonathan Stutesman, he came to Miami County, Indiana, and opened a saddlery and harness shop in Peru, which he carried on with success and financial profit until 1858, dealing extensively with the Indians a portion of the time, and also supplying many of the trading houses along the Wabash river from Fort Wayne to Peru. He abandoned the trade the above year, and in partnership with W. W. Kilgore, under the firm name of Stutesman & Kilgore, engaged in the general hardware and agriculture implement business, which was continued until he sold out to his partner in 1864. He then purchased the hardware stock of Palmer & Deniston, ran a very successful business until 1871, when the Puterbaugh Bros. bought an interest, and the well-known firm of Stutesman & Puterbaugh continued, until Mr. Stutesman sold out to his partners and retired from active life in 1881. In his various business enterprises Mr. Stutesman was eminently successful, and as a public-spirited and popular citizen, few men in Peru stand higher in the estimation of the people than he. On the 31st of March, 1831, Miss Elizabeth Shields, daughter of John and Mary Shields, of Vincennes, Indiana, became his wife, and to this union has been born the following children, to-wit: Mary A., deceased; Harriet, wife of John S. Hale; Edwin H., deceased; Frank M., Clara E., wife of W. V. Spinning, and James F. Mr. Stutesman is a member of the Presbyterian Church, with which he has been identified since 1845, and with his wife and family belongs to the Peru congregation. In politics he was originally a Whig, and in 1840 cast his first vote for General William Henry Harrison. On the dissolution of that party he joined the Republican party, and has since been an earnest supporter of its principles and measures.

WILLIAM W. SULLIVAN, Lawyer, was born in Butler Township, Miami County, March 19, 1843, and is the eldest son of Jonah and Louisa (Smith) Sullivan, natives of Kentucky and Delaware respectivly, the father of German-Irish extraction and the mother descended from English-Irish ancestors. Jonah Sullivan came to Miami County in 1840 and purchased land in Butler Township, to which he moved his family the following year. He was prominently identified with the growth and development of that part of the county and resided upon his original purchase until 1876 at which time he retired from active life and moved to South Peru where he now resides. William W. Sullivan was raised on a farm and in addition to agricultural pursuits, worked for some years at the carpenter's trade. He

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received a liberal education in the schools of Peru and in 1864 accepted a clerkship in the mercantile house of George A. Crowell, in which capacity he continued for one year. The profession of law having more charms for him than any other, he severed his connection with the mercantile business and in 1865 entered the office of Shirk & Mitchell where he pursued his legal studies until September of the same year when he became a student in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He attended this institution until 1867 at which time he graduated with the degree of B. L. and immediately thereafter engaged in the practice of his profession in the courts of Miami County, Indiana In 1872 he was elected County Surveyor and by re-election in 1874, held the office until 1876. Since the latter year he has given his attention to his profession having at this time a large and lucrative practice in the courts of Miami and other counties, besides an extensive real-estate business which he has conducted with success and financial profit. Mr. Sullivan, while taking an active interest in political affairs, supporting the principles of the Republican party, is not a partisan in the sense of seeking official honors at the hands of his fellow citizens. He is a courteous gentlemen, honored and respected by a large circle of friends and occupies a conspicuous place among the attorneys of the Miami County bar. In October, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Savers, of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have two children, viz: Nannie L. and William W. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are members of the Presbyterian Church of Peru.

FRANK M. TALBOT, proprietor of the Peru Basket Factory, was born in Epping, N. H., April 3, 1849, son of Ezekiel M. and Nancy W. Talbot, both of whom were natives of Turner, Maine. Ezekiel M. Talbott was for many years engaged as civil engineer in the construction of railroads, first on the Grand Trunk, then on the New York Central, and came to Indiana as Resident Engineer of the Wabash Railway, spending some time at Fort Wayne, and ten years as a prominent citizen of Peru. In 1870 he moved to Lafayette, taking charge of the construction of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington R. R. as Chief Engineer. In 1874 he became a member of the Kankakee Ice Company, managing their business and at the same time serving as City Civil Engineer for the City of Lafayette till 1884, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis which caused his death. Frank M. Talbot's mother dying when he was three years old, he, with his sister, Nancy W., lived with their grandparents in Turner, Maine, until 1859, when they came to Peru, where he has since resided. He attended the public schools, being only absent one term, at Cincinnati and one at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1868 he

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obtained employment of Rettig & Cole, at the brewery, and remained with them the greater part of the time as book-keeper until 1882, when he, in partnership with Frank Henton, engaged in the manufacture of baskets, taking charge of the large factory in the western part of the city erected in 1870 by Gardner, Blish & Co. He purchased his partner's interest in 1884, and at this time controls the entire business, which is large and constantly increasing. Mr. Talbot's factory produces more baskets and a greater variety than any other factory, and is one of the leading industries of Peru. It is represented on the road by three competent salesmen, who dispose of an immense number of baskets in all parts of the United States. Mr. Talbot was married February 10, 1875, to Lorena M., daughter of George Rettig, a prominent citizen of Peru. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot have two children, George W., born February 8, 1876, and Frank M., born April 3, 1879.

JACOB THEOBALD, contractor and builder, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born there on the 19th of August, 1839, son of Peter and Catharine (Licht) Theobald. He passed the first two years of his life in his native country, and at the end of that time, in 1849, accompanied his parents to the United States and settled in Washington County, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1875. Mrs. Theobald survived her husband five years, departing this life in 1880. Jacob Theobald received his early education in Wisconsin, and in that State took his first lessons in the science of agriculture, in the pursuit of which he continued until attaining his majority. He then abandoned the farm and commenced working at the carpenter trade, and after following the same for a period of three years, engaged in contracting which he has since successfully continued, his principal business being confined to Miami County, having moved to Peru in the year 1861. Mr. Theobald is a man of great energy and industry, and since locating in Peru has taken an active interest in all that appertains to the city's welfare, having been elected a member of the Common Council in 1880 and 1886. In March, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Shireman, of Germany, who died in 1873. Two children were born to this marriage, viz: Katie and Mary Theobald. Mr. Theobald's second marriage was celebrated August 27, 1874, with Martha C. Keyl, of Monroe, Michigan, who has borne him four children, viz.: Ernest, Oscar, Clara and Martha. Mr. Theobald is a Democrat in politics, and with his wife belongs to the Luthern Church, of Peru.

OLIVER TILLETT, born May 1, 1831, is a native of Wayne County, and is the fifth son of James and Susanna (Buck) Tillett, who hailed from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and came to Peru Township in the year 1833. The father held the position of County Commissioner in an early day. The gentleman whose name

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heads this sketch was reared on the farm, and only received a common school education. He was married in the fall of 1873 to Anna Duncan, daughter of James Duncan. They became the parents of three children: John, born in 1874; James, born in 1876, and Harry, born in 1881. Mr. Tillett is the owner of 377 acres of nicely improved land, in Peru Township, and belongs to the I. O. O. F., also to the Democratic party.

JOSEPH TILLETT (deceased), a native of Miami County, was born in October, 1839, and died April 30, 1880. He was a son of James and Susanna (Buck) Tillett, natives of Virginia. Our subject was reared in Miami County and always followed farming. His marriage with Miss Sarah E. Townsend, daughter of George and Susanna (Dingman) Townsend, former residents of Ohio, who came to Peru Township in the year 1832 and purchased his land from the government. He was once Township Trustee and built the first corn mill ever constructed in the township. He was born in 1810 and died in 1855, and his wife died in 1870. The widow of our subject was born in Peru Township. She is the mother of four children: Carrie A., Dora A., Emma P., and Joseph G. She owns 217 acres of land in Peru Township, which is under a high state of cultivation.

JOHN. W. TIMBERLAKE, is a native of Campbell County, Virginia, born February 1, 1810, eldest son of Christopher and Polly (Farley) Timberlake, both natives of Virginia and of English descent. His father emigrated to Jay County, Indiana, about 1838, where he remained until his death, which occurred during the war. Our subject was engaged in farming until his twenty-first year when he came to Highland County, Ohio. There he learned the carpenter trade, and there continued until 1835, when he removed to Miami County, Indiana. Mr. Timberlake was married in 1833 to Miss Mary Sanders, a native of Highland County, Ohio. To this union were born two children, now deceased. Mrs. Timberlake died in 1836. Our subject was again married in 1839 to Miss Mary Hussey, also a native of Highland County. To this marriage were born six children, all of whom are deceased. In 1858, in partnership with Aaron H. Gregg, he engaged in general merchandising. In an early day he was township trustee and overseer of the poor. Mr. and Mrs. Timberlake are members of the M. E. Church. He was one of the company who went out to remove the Miami Indians. He is one of the directors of the Citizens' Bank, and a man of wealth and prominence.

WILLIAM S. TODD. The subject of this biographical sketch is a native of Kentucky, born in Jessamine County on the 13th day of March, 1814. His parents, David and Sallie D. (Smith) Todd, were natives of Tennessee, and his paternal grand-

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father, John Todd, one of the pioneers of that State, served with distinction in the war for American Independence. When the subject was about seven years of age his parents emigrated to Indiana and located in Parke County, about eight miles from Rockville, having been among the earliest settlers in that section of the country. Here on a farm William S. Todd passed his youthful years, and in the common schools, which he attended under many difficulties, he obtained the rudiments of an English education. By coming in contact with business men in after years, and by always taking an active interest in literary matters, he became in time the possessor of a fund of valuable information which has enabled him to successfully fill positions of trust at different times. He began life for himself at the age of nineteen, as clerk in a mercantile house at Rockville, in which capacity he continued until about the year 1843. In 1837, July 13th, while at Rockville, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Christian, a native of Virginia, by whom he had eight children, to-wit: Mary D., born April 15, 1838; Sarah E., born January 6, 1840; William B., born July 31, 1841; Margaret, born August 18, 1843, died June 6, 1871; Martha E., born October 9, 1845; David R., born March 1, 1848; Lucy A., born April 18, 1850, and Lewis C., born April 21, 1852. In 1845 he moved to Jefferson County, Iowa, where for eight years he was engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. He left Iowa in the fall of 1853, and returning to Indiana, located in Peru, where he accepted the position of salesman in the mercantile house of Blake & Todd, continuing in that capacity until elected to the office of County Recorder in 1862. He took charge of the office in 1863 and served for a period of eight years, during which time he transacted the business of the position in a manner satisfactory to his friend and political opponents. Since the termination of his official career Mr. Todd has been actively engaged in preparing a complete abstract of the real estate of Miami County. His first wife died November 3, 1854, and in 1860, March 1, was solemnized his second marriage with Mrs. Mary Ann (Oldshue) Brownell, who departed this life August 15, 1884, leaving him the second time a widower. Mr. Todd is a Democrat in politics, and a consistent member of the Masonic fraternity.

HON. JAMES N. TYNER, of Peru, was born at Brookville, Indiana, January 17, 1826. He is the eldest of eleven children of Richard and Martha S. W. S. (Noble) Tyner. His father, a native of South Carolina, was a pioneer of Indiana, and for forty years a leading merchant of the south-eastern portion of the State. His mother's brothers were men of ability and prominence. Noah Noble was Governor of Indiana, James Noble was elected to the United States Senate about the time Indiana was admitted to the Union, serving fourteen years, and was a mem-

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ber of that body at the time of his death. Lazarus Noble was at one time Register of the Land Office at Indianapolis, and George T. Noble for a number of years held various local positions in Wayne County. James N. Tyner was educated in the Brookville Academy, and in 1846 removed to Cambridge City, where for five years he was engaged in selling goods and in carrying on an extensive grain and provision trade. In June, 1851, he established himself permanently in Peru and there continued for some time in the same business. Subsequently he entered upon the practice of law in the firm of Brown & Tyner, a partnership which, with occasional intermissions, was maintained until recently. Mr. Tyner was at first a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its most faithful supporters. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Representative to the Indiana Legislature, but was defeated by a small majority on a strictly party vote. He served four sessions—from 1856 to 1862—as one of the secretaries of the State Senate. In 1861 he was appointed special agent of the postoffice department, having charge of the postal service of Indiana and Illinois, and during part of the time of the entire country. In 1866 he was removed by an order from President Johnson. In 1869 Mr. Tyner was elected Representative to Congress from the Eighth Indiana district and by re-election served in this position three terms, during two of which he was one of the committeee on postoffices and post roads. He was considered the best informed member on postal affairs. The increased mail facilities received by him for his district, with every portion of which he was perfectly familiar, were highly appreciated by his intelligent constituents. He was also acting Chairman of the Committee on Public Grounds and Public Buildings during his second term, and many important repairs in the capitol building and furniture were made under his supervision. During his third term he served on the Committee of Appropriations, the most important and powerful of the House committees. At the expiration of his term as Congressman, on the urgent solicitation of President Grant and Governor Jewell, Postmaster General, Mr. Tyner accepted the position of Second Assistant Postmaster General, and for sixteen months had full charge of all the mail contracts of the United States. Upon the retirement of Mr. Jewell Mr. Tyner was appointed Postmaster General, and served as such from July, 1876, to March, 1877, the expiration of Grant's administration. Upon the inauguration of President Hayes and the appointment of David M. Key as Postmaster General, by the continuous solicitation of these gentlemen, Mr. Tyner was induced to return to the Postoffice Department as First-Assistant Postmaster General, to take entire charge of the business of the Department and of the appoint-

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ments in the postal service of the Northern and border States. This position he filled to the entire satisfaction of his superior in office and of the country at large, his long experience and excellent executive ability, especially qualifying him for the office. Postmaster General Blair's expressed opinion that an energetic and efficient special agent could do the public greater service by expediting the transportation and delivering the military mails, than by serving either as a private or commissioned officer in the Volunteer Army, prevented Mr. Tyner from resigning his position in the postal service and entering the army during the late civil war. Mr. Tyner was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal Church but is not now connected with any religious denomination. He married his first wife, Dena L. Humiston, daughter of Lewis Humiston, of Cambridge City, November 8, 1848. This estimable lady died in 1870, leaving one son, Albert H. Tyner, and one daughter. December 24, 1872, Mr. Tyner was married to Christine Hinds, daughter of John P. Hinds, late of Washington, District of Columbia.

HENRY F. UNDERWOOD—A native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born, October 3, 1843; son of Henry and Maria (Brandt) Underwood, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm and received a common school education. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I., 43d Ohio Volunteers. He served one year and then came home, being honorably discharged in 1862 on account of wounds received at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi. In January, 1864, he went again to the front and remained until the close of the war. He came to Miami County in 1866 and in 1868 entered the law office of Shirk and Mitchell and in 1869 began the practice of his profession. Previous to 1869 he began the pension claim business, which he has since continued. During 1879 and 1880 he was a law partner of Nott N. Antrim. He was married October 3, 1871, to Miss Nannie Hollipeter, of Wabash County, and daughter of Elizabeth Hollipeter. They have seven children as follows: William E., Charles H., Lyman M., Viola M., Nancy E., Frank I., and Edith Floy. He is a Republican. In 1868 was elected a Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Secretary of Canton, Peru, No. 20 P. M., I. O. O. F., and of the K. of P. Order.

LYMAN WALKER, ex-Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit, was born at Peacham, Vermont, January 26, 1837. He is the son of Lyman and Elmira G. Walker. Soon after Judge Walker's birth, the family removed to Thetford, Vermont, where the father engaged in mercantile pursuits. Here he laid the foundation of his education in the district schools and fitted for college at the Thetford Academy. He was early thrown upon his own resources,

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and in order to obtain the means for a complete education, engaged in teaching. He entered Dartmouth College in 1854, and after remaining there two years entered Middlebury College from which he graduated in 1856. Thus did he in early life manifest a spirit of determination to succeed in whatever he undertook, and by his own unaided efforts succeeded in gaining a classical education. The years 1859 and 1860 were occupied in teaching and in studying law in the office of Messrs. Cruss & Topliff, Manchester, New Hampshire. Early in 1861, Mr. Walker took charge of the public schools of Peru, Indiana, and to him belongs the honor of establishing the first graded school there. After remaining about one year in that position he began to practice law in connection with Harvey J. Shirk. This partnership was continued two years, after which Mr. Walker went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where for the next four years he was in practice with Hon. R. M. Corwine. He then returned to Peru, where he has since enjoyed a large and lucrative business in the County, State and United States Courts. Mr. Walker is an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity of the Knight Templar degree. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in all public measures brought before the people for their consideration. He has usually preferred the quietude of private life, but such talents as he possesses being needed and demanded by the public, he was elected October, 1878, Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit, entering upon the discharge of his official duties 1879. His eminent legal abilities enabled him to perform the duties of this office faithfully and efficiently, and his record as a Judge is one of which he and his many friends may justly feel proud. Since the expiration of his term of office in 1885, Mr. Walker has been busily engaged in the practice of his profession. In personal appearance, Judge Walker is rather above the average in height and build and of commanding presence. Although still in the prime of life, he has by integrity and persistent industry won in an eminent degree the respect and confidence of the community.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WALLICK. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 4, 1832, the eldest son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Shalter) Wallick, of the same State. The paternal grandfather, Benjamin Wallick, senior, was a native of Pennsylvania and an early settler of Tuscarawas County, where he lived until his removal to Miami County, Indiana, in the winter of 1840. He died in this county about the year 1855–6. Benjamin Wallick, junior, father of William, was born in Tuscarawas County, and in early life worked at the carpenter's trade. He came to Indiana in 1840, and locating in Peru worked at his trade for a time, and then erected a planing mill on Little Pipe Creek, a short distance southwest of the city, which he operated with good success for a number of years.

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He died in 1883. Elizabeth Wallick was also a native of Ohio, and departed this life in Miami County, Indiana, in the year 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Wallick had a family of six children whose names are as follows, to-wit: William, the subject of the biography; Joseph (deceased), James M. (deceased), John W., Charles F. and Emma, wife of Jackson Ewing, Esq. William Wallick grew to manhood in Miami County moving here with his parents in 1840, when but eight years of age. His early educational advantages were limited, attending only the county district schools irregularly until his seventeenth year. During this period his time when out of school was spent at farm labor, but at the age of eighteen he abandoned agricultural pursuits and began the carpenter's trade. He was thus engaged till the fall of 1861, when the drum and fife (music still familiar to his ears) was heard throughout the North, calling the friends of the Federal Union to organize and rally in its support. The loyal sons of Indiana responded nobly to that call and early took steps to the music for the Union. Among them William Wallick was found on the muster roll of Company G., 51st Regiment Volunteer Infantry, which company he was largely intrumental in organizing. He enlisted on the 8th day of October, 1861, entering the service as Second Lieutenant, and with his regiment soon after proceeded to the front, where in a number of the bloodiest battle of the war he bore an active and conspicuous part. The 51st was attached to the 4th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and in common with other regiments that participated in the southwestern campaigns suffered extreme hardships and endurance. Among the most important battles in which Captain Wallick was engaged were Murfreesboro, Nashville, Shiloh, Franklin, besides lesser engagements, in all about twenty-nine. At an encounter near Rome, Georgia, on the 8th of May, 1863, the entire command to which the 51st belonged was captured, and the prisoners first taken to Rome and later to Atlanta. Captain Wallick with many of his comrades were subsequently incarcerated in the Libby Prison at Richmond, Virginia, where for a period of nine months, exposed to all the hardships and horrors of that notorious pen, he lived with the one object in view—that of regaining his liberty. Among the many thrilling experiences of the Captain's prison life was that when with seventy other unfortunate comrades he was obliged to take his chances in drawing lots to determine which two of their number should be executed in retaliation for the death of a couple of Confederate officers captured and hanged by General Burnside He, with twenty-four others, among whom was Col. A. D. Streight, of Indianapolis, all sworn to secrecy on penalty of death, matured and finally succeeded in carrying into successful effect a plan of escape by excavating a tunnel under the prison walls. Through this aperture one hundred and nine persons made their escape,

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fifty-seven of whom were recaptured and taken back. The Captain, in common with those who succeeded in reaching the Union lines, narrates with thrilling interest the many adventures he encountered during the two days and nights spent in making his way to Williamsburgh, Virginia, the nearest available point in possession of the Federal forces. To escape observation he was compelled to secrete himself during the day in swamps, thickets, etc., and to travel wholly by night, suffering intensely during the trip from hunger, exposure and cold, the time being early in the month of February, 1864. On reaching Williamsburgh he at once procured a furlough, and after a short time spent with his family and friends in Peru, again returned to the front rejoining his regiment in Tennessee, where he found a Captain's commission awaiting him having been promoted to the command of the company while a prisoner in Libby. He was with his regiment in the campaign of central Tennessee, and the day succeeding the bloody battle of Nashville, in which engagement he took an active part, his term of service expired and he once more became an private citizen. Immediately after his discharge he returned to Peru and resumed his trade which he has since followed, principally in the city and Miami County. Captain Wallick has recently prepared an interesting lecture entitled, Libby Prison, in which are narrated in detail the sufferings, privations and death of union prisoners and prison life in general, with a full account of his wonderful and almost miraculous escape. He is delivering this lecture in various parts of the country and has already won many encomiums from the press and those who have heard him. Mr. Wallick was married June 11, 1855, to Miss Mary E. Burns, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. To this marriage was born one child, Flora M. Wallick, deceased.

WILLIAM WEESNER. Conspicuous among the self-made men of Peru is the gentleman whose name introduces this biographical sketch. Mr. Weesner was born in Wayne County, this State, on the 16th of May, 1836, and is the only son of Micajah and Elizabeth (Mendenhall) Weesner, natives of North Carolina and early settlers of Southern Indiana. He passed the years of his youth upon a farm, with the rugged duties of which he early became familiar, and in 1850, when but fourteen years of age, came to Miami County and located at the village of Peoria, where he subsequently engaged in the blacksmithing business. He worked at his trade in Peoria until 1871, at which time he removed to Peru, where for eight years he followed his chosen vocation with success and financial profit. He then began dealing in pine lumber, which he has since handled on quite an extensive scale, and in connection with that branch of business deals in coal, buying and shipping for many of the leading cities of the State. Mr. Weesner is a man of great energy and industry. Believing idleness a crime, he has

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devoted all his life to active labor, and while this principle has been valuable as a precept, it has redounded to his own financial advantage. He has met with deserved success in his various undertakings, and is now in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence, including a fine farm of 160 acres in Butler township, Mr. Weesner politically votes with the Republican party. On the 1st day of October, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Minerva Hiatt, of Jay County, Indiana, a union blessed with one child—Alvina Roscoe Weesner, born May, 29, 1863.

DANIEL WILKINSON was born in Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, July 26, 1830. He migrated to this county in the year 1861. His father and mother, John and Hannah (Sharp) Wilkinson, natives of Yorkshire, England, emigrated to this country in 1819 and located in Ohio. Our subject was reared in Zanesville. At sixteen years of age he began to learn the machinists trade, at which he worked in all about seventeen years, when he engaged in saw-milling, following this business for about seven years. In 1868 he opened a planing mill in Peru, and was burned out in 1872, but which was immediately rebuilt. The enterprise was converted into the use of manufacturing doors, sash, blinds, and everything of that order in first-class style, and which gave employment to from ten to twelve workmen. In 1882 Mr. Walter Wilkinson came into the establishment as a partner. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and in politics is a Republican.

ASHER WILLIAMSON, Superintendent of the Peru Water Works, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the eldest son of Levi D. and Elizabeth (Musser) Williamson, parents born in England and Pennsylvania, respectively. He was born on the 19th day of August, 1844, and when but four years of age was taken by his parents to Indianapolis, in which city he passed the years of his youth and early manhood. At the age of thirteen he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the machinist trade, at which he served three years, and, after becoming proficient in the same, commenced working at Indianapolis. At the breaking out of the war he entered the employ of the Government, working in various capacities, and in 1864 enlisted in the 21st Indiana Heavy Artillery, with which he served one year, taking an active part in the Southwestern Campaigns during that time. He was with Banks in his celebrated expedition up the Red River, and participated in all the battles of that unfortunate raid and several others. At the close of the war he returned to Indianapolis and resumed his trade, working at the same in that city until 1871, at which time he came to Peru and accepted a position with the Indiana Manufacturing Company, with which he was identified until 1878. In that year he severed his connection

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with the company in order to take charge, as Superintendent, of the city water works, a position he has since retained. Mr. Williamson ranks high as a skillful mechanic, and, since taking charge of the water works, has demonstrated his peculiar fitness for the position. He is an active member of the Masonic, K. of L., K. of H. and Red Men fraternities, and in politics generally votes with the Republican party. His marriage with Miss Caroline Berryman, of Hamilton County, Indiana, was celebrated on the 31st day of May, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have three children, viz.: Cora, Maude and Gordon Williamson.

ALBERT T. ZERN, a native of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, was born November 28, 1828, the eldest son of Henry and Deborah (Shepherd) Zern, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to this county in 1837 and located in Peru. His father built the Peru Flouring Mills about the year 1838. He was one of the early Commissioners of the county, and was deceased at the age of sixty-three, January 21, 1868. His wife died in December, 1876, aged seventy-eight. Our subject was reared in the Town of Peru and received a fair education. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the art of chair-making and painting, which occupations he pursued jointly for twelve years. In November, 1854, he and Miss Rachel Bell, a daughter of Thomas Bell, who came to the county in 1834, were united in marriage. She is a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. To them was born but one child, Liddie, the wife of William Kunkle, of this county. Mr. Zern is a Democrat, and belongs to the subordinate lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also to the Encampment.

CHAPTER VIII.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP—SITUATION AND BOUNDARY—COMING OF THE PIONEERS—LAND ENTRIES—ORGANIZATION—RELIGIONS—INDUSTRIES—HISTORY OF MACY, &C.

THIS Township joins Fulton County on the north, Cass County on the west, and is bounded on the south and east by the townships of Union and Perry respectively. The superficial area expressed in figures is equivalent to about 14,720 acres, or twenty-three square miles, all of which is included in congressional townships, 29 north, ranges 3 and 4 east. The general surface of the township may be described as level, with irregular undula-

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tions at intervals in the southern and southeastern parts. A portion of the surface, was, at the commencement of the first settlement, quite wet and marshy, requiring a system of artificial drainage to bring it into successful cultivation. The greater part of the township, however, was covered with a growth of very heavy timber, much of which has been lavishly sacrificed to the demands of trade. The following species were found in abundance: beech, walnut, maple, elm, hickory, poplar, ash, and the several varieties of oak. Cranberries are a natural production of some of the marsh lands, and although no attention has been paid to their cultivation, they formerly constituted an important interest with some classes of the community. The soil of the township is of an average quality, and agriculture and stock raising are the chief occupations of the people. The country is abundantly supplied with water, much of which has to be gotten rid of by artificial drainage. While the township does not claim to be foremost in improvements, it has made commendable progress, and in various parts of the country are to be seen many highly cultivated and well improved farms.

Coming of the Pioneers.—More than fifty years have dissolved in the mists of the past since the bold pioneer first penetrated the wilderness of what is now Allen Township. In the winter of 1834 three sturdy men, John Horton, T. N. Wheatley and T. J. Holcomb, having determined to try their fortunes in the new country, came and, selecting their respective claims, erected thereon cabins, preparatory to moving their families the following spring. Mr. Horton chose for his home a tract of land in the western part of the township, and was the first actual settler of Allen, the other two locating just across the line in Fulton County. The country at that time presented no attractions to the pioneer, being an unbroken wilderness infested with wild beasts, both fierce and dangerous; but nothing daunted, Mr. Horton went to work with a will and in March, 1835, moved his family to the new home in the woods. A small field was cleared in due time, and from the few vegetables raised thereon the family managed to subsist until a larger area of land could be made ready for cultivation. The abundance of game with which the forest abounded furnished the chief subsistence of the family in the meantime.

From the spring of 1835 until 1836 Mr. Horton was the sole white resident of the township, his nearest neighbors being the two families mentioned and a few other settlers living in the vicinity of Perrysburg, Union Township. In 1836 one George Neece came to the country and made some improvements about one-half mile north of the present site of Macy, where he remained a few years. He was a substantial citizen and took an active part in the development of the country, but disposed of his home

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in an early day and emigrated to one of the Western States. His brother, William Neece, came about the same time and settled two miles north of Macy on the Zartman farm. Jonathan Williams became a resident some time in 1836, settling on the Tracy farm about two and a half miles northeast of Macy, where he made substantial improvements. Isaac Williams, a brother of Jonathan, purchased the Neece place prior to 1837, and early earned the reputation of an honest and upright citizen. The year 1837 witnessed the arrival of a number of dauntless men, prominent among whom were the Wilkinsons, who had formerly settled at the village of Mexico in Jefferson Township. The family at that time consisted of John Wilkinson and his sons, Anderson, George, James and Baldwin, all of whom were pioneers in the true sense of the term. John Wilkinson moved from Ohio in 1836, and, after a short time spent in Jefferson Township, purchased land where Macy now stands.

George Wilkinson entered a tract of land south of Macy in the spring of 1837 and is still an honored resident of the township. Anderson located near the present site of the village and is also living at this time. James located in the same neighborhood and Baldwin made his first improvements on what is now the Ewing farm. J. Reiker came in 1837 and settled in the eastern part of the township on land which he subsequently sold to Sullivan Waite. Jesse Yost became a resident as early as 1837, settling a short distance northwest of Macy, while the Dabney brothers, James, John and Samuel, located in the southwestern part of the township the latter part of the above year, or early in 1838. Sullivan Waite, to whom reference has been made, moved to the township in March, 1838, and was an honored and highly respected resident of the same until his death in April, 1850. His son, A. C. Waite, is one of the prominent business men of Macy, and another son, J. H. Waite, is proprietor of a large mercantile house at the town of Gilead. Conspicuous among the arrivals of 1839 were Matthias Carvey and son, P. M. Carvey, the latter still living where the family originally settled, a short distance east of Macy. William Hatch, brother-in-law of Carvey, came the same year and settled in the same neighborhood, as did also Thomas Clemens, who purchased the Waite farm, upon which he is still living. Others of 1839 and 1840 were George Hakins, one-half mile west of Macy; William Squires, in Section 7, northern part of the township; David Kinder, eastern part; Matthias Harmon, Section 23, Township 29, North 3 East; Elias Bills, Section 24, same township and range; John McCrea, Section 20, Township 29, 4 East; Nathaniel and George Bryant, in southwestern part of the township; William and Avery Carvey, sons of Matthias Carvey,

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southwest of Macy; Samuel Carr and Frederick Fore, northeast part; William Fenimore, a short distance southwest of Macy; Henry Studebaker, about one mile north of the village; William Boggs, south of town; Joseph and Richard Endsley, southeast part of the township; Peter Weaver, near the Fulton County line; Daniel Hoover, Section 4, Township 29, North 4 East; William Gibson, Section 16; Clark Bailey, Jeremiah Bailey and Stephen Bailey in Section 18; Stewart Bailey, Section 11, Township 29, 3 East, and Andrew Highland, Section 12, same township and range.

Land Entries—The first land purchased from the Government within the limits of Allen was entered in a tract lying in Section 4, Township 29, north of Range 4, East, the year 1835, by Charles W. Cathcart. He obtained a patent for the north half, southwest quarter of said section, and the same year Alexander B. Morrison entered a tract in the same part of the township.

During the year 1836 lands were entered by Samuel A. Mann, William H. Stubblefield and David Hoover, in Section 4 of the above township and range: Asa Leonard, William Smith, William Cannon, Nathaniel Leonard and Jonathan Williams in Section 5; William H. Lee and Samuel Hoover in Section 6; George W. Neece, Section 7; Alexander Wilson, Section 8; John McCrea, Sec- 20; James Wheeldon, Newberry Wheeldon, Elias Beard, Isaac Lapham, John G. Gibson, William Neece, David Harp and Jesse Yost in Section 1, Township 29, Range 3, East; Jeremiah E. Cary, Joseph Cary, Samuel Harp and John L. Gibson, Section 2; John Horton, Jonathan Williams and George Harkins, Section 11; William Neece and D. R. Rowan, Section 12; John Horton and John Dabney, Section 14; Joseph Holman, Eli Pugh and E. S. Wyatt, Section, 25. In 1837 the following persons secured lands by entry, viz.: David Kinder, Section 6, Township 29, 4 East; Alexander Jameson, Gartin Calaway, W. T. Squires and T. J. Holcomb, Section 7; A. M. Campbell and Peter Harshman, Section 9; James Wilkinson, Daniel Mendenhall, Thomas Clemens and Sullivan Waite, Section 17; John Wilkinson, Eli Pugh and Matthias Carvey, Section 18; Baldwin Wilkinson, Section 19; Grimes Holcomb, Anderson Wilkinson, Andrew Highland, Thomas Holcomb and Daniel Lee, Section 12 of Township 29, North Range, 3 East; George Wilkinson, William R. Mowbray, Ebenezer Fenimore, Stephen Brewer and John A. Taylor, Section 13; Elias Bills and James Wilkinson, Section 24; Charles Lowe and Townsend Evans, Section 26. Numerous entries were made during the years 1839 and 1840, and by the year 1842 nearly, if not quite all, the Government land in the township was taken up, the greater part by actual settlers.

Township Organization.—Allen originally formed a part of

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Union Township, and dates its history as a separate division from the 6th day of September, 1859. It was organized with boundaries same as now, and named in honor of Senator Allen, of Ohio. The first election was held in Lincoln (now Macy), at the residence of Anderson Wilkinson in the fall of the above year, Mr. Wilkinson as inspector. The first officers elected were Frederick Huffman, Justice of the Peace, and James Wilkinson, Trustee. The second Trustee was William Fenimore, who resigned the office before the expiration of his term in order to enter the army. Anderson Wilkinson was appointed to fill the vacancy, since which time the office has been held by the following gentlemen, viz: Baldwin Wilkinson, Henry Heming, M. McGinley, Frank Hart, William Belt, John Zartman, and David McKillip, the last named being the present incumbent. The present Justices of the Peace are O. Case and Henry Pulver. Politically, Allen has ever been noted for its handsome Republican majorities, the plurality ranging from forty to fifty-five.

Religion.—The religious history of Allen dates from its first settlement, many of the pioneers having been men of marked piety and active members of Churches in the country from which they emigrated. The first meetings were generally held in the cabins of different settlers, and they may be said to have been one of the principal means of intellectual as well as spiritual improvement. "The circuit preachers were for a number of years the only circulating medium of thought and emotion that kept isolated settlements from spiritual stagnation." "They were men of great physical endurance, absolutely devoted to their work which they pursued in the face of every hardship and discouragement." Their circuits were frequently great, requiring them to be constantly on the route, and their oratory was of the popular kind, familiar to all the early settlements of northern Indiana. With all the uncouthness and eccentricities of these early pioneers of the Cross, they did much towards checking the evils and vices of the times, and are entitled to special credit among those who conquered the wilderness. Prominent among the early ministers of Allen Township was Rev. George Pope, a Baptist preacher, who held religious worship at the residence of George Neece as early as 1838. Rev. Mr. Kendall, another Baptist preacher, visited the sparse settlements as early as 1839, and about the same time Rev. William Williams, of the Methodist Church, began holding meetings at the cabin of Anderson Wilkinson, where the first organization was effected in 1840 (See M. E. Church, of Macy).

The Pleasant Hill Methodist Society, about four miles northeast of Macy, was an early organization and among the first members were John Clifton and wife, Perry Dukes and wife, John Hill and

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wife, T. J. Carpenter, Jacob Bennett and wife, Thomas Powell and wife, Enoch Powell and wife, Samuel Carr and wife and others whose names cannot be recalled. Meetings were held in private residences for several years and as the emigration increased in numbers, efforts were made to erect a house of worship. The first building was a log structure on the land of Wm. Dukes. It was replaced by the present building some time prior to 1870. The organization is in good condition and at the present time enjoys the pastoral labors of Rev. J. D. Belt.

The Methodist Church at Five Corners, was organized prior to 1860 and is one of the points of the Macy Circuit. The organization has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity for a number of years and upon its records can be seen the names of many of the substantial citizens of the community. A frame house of worship was erected about the year 1860. The society is not so strong as formerly, numbering at this time only about forty members. Rev. J. D. Belt is pastor. The Birmingham Class was organized about the time of the founding of that village and has a fair membership. The village school house is used for a meeting place and services are regularly held by Rev. J. J. Cooper, pastor in charge of the Perrysburg Circuit.

Industries—In 1856 Messrs. Runkle and Woodring built the first saw mill in the township. It was a steam mill with corn burrs attached and was highly prized by the residents of Allen and adjoining townships. It was operated very successfully for some time, when it was blown up, killing three men; Mr. Hart and his son William and a Mr. Hipple (See sketch of Macy for other mills). The first manufacturing establishment of any kind in the township was an ashery; operated by William T. Squires as early as 1840. Mr. Squires carried on the business with reasonably fair success for several years and manufactured much of the soda used by the early settlers.

Miscellaneous Items.—Probably the first marriage in Allen Township was that of Elijah Ogle to Catharine, daughter of John Wilkinson, solemnized sometime in the year 1838. The first death which occurred was that of John Wilkinson who departed this life on the 24th of December, 1838. "In December of 1838, Margaret, wife of William Hatch, gave birth to a daughter, Delilah Hatch, who was probably the first white child born in the township." Joseph H. Waite, son of Sullivan and Margaret Waite, was born on the 6th day of March, 1839, and the following year, November 15, A. C. Waite, was born to the same parents. Both of these gentlemen are still living, the former in Gilead and the latter in Macy. "The first brick in the township was manufactured by Stewart Bailey, on the Sullivan Waite farm, about the year 1842." "To George Hawkins is due the credit of building the first brick

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house in the township in 1856." In the year 1850 Sullivan Waite was kicked to death by a vicious horse, an occurrance that cast a deep gloom over the entire community. The following incident shows the moral standing of two former residents of the township. "Men will trade cattle, houses, horses and lands without enlisting much attention, but when it comes to trading wives people will very naturally be astonished, and yet such a trade actually occurred at an early day within the borders of Allen. There were two farmers by the names of Adams and Hernsberger living not a great way apart. An intimacy sprang up between Mr. Adams and the wife of Hernsberger. At this there need be no surprise, for in the eyes of Nineteenth Century, it has grown quite common for men to admire the wives of others more than they do their own. The friendship between the couple increasing an elopement was planned and a day fixed for putting the same into execution. At the appointed time they stole away and quietly started on their journey. Mr. Hernsberger, it seems, was on the alert, and the guilty pair had not proceeded far before they were overtaken by him. He did not approach rashly the dispoiler of his home with drawn revolver and shoot him dead upon the spot, but calmly, with the utmost composure, and in a business like manner proposed that since he (Adams) thought more of his (Hernsberger's) wife than he did of his own, if he would give him his wife and a small sum to boot, he might proceed on his way unmolested. Adams without the least hesitation accepted the proposition, and all parties concurring therein, the trade was at once closed, and rumor says that they all lived in the enjoyment of domestic felicity ever afterwards."

Cemeteries.—The two principal places of burial in Allen Township are the Carvey cemetery, near Macy, laid out in an early day on the land of Matthias Carvey, and the graveyard at Five Corners, where lie many of the first settlers of the county. Among the earliest burials in the former were Mr. and Mrs. Baily, Matthias Carvey and a child of William Hakins, and in the latter were laid to rest many years ago the bodies of Nathan Bryant, Matthias Harmon and a number of others whose names have long since been forgotten.

Five Corners.—A straggling village in the western part of the township, so named on account of its location at the intersection of several roads, was the nucleus of a very early settlement, and at one time achieved considerable reputation as a trading point. The place was never platted, being merely a thickly settled locality to which the term village can scarcely be applied, but it early became the chief source of supplies for a large area of territory in Miami and Fulton Counties. About the year 1857, or perhaps a little earlier, a stock of goods was brought to the place by Moses & Williams, who carried on a very successful

Dr. J. S. Wilson

business for a period of six or seven years. At the end of that time the store was purchased by Nathan Shackleford, who remained in business three years, when he sold out to William Harp, who had previously operated a general mercantile house at Wooleytown in Richland Township. After remaining about eighteen months Mr. Harp closed out within a short time, L. Carl began merchandising, and continued with fair success for over a year, when he moved his stock of goods to Macy, his store being the last business venture at the Corners. A postoffice was established in 1859, with Nathaniel Bryant as postmaster. The last postmaster was L. Carl, who had charge of the office when it was moved to Macy. At one time the place gave promise of a bright future on account of its remote location from any other trading point, but the completion of the I., P. and C. railroad through the country a couple of miles distant and the springing up of the town of Macy, served as an effectual check to its anticipations, and all that now distinguishes the village from the surrounding neighborhood are a church and school house, with a few dwellings in close proximity.

Macy—The thriving villege of Macy is situated near the central part of the township and dates its history from June, 1860 at which time the original plat, consisting of twenty lots was laid out by George and Anderson Wilkinson, under the name of Lincoln. The village was the immediate outgrowth of the I., P. & C. Railroad and soon became the principal shipping point on said road between the cities of Peru and Rochester. One of the earliest residents of the town was William Cordell, who built a blacksmith shop a short time after the plat was made, and about the same time John G. Inscho, a carpenter, purchased lot 15 and erected thereon a dwelling which is still standing occupied at the present time by Mrs. Berry. These men followed their respective vocations for several years and found abundant employment during the early settlemants and building up of the town. Nelson Wilkinson bought lot No. 20 and built a residence thereon sometime in 1860 and the same year another building, in which was kept the first store was erected by George Wilkinson a short distance west of Mr. Cordell's shop. Mr. Wilkinson brought a large stock of general merchandise to the place and for about three years carried on a fairly successful trade, closing out at the end of that time and retiring from business. The next merchants were J. W. Hurst and A. L. Norris, who engaged in business as partners prior to 1869, using the Wilkinson building for their store room. In the meantime the influx of population continued such, that an addition to the town became necessary. Consequently in June, 1869, a plat of eighty lots was made and offered for sale by Messrs. Wilkinson and Powell. These lots found ready purchasers and within a short time quite a number of residences

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and business houses were erected in the new addition; among which was the store room now occupied by O. Case. This building was erected by Hurst and Norris and in the fall of the above year another business house was erected on lot 29, same addition, by L. Carl, who from that time until the present has been prominently identified with the business interests of the town. In May, 1871, David Enyart laid out an addition of thirty-two lots, the majority of which were soon purchased and improved. The firm of Hurst and Norris lasted but a short time the latter retiring at the expiration of about one year. Mr. Hurst continued the store some time longer and in connection with his mercantile business engaged in the grain trade which he still carries on being at the time the most extensive and successful buyer between the cities of Peru and Rochester. L. Carl brought a stock of goods from Five Corners in 1869 and with the exception of about one year has been one of Macy's leading merchants ever since. Frank Ernsberger engaged in merchandising in 1871 and one year later the first drug store was started by Lon Hudson. Another early merchant was a man by the name of Cole, who opened a business house on the corner now occupied by Cloud & Son; and sometime in the seventies a clothing store, a branch of Mr. Bear's large establishment at Rochester was brought to the place by David Goldsmith who continued it for a period of about two or three years. In addition to those mentioned, the following business men sold goods from time to time, viz: Milton Enyart, Stephen Bennett, Ira and James Hurst, Hurst & Hoffman, W. H. Hatch, Mr. Castle, Frank Edwards and others.

Industries.—The first industry of Macy was a steam saw mill, brought to the village in 1860 by J. L. Peck. It stood in the northern part of the town, and was operated as a lumber mill exclusively for several years. John Garner subsequently purchased an interest, and the firm of Peck & Garner remodeled the machinery and converted the mill into a flouring mill, using for their building the frame of a large barn that stood near the town. The mill did its first grinding some time in 1868, and operated with good success until destroyed by fire in 1870. The last owners were Stallard & Garner. A flouring mill was built in the southern part of the village in 1870, by Messrs. Wagoner & Swihart, who operated it until 1885. It was then purchased by Steel & Norris, who have since thoroughly remodeled and supplied it with improved machinery for the manufacture of flour, by the roller process. The proprietors are experienced mill men, and their brand of flour has already achieved a reputation for its superior quality. In 1880 a large steam saw mill was started a short distance north of Macy, by Shindler & Wilkinson, who still operate it. They do a successful local business, besides

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shipping large quantities of lumber to various cities on the line of the I., P. & C. Railroad.

Physicians.—The first physician to practice his profession in Macy was Dr. James McKee, who moved to the village in 1860. The next medical man was Dr. M. M. Boggs, who is still in the active practice of his profession, having been one of the leading physicians of the town ever since its infancy. Among other doctors who have made the village a stopping place from time to time, were Drs. Ford, Weltie, Wright and Ernsberger. The resident physicians at this time are M. M. Boggs, E. H. Sutton, John Barnes, R. J. D. Peters and J. S. Wilson.

Hotels.—The first hotel in Macy was built by H. C. Ewing, who kept it several years. It stands on the principal street near the central part of the village, and is now run by Jeremiah Hatch. The second hotel was opened several years later by J. C. Fenimore, who is still in the business, his house having already become a favorite stopping place for the traveling public.

The Press.—The *Macy Monitor*, the first and only newspaper enterprise of Macy, was established in 1885 by M. Lew Enyart, with D. O. Huffman, publisher. The first number of the *Monitor* made its appearance May 16th of the above year, since which time it has steadily grown in favor as a spicy local paper, having already reached a circulation of several hundred. The *Monitor* is a five-column folio, independent in politics, and presents an attractive appearance, with every indication of being in a flourishing condition. Its mechanical execution is good, and the editorial and local departments are equal to those of any local paper in Miami County.

Change of Name, and Incorporation.—As already stated, the town of Macy was surveyed and recorded under the name of Lincoln, and was known as such until about the year 1875. The near location of another and older town of Lincoln, in Cass County, together with the name of Allen, by which the post office was originally known, gave rise to much confusion and no little trouble in the shipment of goods and the sending of mail matter. To obviate this difficulty the citizens of the town presented a petition to the County Board praying that the name be changed from Lincoln to Macy, which was duly granted in 1875, and about the same time the postoffice department was petitioned to change the name of the office to correspond with the name of the town. The latter petition had the desired effect also, and since the adoption of the one name for both office and town, a great deal of annoyance consequent upon the missending of mail and merchandise has been avoided. The postoffice was removed from Five Corners in 1869, and Mr. L. Carl had the honor of being the first postmaster of Macy. The present postmaster is Dr. M.

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M. Boggs. In 1884, the citizens of Macy desiring to ascertain whether public sentiment was in favor of erecting and maintaining a town corporation, called an election to decide the same. A full vote was cast, with a very decided majority in favor of the corporation, in consequence of which, the town was divided into three districts, and the following Board of Trustees elected, viz: M. Freeland, Jeremiah Hatch and A. C. Waite. The officers of the town at this time are M. Freeland, Oliver Jenkins and Albert Hakins, Trustees; J. D. Belt, Clerk; John Cloud, Marshal and L. Carl, Treasurer.

School Buildings.—The first school building was a frame structure built in the southwestern part of the town some time in the seventies. The original building was subsequently enlarged by the addition of an upper story, making in all three good rooms, which served to accommodate the pupils of the town until 1880. In that year the Township Graded School-house, a beautiful brick edifice of eight rooms, was built at a cost of over $6,000. This is one of the finest and most commodious school buildings in the county, and is an improvement of which the citizens of Macy may justly feel proud.

Lodges.—Lincoln Lodge, No. 523, F. and A. M., was instituted August 16, 1875, the membership at date of organization being eleven, of which the following were elected to fill the various offices, viz.; J. W. Hurst, W. M.; Daniel Mussulman, S. W.; Valentine Thompson, J. W.; Frederick Hoffman, Treasurer; F. B. Hart, Secretary; J. B. Hurst, S. D.; H. Hoover, J. D., and John Zartman, tyler. The other original members were Dr. M. M. Boggs, W. R. Marshall and Daniel Ross, and the first person initiated was J. S. Washington. The lodge has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, and at the present time has the names of thirty-three active members upon the records. The officers for 1886 are as follows: Ira B. Hurst, W. M.; A. P. Carvey, S. W.; W. H. Day, J. W.; David Black, Secretary; Abner C. Waite, Treasurer; A. S. Benedict, S. D.; J. W. Carvey, J. D.; S. W. Tracy, Tyler; Onis Case and J. S. Washington, Stewards, and A. L. Norris, Chaplain.

Allen Lodge, No. 540, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 23, 1876, with the following charter members, viz.: W. R. Marshall, Easton A. Guyer, Oliver Jenkins, J. R. Cunningham, C. C. Johnson and G. P. Franklin. The first officers were W. R. Marshall, N. G.; Oliver Jenkins, V. G.; Azro Wilkinson, Secretary, and Milton Enyart Treasurer. Meetings were held in the Grange Hall until the winter of 1876, at which time the present hall, on the principal business street of the town, was erected, which, with the other lodge property, represents a capital of about $1,400. The growth of the lodge has been steady and healthful, and although not so strong in numbers as formerly, is still in

good condition, with an active membership of thirty-four. For the year 1886 the officers are: Thomas Powell, N. G.; Wm. F. Wilkinson, Treasurer, and J. Norman, Secretary.

Mystic Jewel Lodge No. 210, Daughters of Rebecca, was established January 15, 1881, with seventeen charter members, whose names are as follows: D. K. Ogden, Mrs. E. A. Ogden, Henry Pulver, Mrs. C. B. Pulver, W. R. Marshall, Mrs. Sarah Marshall, Geo. W. Ogden, Mrs. Sarah Ogden, William F. Wilkinson, Oliver Jenkins, Mrs. Oliver Jenkins, A. H. Wilkinson, Etta Wilkinson, E. Chapen, Mrs. E. Chapen, C. C. Johnson and Mrs. A. J. Johnson. At this time the membership is about twenty, and the organization is reported im a prosperous condition. The following are the present officers: Nancy Freeland, N. G.; Sarah Cloud, V. G.; William F. Wilkinson, Sec., and Elizabeth Ogden, Treas.

Charles Waite Post No. 71, G. A. R. was organized in the year 1881, with a membership of nineteen, a number which was increased from time to time, until forty-five names were on the roll. Owing to various causes a spirit of dissatisfaction early manifested itself in the organization, and such was the disaffection that a number of members withdrew from the Post altogether. These were followed from time to time by others, and the membership, in October, 1866, numbered about nineteen. The first commander was F. D. Hart, after whom were elected in regular succession, Abner Waite, Joseph Hoover and J. B. Hatch. The officers at this time are H. C. Day, Commander; George Shackleford, S. V. C.; Thomas Powell, Officer of the Day; Joseph Wikel, Officer of the Guard; Augustus Brownmiller, Clerk; Samuel Tracy Adjutant and Abner Waite, Chaplain.

In addition to the organizations mentioned, there is in the village a flourishing society of the Patrons of Husbandry, established a number of years ago, with a large membership, among which are a number of the best farmers in the township. At one time the society maintained a general store, which lasted several years, and in addition to this investment a beautiful hall was erected, in which the meetings are still held. The organization, while not so strong numerically as formerly, has still an active and wide awake membership, and from present indications, promises to remain a fixture of the town for years to come.

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Macy was organized a number of years prior to the foundation of the town, the first meeting of the society having been held at the residence of Anderson Wilkinson as early as the year 1842. Soon after the first settlement of the township had been made, itinerants of the Methodist persuasion began to visit the locality where Macy now stands, delivering their messages of peace and good will to audiences consisting of a few scattered settlers,

who, not infrequently, were brought together through the instrumentality and patient searching out and earnest solicitation of the messengers themselves. One of these early circuit riders was Reverend Ansel Beach, to whom the credit is due of sowing the first seed which, under his careful culture, germinated and in due time developed into what is now the Macy church. After holding several meetings Mr. Beach determined to gather the few Methodist families into a class, which was accordingly accomplished. Among the earliest members composing said class were George Wilkinson, Thomas Clemens and wife, D. Wilkinson and wife, Elijah Ogle and wife, Stewart Bailey and wife, Anderson Wilkinson and wife, Baldwin Wilkinson and wife, James Wilkinson and wife and Anna Rains. Meetings were held at private residences by this nucleus of a church until about the year 1844, at which time steps were taken to provide a house of worship more in keeping with the growing congregation. Accordingly a lot at the cross roads where Macy now stands was donated by George Wilkinson, and in due time a comfortable log structure 20x24 feet was erected. It was used for the two-fold purpose of church and school house for several years, but was finally abandoned as a meeting place on account of an addition to the building, which interfered with the arrangement of the audience room. After this the meetings were held at the residences of the several members, and in 1860 the village school house, erected that year, was opened for public worship. The growth of the village brought additional members into the society, and in the course of time the school house became insufficient to meet the wants of a greatly increased membership. Consequently measures were inaugurated to supply that want by the construction of a new house in which to worship. Lot No. 60, in Wilkinson and Powell's addition, was procured, and the erection of the present handsome frame edifice occupying that site was completed and formally dedicated in the year 1871. The buildiug is 33x45 feet in size, with a seating capacity of about 400, and was erected at a cost of about $1,400.

Commencing in an early day, the following are among the ministers who have sustained the relation of pastor at this point, viz: Daniel F. Strite, H. J. Lacy, L. Roberts, Nelson Green, Allen Skillman, Paul Jones, William Vigus, Jacob Colclazer, George Gill, Arthur Badley, J. C. Metsker, Samuel Woolpert, J. C. White, Robert Calvert, P. Garland, Mr. Stephens, N. Shackleford, Adam Curry, R. J. Smith, Mr. Bell, Peter S. Cook, J. Lee, J. K. Waltz, Mr. Girard, A. J. Lewellen, A. J. Cary and the present pastor, Rev. J. P. Belt. The church has been a potent factor for good in the community, and has been maintained with a constantly

increasing membership. The church officers at this time are Isaac Mullican and M. Freeland, class leaders, and S. S. Tracy, steward. The Sunday school is in a healthy and prosperous condition, and has an average attendance of about seventy-five. A. L. Norris is the efficient superintendent.

Christian Church of Macy.—About the year 1868, Elder Aaron Walker, of Kokomo, Indiana, one of the ablest ministers of the Disciples' Church in the State, was invited by some of the friends accepting his form of belief to visit Macy with the object of ministering to their spiritual wants; and if practicable organize the scattering members into a church. Pursuant to that invitation he came here, and after laboring successfully for some months succeeded in organizing a society of about twenty-five or thirty; a number of whom had previously belonged to a church in Fulton County. Elder Walker continued to visit the village at intervals preaching acceptably to large audiences including the congregation over which he exercised a watcful but kindly care. Under his ministrations the society increased in numbers and a good influence was spread abroad, services being held regularly, notwithstanding a stated house of worship had not yet been provided. To supply this want the school house was used for meeting purposes until 1872, at which time the congregation set about devising means for the erection of a proper place of worship. The movement was heartily received by the co-operation of all members of the congregation and the year 1873 found the society in the occupancy of a neat and commodious brick chapel in the original plat of the village, erected and furnished at a cost of $2,500. From that time until the present, the membership has constantly increased, numbering at this time over one hundred in creditable standing. The minstrations of Elder Walker extended over a period of about thirteen years and were the means of keeping alive and active, the working elements of the congregation. Subsequently, Elder John Rohrer accepted the pastorate, and after laboring with efficiency and zeal for one year, was succeeded by Elder L. H. Jameson who preached in an able and satisfactory manner for the same length of time. His labors were crowned with eminent success and the evidence of his devotion to the cause he represented will long remain to remind his people of the master spirit who ministered to them so lovingly in the past. The next minister was Elder Luke Warren after whom came Elder Huff, W. T. McGowan and I. N. Grisso, all of whom earned the reputation of earnest and able defenders of Apostolic Christianity. Since the expiration of Elder Grisso's term of service, the Church has been without a regular pastor; the services at this time being conducted by leading lay members of the congregation, thus pre-

venting a subsidence of interest in the observance of Christian duties. At present the society is in every way in a healthful condition, indicating unmistakably that the members are fully alive to the spiritual welfare of the community in which they have already accomplished so much good. The present officers are T. G. Horton, John Abbott and P. M. Carvey, Elders; James Hurst, I. B. Hurst and John Champ, Deacons; P. M. Carvey, Addison Horton and John Champ, Trustees. The Sunday School, under the efficient superintendency of L. J. Hurst is doing a good work in the community. The school numbers about seventy, including teachers and pupils.

Macy Cornet Band was organized in the year 1881 with about ten or twelve members. Since then many changes have been made and at the present time the band is composed of the following efficient corps of musicians: Vester Carvey, E flat Cornet; Schuyler Arnold, Solo B flat; Henry Norris, Solo-Alto; William Day, First Alto; L. J. Hurst, Second Alto; C. H. Norris, Baritone; Thomas Savage, First B flat; L. J. Savage, Second Tenor; Charles Palmer, B flat Bass; John Carvey, Tuba. R. M. Belt, snare drum. William Wilkinson, bass drum. The band is a credit to the town and one of which her citizens may feel proud.

Present Population and Business. As a mercantile and shipping point the town of Macy is second to no other place of like size and population in Indiana. Its growth, during the first five years of its history, was more rapid than at any time since, and during that period the amount of grain and stock shipped was greater than that billed from any other stations of its size between Peru and Michigan City. Its reputation as a grain market is still kept up, its remote location from larger towns making it the chief shipping place for a large area of country in the Counties of Miami and Fulton. The population at this time is about 600 and the business is represented by the following register: Carl & Hakins, general merchandise; Clending & Waite, dealers in general merchandise; Cloud & Son, general stock; O. Case, dealer in hardware; John Cloud, restaurant; J. B. Hatch and J. C. Fenimore, hotels; Miss C. Cofflan, milliner; Mrs. Caroline Carl, milliner; Mrs. Henry Cloud, milliner; Henry C. Ewing and James Sheets, butchers; W. R. Marshall and Henry Pulver, blacksmiths and wagon-makers; D. K. Ogden, shoe-maker; J. W. Hurst, grain and stock buyer; John Champ, manufacturer of drain tile; M. Lew. Enyart, attorney-at-law; Ogden & Abbott, barbers and jewelers; L. J. Hurst, railroad agent.

Birmingham.—The village of Birmingham situated on the I. P. & C. Railroad, in section 29 and 30, township 29, north; range 4, east, was laid out November, 1868, by Solomon Jones and Isaac Caulk. The original plat embraces quite an extensive area and consists of 122 lots, traversed by the following streets: Main,

Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh, running east and west; and Prairie, Jones and Spring streets, north and south. The town was platted solely for speculative purposes, but the growth failed to come up to the expectations of the proprietors, the unfavorable location proving the chief detriment to its success. It has never been a place of extensive business, but has always enjoyed a fair proportion of the current trade. The population does not probably exceed one hundred, but the place is supplied with all the necessary auxilliaries of the kind and quality of trade demanded by the people in the country immediately surrounding. A large steam saw mill was the first industry of the village, and for several years after its erection an immense amount of lumber was manufactured and shipped on the I. P. & C. Railroad. At this time a saw mill, blacksmith shop, and one small general store, constitute the sum total of the business interests of the place.

Wagoner's, a small railroad station in section 1, near the Fulton County line, is a local trading point of some importance. It has a steam saw mill and one general store which does a fairly prosperous business.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALBERT M. ARNOLD, Principal of the Macy Schools, is a native of Butler Township, this County, and was born February 16, 1856. He was the second son born to William M. and Mary B. (Mowbray) Arnold, both natives of Ohio. The former came with his parents to this County about 1846, and the latter located in Peru in 1837. When Albert was seven years old his parents removed to Fulton County, where he worked upon his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age. The father died in Fulton County in 1871, after which our subject, in company with his mother and other members of the family, returned to Butler Township. Here Albert worked upon a farm in summer, and attended the public schools at Santa Fe until the fall of 1877. At that time he took up the avocation of a teacher. In this capacity he has been actively engaged ever since. In the fall of 1884, he was elected to the Principalship of the Schools of Macy, which position he has held ever since. In the meantime he has improved his education by attending the Academy at Amboy in this County three terms, and the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, one term. October 1, 1884, he was married to Anna C. Miller, a native of Butler Township, born April 17, 1865. She was the daughter of Abram and Anna (Erbaugh) Miller, both natives of Rockingham County, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have born to them one child—a son, born October 14, 1886. They are members of the M. E. Church. In politics Mr. Arnold is a

Republican. He is an earnest, faithful worker in the schoolroom, and ranks among the best teachers of the county.

MRS. SUSAN BAKER, of Allen Township, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1820. She was the daughter of Henry and Eve (Layman) Messenger, both natives of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. When Susan was nine years old her parents emigrated to Wayne County, Ohio, where she grew up to womanhood, and where on the 23d day of August, 1846, she was married to Timothy Baker. He was a native of New Jersey, and was born December 13, 1810. He was the son of John and Charity (Cole) Baker, both natives of New Jersey. In 1851 Mrs. Baker and her husband came to this county and located upon a farm in Perry Township. There her husband pursued the vocation of a farmer, until in April, 1881, at which time they they located where our subject now resides in Allen Township. There the death of her husband occurred April 4, 1884, since which time Mrs. Baker has been a widow. She is the mother of seven children, three of whom are living. Their names are Henry, Deborah, Sarah J., Maria, John and two daughters who died in infancy unnamed. Mrs. Baker is a member of the M. E. Church. She has a comfortable home one-half mile east of Macy, where she resides in a quiet, pleasant way.

DR. JOHN BARNES, of Macy, was born in Harrison County, Va., August 29, 1815. He was the third son born to William and Elizabeth (Hull) Barnes, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively; the former of German and the latter of English descent. When our subject was eleven years old his parents came to Ohio and located in Richland County, where his youth was spent working upon his father's farm. At the age of twenty-two he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. C. Howard, of Mansfield, Ohio. After three years of preparation he entered upon the practice of medicine with Dr. John Palmer, of Leesville, Ohio. In 1845 he came to this State and located near Somerset, Wabash County, where he continued to practice his profession. He came to this county and located at Santa Fe in 1847. In the spring of 1865 he removed to Gilead, this county, and in November, 1879, he located at Macy. September 25, 1844, he was married to Nancy Bebout, a native of Richland County, Ohio, born December 29, 1823. She was the daughter of Peter and Nancy (Kelly) Bebout, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of French and the latter of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are the parents of seven children. Their names are Abram, Elizabeth, Sarah, Nathaniel, Martha A., Mary E. and Arthur W. Of these Sarah, Nathaniel and Mary E. are deceased—the first two in infancy and the last at the age of nineteen. Dr. and Mrs. Barnes are members of the M. E. church. In politics,

Mr. Barnes is a Republican. He is now comfortably located in Macy, where he and his wife are spending their old days in a pleasant, happy way. He has been in the practice of medicine over forty years, and as such he has been very successful. His success is evidenced by the fact that while a resident of Wabash County he was in active practice three years without losing a single case. He has now resided in Miami County nearly forty years, and is one of its most highly respected citizens.

JAMES D. BELT, Teacher in the Public Schools of Macy, was born in Allen Township, this county, April 30, 1860. He was the oldest son born to William and Ellen (Davis) Belt, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively, the former of English and the latter of Dutch descent. James spent his boyhood and youth working upon a farm. During this time he attended the district school, in which he received a good, common education. At the age of twenty he took up the avocation of a teacher. He taught his first term of school at Macy during the winter of 1880-1, and has since taught six successive winters. In the fall of 1884 he was elected to teach the primary department of the Macy Schools, which position he has held ever since. As such he has discharged his duties in a manner that reflects very creditably upon himself. December 23, 1883, he was united in marriage to Elmira Kamp, who died February 22, 1884. He was again married on the 22nd of April, 1886, to Mrs. Amanda Seidner, whose maiden name was Amanda Fishley. Mr. Belt is a member of the Christian Church, and a Prohibitionist in politics. He is an exemplary young man of irreproachable character, and as a teacher, he is an earnest and successful worker, and ranks among the best instructors in the county. In May, 1885, he was elected to the office of Clerk of the town of Macy, and is the present incumbent.

MILTON M. BOGGS, M. D., of Macy, was born in New Castle, Henry County, this State, January 10, 1830. He was the second son born to James and Martha H. (Stinson) Boggs, the former a native of Virginia, of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Tennessee, of Scotch descent. While our subject was yet a child, his parents removed to LaPorte County, this State, where they located on a farm. In 1839 they removed to a farm in Kosciusko County. There the death of his father occurred in 1842, after which Milton returned to Laporte County, where he worked on a farm by the month until April 17, 1847, at which time he entered the service of the United States in the Mexican war, from which he was honorably discharged in August 1848. He participated in several small skirmishes, but no important engagements. At the close of the war he returned to Leesburg, Kosciusko County, where he began the study of medicine.

After three years of diligent study, he entered upon the practice of medicine at Palestine, that county. He removed to Fulton, Fulton County, in 1854, and in 1859 he located upon a farm which he had purchased in Cass County, in the vicinity of which he continued to practice his profession until in August, 1861. At that time he responded to his country's call, and organized Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry. He served with this company in the capacity of captain until in March, 1862, when, owing to a disability received while in active service, he resigned and returned to his home in Cass County. He located at North Manchester, Wabash County, in 1866, where he practiced medicine until May 19, 1870, when he came to this county and located at Macy. He engaged in the drug business in that place in 1875, since which his attention has been directed between that and the practice of his profession. He has a commodious store room, well stocked, and is doing a good business. In October, 1852, he was married to Emeline Miller, who died in February, 1856. April 8, 1857, he was married to Mary Penrose, who died in January, 1867. He was married again to Mrs. Mary Hanna on the 26th of May, 1870. In all, Mr. Boggs is the father of six children—Emma A., Joseph E., Alice V., Minnie W., Miltie and Myrtie M. The first four were born to his second wife and the last two to his third wife. Of these Joseph E., Miltie and Mrytie M. are deceased. Mr. Boggs is a member of the Christian Church and of the F. and A. M. and G. A. R. Lodges. Politically he is a Democrat. He received the appointment of postmaster at Macy in October, 1885, which office he continues to hold. Dr. Boggs is a pleasant, intelligent gentleman, a successful practitioner and business man and a good citizen.

ROBERT P. BRIGGS, a prominent citizen of Allen Township, is a native of Richland County, Ohio, and was born May 25, 1835. He was the second son born to Robert Briggs, a native of England, who emigrated to America in 1833 and located in Richland County, Ohio. When our subject was two years old his parents removed to Hardin County, Ohio, where his early life was spent upon a farm. In the spring of 1857 he went to Missouri, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1861, at which time he returned eastward to this county and located in Butler Township; He removed to Allen township and settled where he now resides in the fall of 1865. He entered Company D, 99th Ind. Vols., in August, 1862, with which he served in a manner becoming a loyal soldier until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Jackson, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kennesaw, the siege of Atlanta and the battle of Fort McAllister, Ga. At the siege of Atlanta he was struck by a spent ball just over the heart. Oct. 21, 1855, he was married to Mary J. Elder, a native

of Hancock County, Ohio, born June 14, 1837. She was the daughter of Jeremiah and Adelia (Miller) Elder, both natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have had nine children: Adelia C., Ruth A., Uala M., James M., Susan A., Albert M., Avice I., Jennie L. and Elizabeth L., all of whom are living except Susan A., who died in the ninth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are members of the Christian Church. In politics, the former is a Republican. Our subject and his wife are the owners of one hundred and sixty acres of land, one hundred and thirty of which is in cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a worthy and honored citizen.

LOUDEN CARL, merchant at Macy, and one of the pioneers of this county, was born in Darke County, Ohio, November 25, 1828. He was the oldest son born to Matthew and Anna (Suffield) Carl, natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively. When our subject was about twelve years old his parents came to this county and located in Jefferson Township, where he spent his youth working upon his father's farm. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade. This received his attention, more or less, for ten years. In 1855 he went to Iowa, but in 1862 he returned to this State and located upon a farm in Cass County. In 1867 he returned to this county and located at Five Corners, in Allen Township. There he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1869. In that year he located at Macy, erected the first business house in the town, and continued in the mercantile business. He entered into a partnership with Albert Hawkins in February, 1884. They now have a commodious store-room, well stocked with dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and are doing a good business. April 20, 1851, he was married to Caroline Enyart, by whom he has had three children. Their names are Minerva P., Marion B., and Ida E., the last of whom died at five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Carl are members of the M. E. church. In politics, Mr. Carl is a Republican. While a resident of Iowa he held the office of Township Trustee one term. He has also been honored with the Town Treasurer's office in Macy ever since the town was incorporated. He is a pleasant, intelligent gentleman, an enterprising and successful business man and a No. 1 citizen.

ONIS CASE, of Macy, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 25, 1845. He was the youngest son born to Onis and Sarah (Williams) Case, natives of Wayne and Seneca Counties, Ohio, respectively. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in his native county working upon his father's farm. In March, 1864, he came to this county and located upon a farm in Perry Township. He enlisted in Company A., 155th Indiana Regiment, in February,

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with which he served until the close of the war. (It is worthy of note that our subject and his four elder brothers all served in the Union Army and that all are still living). He resided in Perry Township until 1876. At that time he located in Macy and engaged in the hardware business. This has received his attention ever since. He now has a commodious little store room, well stocked, and is doing a good business. January 1, 1868, he was married to Rhoda A. Dukes, by whom he has had two children, Rollie and Ethel, both of whom are living. Mr. Case is a member of the M. E. Church and of the F. & A. M. Lodge. In politics, he is a Republican. In 1882 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected in 1886. He is an enterprising and successful business man and a good citizen.

ISAAC CAULK, a prominent citizen of Allen Township, was born in the city of Philadelphia, March 27, 1831. He was the only son born to Oliver and Rachel G. (Cox) Caulk, both natives of Maryland, but of English descent. When Isaac was a youth of thirteen years, his parents came to this county and located upon a farm in Allen Township. There the father and mother spent the rest of their lives, their respective deaths occurring in October, 1869, and December, 1885. At the time of their deaths the father was seventy-eight and the mother had reached the advanced age of ninety-four. Our subject remained upon the farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until the fall of 1873, at which time he located in the town of Birmingham. Since then his attention has been given to the grain business, and to mercantile pursuits. October 15, 1873, he was married to Lunetta A. Fobes, by whom he has had five children, Oliver M., Nellie A., Harry P., Lunetta Grace, and Fred G. The second, Nellie A., died in the fifth year of her age. By virtue of his birth, Mr. Caulk is a member of the Friends' Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He has held the position of postmaster at Birmingham since July 28, 1869. He has also held the Railroad Agency for the same length of time. He is an enterprising and intelligent man, and a worthy and honored citizen.

JOHN CHAMP—Farmer and tile manufacturer, at Macy, was born in Piqua County, Ohio, April 8, 1830. He was the son of Joseph and Martha Ann (Baggs) Champ, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of German descent. The father of our subject died when the latter was but seven years old. When he was ten years old his widowed mother and five children came to this county and first located at Peru. That was in 1840. Five years later they located upon the present site of Somerset, Wabash County and erected the first house in that place. In about 1848 they returned to Peru. They removed to a farm in

Kosciusko County in 1850. About two years later they removed to Cass County and located in the vicinity of the Huldah Iron Works, four miles east of Logansport. John took a position in that establishment, which he continued to hold four years. In 1856 he and his mother located upon a farm in Adams Township, Cass County. In 1864 he removed to a farm which he had purchased in Fulton County. In February 1865, he enlisted in Company F., 151st Indiana Volunteers, from which he received an honorable discharge in the following November. In the spring of 1876 he again came to this county and this time located at Macy. He owns a farm adjoining that place which he superintends, and in connection with this he is engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of tile, having entered into a partnership in that business in 1878, with Peter Carvey. June 23, 1859, he was married to Sarah M. Scott, a native of Preble County, Ohio, born March 18, 1839. She was the daughter of Daniel and Ellen M. (Dilhorn) Scott, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Champ have never had any children of their own, but are the foster parents of eight children, six of whom are living. Out subject and his wife have been members of the Christian Church over thirty years. The former is a member of the F. & A. M. and G. A. R. Lodges and a Prohibitionist in politics. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace and served one term. He is an industrious and successful farmer and business man and a worthy and honored citizen.

THOMAS CLEMANS, a venerable and aged citizen of Allen Township and pioneer of the county, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, November 10, 1811. He was the fifth in a family of eleven children born to Isaac and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Clemans, who were natives of New Jersey and Virginia, respectively. He chose for his life work the occupation of a farmer. As early as 1835, he came to this county and settled in the woods of Allen Township, where the deer, wild turkeys and Indians were plenty. He immediately set about clearing a farm, and to do this, naturally devolved upon him a great deal of hard work. His strong constitution and iron will, however, proved equal to the emergency, and these coupled with an indefatigable pluck and energy, enabled him to convert his wilderness home into beautiful and well-tilled fields. Unlike most of the early settlers he did not stop at one conquest over the forest, nor two, but for a third time he settled down in the woods and experienced the hardships of the sturdy pioneers. Three of the best farms in Allen Township were placed in a state of cultivation through labor performed by his own hands. He was not only courageous but fearless as well. Nothing will serve better to illustrate his bravery than the following incident,

which occurred one day while he was riding on horseback, in the vicinity of his habitation, with some loose horses that belonged to him in his advance. His attention was suddenly attracted by the yell of an Indian, whereupon he faced about and two Indians, armed with guns and tomahawks were seen approaching him some two or three hundred yards distant. They ordered him to wait which he did until they came up. One of them approached a loose horse, adjusted a rope around its neck in a manner indicating that he intended to take possession. An exclamation of "Let loose that horse," from Mr. Clemans failed to cause the Indian to desist, whereupon the former bounded to the ground, gathered a well seasoned club and, drawing it over the Red-skin's head, repeated the command. The Indian, not yet ready for a journey to those Happy Hunting Grounds, immediately obeyed and, joining his companion, walked peaceably away. On the 18th of January, 1836, Mr. Clemans was united in marriage to Delilah Wildman. She was born in Jefferson County, this State, June 24, 1820, being the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Underwood) Wildman, who were respectively natives of Virginia and Kentucky. For more than half a century Mr. and Mrs. Clemans have stood side by side, administering to each other's wants and sharing, alike, each other's sorrows and pleasures. They are the parents of twelve children—seven sons and five daughters. Their names are James, Mary, Joseph, David, Samuel, John, Elizabeth, Eliza J., Thomas A., Catharine, Silas and Maggie, of whom James, Joseph, Samuel and Eliza J. are deceased. Our subject and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. In politics the former is a Republican. They have a comfortable home where they are spending the decline of life in a quiet, happy way. They are among the worthy and honored citizens of the township.

EPHRAIM B. CLENDENNING, a native of this county, and at present one of the leading business men of Macy, was born in Union Township Feb. 16, 1841. He was the oldest child born to Robert and Cynthia (Clymer) Clendenning, the former a native of Ireland, born Oct. 15, 1810; emigrated to Amerca in 1835 and to this country about 1837; the latter was a native of Ohio, born Feb. 22, 1817; came to this country about 1837 and on the 8th day of December, 1839, was married to Robert Clendenning. She died in this county March 14, 1863. When Ephraim was about eight years old his parents removed to Richland Township, where he grew up to manhood working upon his father's farm. He remained at home until July 26, 1863, at which time his marriage occurred with Martha E. Bell. She was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 22, 1838, being the daughter of Eben and Elizabeth Bell, natives of Ohio and New Jersey, respectively. After his marriage Mr. Clendenning engaged in farming for himself. That was in Richland Township. In 1866 he returned to his native town-

E. B. Cleudenning

ship, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until in February, 1874, when he located at Macy and engaged in the mercantile business. This has received his attention ever since. He is now the senior member of the firm of Clendenning & Waite. They have a good store room well-stocked with dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes and general merchandise, and are doing a profitable business. During his early life Mr. Clendenning acted in the capacity of a school teacher for eight years. He is the father of six children: Mary A., Amanda E., Alabama E., Lydia A., Viola B. and Laura M. Of these Amanda E. and Viola B. are deceased. In politics our subject is an ardent Republican. In September, 1874, he received the appointment of postmaster at Macy, in which capacity he acted until September, 1885. As such he discharged his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. He is an industrious and successful business man and a good citizen.

THOMAS D. COFFING, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Allen Township, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1828. He was the youngest son born to Joshua P. and Mary (Davis) Coffing, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Dutch and the latter of Irish descent. When Thomas was eight years old his parents came westward to Ohio and located in Knox County, where his youth was spent, working upon his father's farm. There, on the 29th day of April, 1848, he was married to Sophia McDaniel. She was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1826, being the daughter of Joel and Catharine (Smith) McDaniel who, also, were natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Irish and the latter of Dutch descent. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Coffing and wife removed to Delaware County, Ohio. There they resided on a farm about eighteen months. They then returned to Knox County, but a year and a half later they located upon a farm in Defiance County, Ohio. They came to this State and located where they now reside in the fall of 1866. The chief occupation of Mr. Coffing has been that of a farmer and breeder of fine stock. He owns a handsome farm of 160 acres of land, fitted up with good fences and buildings, and altogether a very desirable location. He has always taken especial pains to secure the best grades of stock possible. He now has some excellent specimens of Cotswold sheep, Berkshire hogs, Clydesdale and Norman horses, and his large herd of Devonshire cattle is the finest of the kind in Northern Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Coffing are the parents of seven children, Joshua P., Mary E., Joel, Susan C., Isabel A., Lucy A., and Jackson. Of these Mary E., Joel, Isabel A. and Jackson are deceased. Mr. Coffing is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and independent in politics. He is also a member of the Amer-

ican Devon Cattle Club. He is an industrious, pushing and enterprising farmer, and a worthy and honored citizen.

JOSHUA COFFING, one of the enterprising young farmers of Allen Township, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, November 9, 1849. He was the oldest in a family of seven children born to Thomas D. and Sophia (McDaniel) Coffing, who are now prominent citizens of Allen Township. When he was five years old his parents located in Defiance County, Ohio, where his boyhood and early youth were spent working upon his father's farm. At the age of seventeen he accompanied his parents to this county and located with them where the latter now reside in Allen Township. There he continued to work on the farm until he reached the age of twenty-three, when, on the 22nd day of December, 1872, his marriage with Cynthia Ann Burket occurred. She was born in Tipton County, Indiana, January 29, 1855, being the daughter of Asa and Lucinda (Fouts) Burket, now of Allen Township. That marriage resulted in the birth of five children. The first was a daughter that died in infancy, unnamed. The others were Effie E., Edger E., Arthur E. and Emma J. On the 17th of August, 1881, Mr. Coffing suffered the bereavement of losing his first wife, and the 4th of April, 1882, he was married to Mrs. Jane Lichty, daughter of Jeremiah and Barbara Ann (Study) Rigel, natives of Pennsylvania. She was born in Defiance County, Ohio, September 28, 1853. This latter union has resulted in the birth of three children: Mary E., Joshua D., and a daughter that died in infancy. Joshua D. also died in infancy. Mr. Coffing is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, the F. & A. M. Lodge, and independent in politics. At the time of its organization he was chosen secretary of the Macy District Fair Society, which position he has filled in a creditable manner ever since. He is an industrious farmer and a good citizen.

M. LEW. ENYART, editor and proprietor of the *Macy Monitor*, is a native of Cass County, this State, and was born June 22, 1840. He was the youngest son in a family of six children born to Benjamin and Mary (McColla) Enyart, the former a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, of French descent, and the latter a native of Clark County, West Virginia. At the tender age of three years our subject was left without a mother. Owing to a physical disability he was unable to help his father upon the farm and was in consequence kept in school. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to Thomas Bringhurst, of Logansport, with the view of learning the printer's trade. During the winter of '56-7 he taught school in Fulton County. In the spring of 1857 he went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he entered the office of the *Cedar Valley Register*. Here he remained about six months. In the following fall he returned to

Fulton County and taught another term of school. In the spring of 1858 he again returned to Waterloo, Iowa, and began the study of law under Judge L. D. Rannalls. In the spring of 1861 he again returned to the home of his father in Fulton County, and, feeling a desire to enter the army, he made three unsuccessful attempts to join the Union army but was refused admission on account of the deficiency in his leg. He then went to Logansport and read law under Judge Chamberlain one year. August 2, 1862, he again made an attempt to enter the military service, and this time was successful. He entered Company K., 5th Cavalry, 90th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, from which, owing to his physical weakness, he received an honorable discharge in December following. On leaving the army he returned home and again took up teaching. In 1865 he again began the study of law; was admitted to the Rochester bar in 1867. At that place he formed a partnership with Col. K. G. Shryock, with whom he practiced law two years. In 1869 our subject entered upon the practice of law at North Manchester, Wabash County. A year later he came to this county and located at Lincoln (now Macy). In 1875 he located at Twelve Mile, Cass County. He went to Wolcott, White County, in the spring of 1876, and in the following fall he returned to Logansport and engaged in the real estate business. In 1879 he engaged in the same business in Peru. To promote his interests in this he published for a time *The Real Estate Review*, and it is worthy of note that Mr. Enyart became the most successful agent of that kind that has ever done business in the county. In March, 1885, he returned to Macy, and on the 16th day of May, following, the first issue of the *Macy Monitor* went forth with the name of M. Lew Enyart as editor and proprietor. He took into his employ Mr. David O. Huffman, who has acted in the capacity of publisher ever since. June 14, 1868, he was married to Sophia M. Knight, a native of Sandusky County, Ohio, born Aug. 6, 1840. She was the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Jones) Knight, the former a native of New York and the latter a native of Piqua County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Enyart have had four children. The first was an infant son that died in infancy unnamed. The others are Ora M., Orpha E. and Edwin K., all living. Mr. Enyart is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and an ardent Republican in politics. He was honored with the office of Justice of the Peace in Allen Township one term, at the close of which he declined the nomination of both political parties. Mr. Enyart is a pleasant, intelligent gentleman and a good citizen.

THOMAS G. EWER, one of the enterprising young farmers of Allen Township, is a native of Fulton County, this State, and was born March 17, 1843. He was the second son born to James

and Hannah (Holcome) Ewer, natives of New York and Virginia respectively. Thomas grew up to manhood in his native county, working upon a farm. At the age of twenty-three he began farming for himself upon the home place. In March, 1869, he located where he now resides, in Allen township, but in the following November he had the misfortune to lose his house by fire. He then returned to the old homestead in Fulton County. In April, 1871, he located upon a farm in that county, owned by William Hatch, but in the following fall he returned again to his farm in Allen Township, having in the meantime erected another house. March 6, 1869, he was married to Mary E. Burket, a native of Wayne County, this State, born December 25, 1851. She was the daughter of Asa and Lucinda (Fouts) Burket, the former a native of Wayne County, this State, and the latter a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ewer have had eight children. Their names are Nancy J., Hannah M., Sarah L., James W. A., Hiram M., Thomas J., Iona P. and Benjamin F., all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Ewer are members of the Christian Church. In politics the former is a Republican. He owns 180 acres of land, eighty of which lie in Fulton County. He is an industrious farmer and a good citizen.

MRS. ANN W. FOSTER, of Macy, was the daughter of Jesse and Betsy (Hurst) Hays and was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, June 27, 1821. Her parents were natives of Maryland and Delaware, respectively. She grew to womanhood in her native County where, on the 29th day of October, 1846, she was married to John W. Hurst, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born December 27, 1818. He was the son of William and Sarah (Alkire) Hurst. In 1846 she came with her husband to this Connty and located upon a farm near Chili, in Richland Township. A few months later they removed to a farm in Allen Township, where her husband died, January 26, 1854, leaving to her care four children: Jesse H., Joseph W., Ira B., and Levi J., the first two of whom are deceased. In March, 1854, she in company with her children, returned to the home of her father in Ohio. While there she was married on the 11th day of December, 1856, to Abraham F. Gephart, who died July 26, 1857. That marriage resulted in the birth of one child, Abraham F., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. In the spring of 1864, our subject again came to this county and located upon the farm she had formerly occupied in Allen Township. Cn the 30th day of January, 1872 her marriage with William Tanquary occurred. With him she located upon a farm near Xenia, this county. There Mr. Tanquarry's death occurred on the 27th of May following their marriage. Our subject continued to reside near Xenia until August 5, 1873 at which time she was married to James Foster. She accompanied him to Moul-

trie County, Illinois, where the hand of death again made her a widow, December 23, 1877. In February 1886, she once more returned to this county and this time located at Macy where she now resides in a quiet happy way. She has been a member of the M. E. Church since August 1838.

A. F. GEPHART, a promising young man of Macy, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1857. He was the only child born to Abraham F. and Ann W. (Hays) Gephart, the former a native of Virginia, of German descent, and the latter a native of Pickaway County, Ohio. When our subject was six years old his mother came to this county and located in Allen Township, and in 1873 he accompanied her and his step-father to Moultrie County, Ill. There he acted in the capacity of a clerk and was otherwise variously employed until the spring of 1886, at which time he and his widowed mother returned to this county and took up their residence at Macy. On the first day of March, 1886, he became the partner of his half-brother, L. J. Hurst, in the lumber business at Macy. He is, also, an equal partner of the latter in the agencies of the railroad and express companies at that place. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist. He is a young man of good habits and irreproachable character, and is well worthy the confidence of the public.

ALEXANDER N. HOOVER, one of the enterprising farmers of Allen Township, is a native of the township in which he resides, and was born December 4, 1846. He was the fifth son born to Daniel C. and Frances (Shrofe) Hoover, both natives of Ohio, who settled in this county about 1832. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth working upon his father's farm in his native county. He attended the district school, in which he received a good common school education. In February, 1865, he made a third effort to enter the Union army, having been refused twice already on account of his youthfulness. This time he succeeded, and the name of Alexander N. Hoover appeared upon the roll of Company C, 151st Indiana Regiment. With this he served until the close of the war, receiving his discharge in September, 1865. An attack of a chronic disease, occasioned by exposure and the habitual use of unwholesome food and water, had impaired his health somewhat, in consequence of which two years were spent at the home of his father recruiting the same. As soon as it was sufficiently regained he resumed farming. He, however, availed himself of an opportunity to attend school during the winter time, which he did until the fall of 1871, at which time he took up, for his winter employment, the avocation of a teacher. In this capacity he was successfully engaged for eight years. In order to qualify himself for this pursuit he attended the State Normal School at Terre Haute, during the spring of 1874, one term. Since the spring of 1879 his at-

tention has exclusively been given to farming. He located where he now resides in the fall of 1874. Emma A. Cook, a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, born June 6, 1847, became his wife March 26, 1879. She was the daughter of George and Rachel (Albright) Cook, who were respectively natives of Somerset and Bedford Counties, Pennsylvania. This marriage has resulted in the birth of one child, Charles Guy, born January 22, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover belong to the M. E. church. Politically, the former is a Republican. He owns a handsome little farm of sixty-two acres, nearly all of which is in cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and an honored and worthy citizen. He began with nothing, but through industry, perseverance and economy, he is now in comfortable circumstances.

JOHN HORTON, an aged and venerable citizen of Allen Township, is a native of Berkley County, Virginia. He was born December 12, 1796, being the second son of John and Barbara (Hay) Horton. The former was born and reared in Germany, where, during our Revolutionary War, he was induced to join a company of German soldiers that came to America and assisted the Brittish in their warfare against the colonists. At the close of the war he settled in the State of Virginia, where he became the father of the subject of this sketch. When the latter was six years old his parents emigrated to Steubenville, Ohio, where the father engaged at the hatter's trade. At twenty years of age, or in 1816, John came to this State and located in Jefferson County. Here he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1836, at which time he came to this county and located in the woods of Union Township. A division that has been made places the site of the location in the present Allen Township. There he erected a rude log cabin, and with the aid of his sons, immediately went about clearing up a farm. He not only has the credit of erecting the first dwelling-house in Allen Township, but also the first school house. The latter, however, was not built for a number of years, or until the children of other settlers had come and made the number sufficient to form a school. Mr. Horton continued upon the scene of his labors until old age compelled him to desist. He now makes his home with his son, T. G. Horton, where he is spending the decline of life in a quiet, pleasant way. He was married at the age of twenty-seven to Jane Holcome, who was born in Virginia about the year 1801. Their marriage resulted in the birth of eight children, as follows: William A., Thomas G., Calvin R., Aaron C., Nancy E., Eliza, Joseph H. and a son that died in infancy unnamed. Calvin R., Aaron C., Nancy E. and Eliza are deceased. Politically, Mr. Horton formerly affiliated with the Whigs, but since 1856 he has supported the principles

of the Republican party. Though more than four score and ten years of age, he is in full possession of his mental faculties and is enjoying good health. He has lived to witness the young grow old and sink to rest, his chosen companion among them, her death having occurred more than thirty years ago.

WILLIAM A. HORTON, one of the influential citizens of Allen Township, is a native of Jefferson County, this state, and was born September 25, 1824. He was the oldest son of John and Jane (Holcome) Horton, both natives of Virginia. William came with his parents to this County in 1835 and first located in Jefferson Township They removed to that part of Union Township that is now known as Allen in the spring of 1836. They were among the first settlers of that part of the County. There William spent his youth working upon a farm. At twenty years of age he went to Peru where one year was spent in learning the trade of an edge-tool manufacturer with J. W. Boone, who will be remembered as one of the most influential citizens of which the city could boast. He located at Millark, Fulton County, in 1846, where he worked at his trade eight years; after which he went to Rochester, but a year later he returned to this county and located upon a farm in Allen Township. For twenty years thereafter his attention was divided between his trade, farming and the culture of bees. Since 1876 his entire attention has been given to his farm and to agriculture. In this latter pursuit his interests have become quite extensive. A few years ago he had the finest apiary in Miami County and it still ranks among the best. He was married on the 22d of October, 1846, to Serenia Callaway, a native of Decatur County, this state, born December 29, 1827. She was the daughter of Charles and Ella (Griffith) Callaway both natives of Virginia. She died November 4, 1854 and on the 10th day of October, 1855 he was married to Hannah L. Buchanan a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born May 21, 1819. She was the daughter of George and Nancy (Cassaday) Buchanan, both natives of Virginia. By his first wife Mr. Horton had four children: Levi G., Charles S., Ella J. and another that died in infancy, unnamed. Charles S. died at the age of twenty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Horton belong to the Christian Church. In politics the former is a Republican. He is an upright, square-dealing man and an honored and worthy citizen.

THOMAS G. HORTON, a prominent farmer of Allen Township, is a native of Jefferson County, this State, and was born August 23, 1826. He was the second son born to John and Jane (Holcome) Horton, both natives of Virginia, the farmer of German and the latter of Irish and English descent. When Thomas was ten years old, or in 1836, his parents came to Miami County and

located within the limits of the present Allen Township. There his youth was spent assisting his father to clear and cultivate the farm. As soon as the settlement was provided with a school he became one of its students and he thus obtained the rudiments of an education. But the advantages were poor and in consequence his early education was quite limited. By diligent study, both in and out of school, he, however, obtained sufficient education to take charge of the school himself, which he did at the age of nineteen. He was successfully engaged in the capacity of a teacher for eight years, spending his vacation upon the farm. After he became of age he began farming for himself and he has been chiefly engaged in this pursuit ever since. He located upon the farm he now occupies in 1848. In 1858, in the hope of recovering his wife's health, which had become seriously impaired, he took his family to Winchester, Ohio. There Mr. Horton engaged in the manufacture of shoes and boots; but two years later he returned to his farm in this county where, excepting two years spent upon his father's farm, he has since continued to reside. Harriet M. Fenimore became his wife April 10, 1848. She was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 3, 1826, being the daughter of William M. and Maria (Hurst) Fenimore, who, also, were natives of Ross County, Ohio. Their relationship remained unbroken until October 3, 1874, when the wife and mother died. On the 16th of March, 1876, his marriage with Mrs. Mary L. Yost occurred. She was the daughter of John and Laura (Perham) York, who were respectively natives of North Carolina and Vermont. By his first wife Mr. Horton was the father of nine children, as follows: John T., Emily J., William F., Joseph M., Mary E., Laura M., Charles G., Addison E. and Julia E., of whom John T., Emily J., Mary E. and Laura M. died in infancy. He and his present wife are the parents of six children. They are Hannah M., Ora, Cora M., Clara, one infant daughter, unnamed, and another that died in infancy, unnamed. Ora and Clara also died in infancy. Our subject and wife are members of the Christian Church. Politically, he is an ardent Prohibitionist. He has held the office of assessor one term, and during the campaign of 1886, he was the candidate of his party for the office of sheriff. He is an industrious and successful farmer, an intelligent gentleman and a worthy and honored citizen.

JAMES W. HURST, grain merchant, farmer, and stock raiser, at Macy, is a native of Piqua County, Ohio, and was born September 28, 1839. He was the youngest son born to William and Sarah (Alkire) Hurst, the former a native of Maryland, of English descent, and the latter a native of Kentucky, of German descent. At the tender age of two years James was left without a father, and in 1845 his widowed mother came with her children to this county, and located, first, at Peru. In the spring of 1846 the family located

upon a farm in Richland Township. A year later they located in Allen Township, where the mother had pre-empted an eighty acre tract of land. There James spent his early life working upon the farm. During the winter of 1859-60 he taught school. At the age of twenty-three he engaged in the mercantile business in Chili. A few months later he located upon a farm in Allen Township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1867, at which time he located in Macy and erected the first business house in the town. In that building he placed a stock of goods, and during the ten years that followed his attention was simultaneously given to merchandising, the buying and selling of grain and to farming. Since 1877 his attention has been divided between the last two. He was married to Romannia C. Hoover, April 12, 1876. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of eight children. They are Earl J., Eva M., Scott J., Herd J., an infant daughter, unnamed, and three children that died in infancy unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst are members of the Christian church. The former is a member of the F. & A. M. lodge at Macy, which he served as its First Master. Politically he is a Republican. He was elected to the office of County Commissioner in 1878, and served one term. In that capacity he discharged his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In the fall of 1884 he was the candidate of his party for State Representative and succeeded in reducing an opposing majority from 340 to 229. He is an industrious and successful business man and a prominent and influential citizen.

IRA B. HURST, one of the enterprising young farmers of Allen Township, was born in the township in which he resides July 6, 1851. He was the third son born to John W. and Ann W. (Hays) Hurst, who located in this county in 1846. Ira spent his early life working upon a farm. He was left without a father at the early age of two years. Shortly afterward he accompanied his widowed mother to Pickaway County, Ohio, the former home of his mother. When he was thirteen years old, or in the spring of 1864, they returned to this county and again located in Allen Township. The youth of our subject was spent working upon a farm, by the month. At the age of fifteen he began doing farm work for his uncle, James W. Hurst, in whose employ he remained about seven years, during the last five of which he clerked in a store and assisted the latter in the stock and grain business. He then engaged in the mercantile business in connection with his brother, Levi J. Hurst. He was thus engaged between seven and eight years. In January, 1883, he accepted a position as agent for the I., P. &. C. R. R. Co. at Macy, still retaining as partner his brother, L. J. Hurst. They were also engaged in the lumber business. This position he filled with credit to himself

until March 8, 1886, at which time he resigned and removed to a farm in Section 1, Allen Township. He was married February 1, 1874, to Ella J. Horton, by whom he has had five children—Ira A., Ethel S., Bertha, Mary and one infant son who died in infancy unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and at present holds the position of W. M. in Lincoln Lodge, No. 523. He is a Prohibitionist. He is an intelligent and enterprising young man.

LEVI J. HURST, agent of the I., P. & C. Railway Company at Macy, is a native of Allen Township, this county, and was born June 28, 1853. He was the fourth son of a family of four children born to John W. and Ann W. (Hays) Hurst, both natives of Ohio. His parents came to this county in 1846, and first located upon a farm near Chili in Richland Township. A few months later they removed to Allen Township, where Levi was born and where his early life was spent working on a farm. He attended the district school, in which he received an ordinary common school education. In 1876, in connection with his older brother, Ira B. Hurst, he engaged in the mercantile business at Macy. He was thus engaged about five years. In 1881 he accepted a position as agent for the United States Express Company at Macy, in which capacity he has acted ever since. Since December, 1885, he has also held the position of agent for the railway at that place. December 26, 1876, he was married to Victoria A. Enyart, a native of Fulton County, this State, born June 16, 1858. This marriage has resulted in the birth of three children. They are Ira A., Ora Glenn and Charlie R. The second, Ora Glenn, died in the third year of his age. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst are members of the Christian Church. The former is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and a Prohibitionist in politics. He is a young man of good habits, irreproachable character and good business qualifications, and he is well worthy the confidence of his employers and the public.

WILLIAM R. MARSHALL, blacksmith at Macy, was born in Bedford County, Virginia, November 7, 1833. He was the eldest child born to William and Catharine (Walker) Marshall, both natives of Bedford County, Virginia. His father was born June 23, 1810, and his mother February 24, 1815. The former died January 10, 1844, and the latter August 17, 1847. When William was about three years old his parents emigrated to Preble County, Ohio, and located upon a farm. Some years later they came to this State and located in Grant County. About three years later they returned to Virginia, but soon afterward they again came to this State and this time located in Wabash County. A year later they removed to Whitley County. There his father

died, and, his mother having re-married, William accompanied his mother and step-father to Cass County, this State. He was then about fourteen years old. At the age of twenty-two he went to Carroll County, where he worked at the trade of a blacksmith one year. He then went to West Urbana, Champaign County, Illinois, but a year later he returned to Fulton County, this State. He worked at his trade in the town of Fulton about four years; he went to Missouri in the fall of 1866; in 1870 he returned to Wabash County, this State; in November, 1871, he located at Rochester, Fulton County, but in the following year he came to this county and located at Macy, where he has ever since resided. He learned the trade of a blacksmith early in life, and this has been his occupation ever since. September 14, 1854, he was married to Mrs. Sarah A. St. Clair, who died May 28, 1863; May 10, 1864, he was married to Sarah J. Oliver, who died June 2, 1871. He was married a third time to Mrs. Sarah Kamp, January 13. 1878; she died January 12, 1884, and on the 13th of April, 1886, he was married to Laura J. Hosey. In all, Mr. Marshall is the father of six children. They are Eugene A., Troylous B., Henry A., William A., Loyd I. and Florence N. Troylous B. died in the 22d year of his age. The first two were by his first wife, the next two by his second wife, and the last two by his third. Mr, and Mrs. Marshall belong to the M. E. church. Mr. Marshall is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge and a Republican in politics. He is an industrious and skillful workman and a good citizen.

DAVID McKILLIP, one of the prominent farmers of Allen Township, is a native of Union County, this state, and was born June 5, 1837. He was the seventh son in a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters; born to Alexander and Elizabeth (Skillman) McKillip, the former a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America at the age of fourteen, served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was one of Commodore Perry's victorious crew on Lake Erie. He finally located in Union County this state, where he died about 1847. Our subject grew up to manhood in his native county, working upon a farm. He attended the district schools, in which he received an ordinary common school education. In 1858 he removed to Henry County this state, where he landed on the 13th of January. There he worked upon a farm by the month about two years, after which he learned the trade of a cooper. He worked at this about two years. He then learned the carpenter's trade which received his attention more or less for a number of years. In February, 1870, he went to Delaware County and located upon a farm, but in July, 1872, he returned to Henry County. There he located upon the old home place of his father-in-law and was engaged in agricul-

tural pursuits until August 1880, at which time he came to this county and located where he now resides in Allen Township. June 16, 1861, he was married to Amanda Fouts, a native of Henry County, this state, born April 16, 1840. She was the daughter of Elias and Mary (Shaffer) Fouts, the former a native of Randolph County, North Carolina, and the latter a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. McKillip have had but two children; their names are Alfaretta and Forest, the latter of whom died when eleven months old. Mr. and Mrs. McKillip are members of the Christian Church. Politically the former is a Republican. In the spring of 1886 he was elected to the office of Township Trustee and is the present incumbent. He owns a farm of eighty acres about half of which is in cultivation. It was formerly low, swampy land and its present high state of cultivation reflects very creditably upon the energy and industry of Mr. McKillip. He is a very successful farmer and one of the worthy citizens of the Township.

MILTON MURPHY, one of the industrious young farmers of Allen Township, is a native of Perry Township, this county, and was born August 15, 1844. He was the eldest son born to Joshua and Tacy (Shoemaker) Murphy, natives of Indiana and Pennsylvania, respectively, of English descent. Milton spent his boyhood and youth working upon his father's farm in this county. At the age of twenty-two he began farming for himself. That was in Richmond Township. In 1869 he located upon a farm in Perry Township. Four years later he purchased and located upon a farm in Allen Township. His occupation, during his entire life, has been that of a farmer and stock raiser. August 11, 1866, he was married to Elizabeth E. Antrim, a native of Cass County, this State, born May 21, 1840. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Frances (Gray) Antrim. This marriage has resulted in the birth of four children: Laura A., Wallace M., Tacy M. and Lewis. Of these Tacy M. and Lewis died in infancy. In politics Mr. Murphy is a Republican. He owns a handsome farm of ninety-one acres, about sixty-five of which are in cultivation. He is an energetic, industrious and successful farmer and a No. 1 citizen. When he began doing for himself he had nothing but an ox, but through industry, perseverance and economy, he is now in comfortable circumstances.

AMOS MURPHY, one of the enterprising citizens of Allen Township, is a native of Perry Township, this county, and was born February 4, 1846. He was the second son born to Joshua and Tacy (Shoemaker) Murphy, who came from Wayne to Miami County in 1845. When Amos was yet an infant his parents returned to Wayne County, but in the fall of 1846 they again came to this county and located in Perry Township, where the father died September 12, 1882, and where the mother continues to reside. Amos

remained at home, working on his father's farm until he became of age, after which he worked for a number of years on a farm by the month. He began farming for himself in 1876 on the farm where he now resides in Allen Township. There he has resided ever since, excepting four and one-half years, two of which were spent on a farm in Howard County, two on a farm near Macy, and six months in Akron, Fulton County. September 16, 1876, he was married to Eliza A. Hoover, who was born where she now lives, December 22, 1852. She was the daughter of Daniel and Frances (Shrope) Hoover, both natives of Miami County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have had but one child—Roscoe D., born October 26, 1884. In politics Mr. Murphy is a Republican. He owns a handsome little farm of eighty acres, nearly all of which is in cultivation. He began life with a small sum of money given him by his father. This he invested, and through industry, perseverence and economy, he has been able to add to it until he is now in comfortable circumstances. He is an industrious and successful farmer and a good citizen.

WILLIAM MUSSELMAN, one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Miami County, and one of the industrious and influential citizens of Allen Township, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1844. He was the second son born to Joseph and Mary (Krider) Musselman, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. When William was ten years old his parents came to this county and located in Richland Township, where he spent his youth working upon his his father's farm. At eighteen years of age he entered the Union army, enlisting in Company I, 99th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he did faithful service for his country from August, 1862, until the close of the war. He participated in the siege of Atlanta, the March to the Sea, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Jackson, Miss., Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and some others on the Atlantic Coast. At the close of the war he returned to the home of his father in Richland Township. There he farmed upon the old home place until 1872, when he located where he now resides in Allen Township. March 18, 1869, he was married to Susan E. Kiem, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Derk) Kiem, both natives of Pennsylvania, Mr. Musselman lost his first wife in March, 1872, and on the 5th day of December, 1873, he was married to Priscilla C. Foor, a native of this county, born July 7, 1855. She is the daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Runkle) Foor, who now reside in Allen Township. By his first wife Mr. Musselman had two children, Samuel H. and Mary E. He and his present wife have had but one child, Franklin D. Mrs. Musselman is a member of the Church of God. In politics, Mr. Musselman is a Republican. He has a beautiful home

and a handsome farm of 256 acres of good land, about 200 of which is in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good fences and splendid buildings, and is one of the most desirable locations in Miami County. He is an industrious and successful farmer and an honored citizen.

IRA PACKARD, one of the old residents of this county, was born in Massachusetts October 28, 1817. He was the oldest son born to Chester and Eunice (Sadler) Packard, both natives of Massachusetts, of English descent. The great grandfather of Chester Packard emigrated from England to America and located at Bridgewater, Mass. To him all persons in this country by that name may trace their descent. In 1833 our subject accompanied his father to Licking County, Ohio, where he grew up to manhood working upon a farm. In 1842 he came to this county and located in Union, now Allen Township. In February 1872 he located in the town of Macy, where he has since resided. He learned the carpenter's trade early in life and this has been his chief occupation ever since. He, however, taught school some during his earlier life, and a portion of his attention has been given to agricultural pursuits. March 12, 1840, he was united in marriage to Eliza J. Bryant, a native of Licking County, Ohio, born of German and Scotch-Irish parents, June 15, 1820. She was the daughter of Charles and Nancy (Mesearvy) Bryant, both natives of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Packard are the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living: Charles C., Thomas J., Nancy E., Bryant W., Noah S., Franklin P., Silas E., Ira B., Laura B., Nelson S., and Sumner D. Of these Thomas J., Noah S. and Nelson S. are deceased. Mrs. Packard is a member of the Christian church. Politically, Mr. Packard is a Democrat. He has been honored with the office of Justice of the Peace two terms, and the office of Constable two and one-half terms. As such he discharged his duties in a creditable manner, He has now been a resident of Miami County over forty-four years, and is one of her most highly respected citizens.

JOHN W. SAVAGE, one of the prominent farmers of Allen Township, was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1826. He was the third son born to Jacob and Catharine (Nimenrod) Savage, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. When John was four years old his parents emigrated to Ohio and located in Fairfield County, but two years later they removed to Logan County, Ohio. After residing here three years, they located in Henry County, Ohio. In 1838 they returned to Fairfield County, Ohio, where our subject spent his youth working upon a farm by the month. In November, 1851, he came to this county and located in Union Township. He removed to Allen Township and located where he now resides

in March, 1860. During his entire life he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. A part of his attention, however, has been given to the stock business. January 8, 1854, he was married to Ann Elizabeth Cover, a native of Frederick County, Maryland, born, of German descent, August 4, 1833. She was the eldest child born to William and Lucinda (Hina) Cover, both natives of Maryland. This marriage has resulted in the birth of seven children: Their names are Charles W., William I., Charlotte L., Rosa M., Elmer H., Noah W. and James G. Of these William I. died when eighteen months old. In politics Mr. Savage is an ardent Republican. He owns a handsome little farm of ninety-two acres nearly all of which is in cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good fences and buildings and is a very desirable location. Mr. Savage is an enterprising and influential farmer and one of the honored and worthy citizens of the township.

LYMAN J. SAVAGE, one of the enterprising young business men of Macy, was born in Allen Township, this county, June 30, 1858. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm and attending the district school. He received in this an ordinary common school education. In the fall of 1880, he engaged in the furniture business in Macy, in partnership with his father, the name of the firm being L. J. Savage & Co. They have a commodious little business room well stocked with furniture, and are doing a good profitable business. Emma F. Farrar, daughter of Charles and Rebecca (Rammer) Farrar, of Macy, became his wife November 1, 1879. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of three children, all of whom are living. Their names are William R., Edith, and Charles T. Mr. and Mrs. Savage are members of the Christian Church. The former is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge and a Republican in politics.

ISAIAH SEIDNER, one of the prominent citizens of Allen Township, was born in Columbiana County (now Mahoning County), Ohio, December 20, 1838. He was the youngest son in a family of eleven children born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Rummel) Seidner, with whom he came to this county in 1856. They located on the farm where Isaiah now resides. There the father and mother spent the rest of their lives, their respective deaths occurring May 18, 1858, and in 1859. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth working on his father's farm. During winter he attended the district school, in which he received a common school education. At the age of twenty-one he took up the vocation of a teacher, and this has been his winter's employment ever since. He is now teaching his twenty-seventh winter term, having missed but one since he began. In this capacity he has had marked success, as is shown by the fact that all of his teaching has been confined to a comparatively few school districts. Though many improvements

have been made in the system of education since he entered upon the teachers' career, he has studied privately and thus kept fully abreast of the tide of advancement, and he now ranks among the best teachers in the county. His vacations have been spent chiefly superintending his farm, though he has given some attention to the carpenter's trade. October 21, 1860, he was married to Julia Ann Landis, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Messinger) Landis, both natives of Pennsylvania. She was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 7, 1838. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of but one child, Mary A., born February 7, 1862. Mr. Seidner and daughter are members of the M. E. Church. The wife and mother is a member of the Church of God. Politically Mr. Seidner is a Republican. He has a beautiful home and a handsome little farm, fitted up with good fences and buildings, making it a very desirable location. He is an industrious farmer, an energetic and successful teacher, and a worthy and honorable citizen.

ABNER C. WAITE, member of the firm of Clendenning & Waite, of Macy, is a native of Union (now Allen) Township and was born November 15, 1840. He was the second son born to Sullivan and Margaret A. (Woods) Waite, natives of New York and Ohio respectively, Our subject spent his early life working upon a farm. He received in the district school a good common school education. In September, 1861, he entered the service of the Union Army in Company A, 26th Indiana Regiment, from which he received an honorable discharge in March, 1864. He participated in the Siege of Vicksburg, and the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. His premature discharge was occasioned by an injury received while in active service. He returned to the farm in this county, where he worked upon the same in summer and taught school in winter, until 1871. He then quit teaching, but continued farming until 1879. At that time he removed to a farm in Washington Township. In the fall of 1882 he located at Macy and engaged in the dry goods and grocery business. This has received his attention ever since. April 5, 1866, he was married to Rebecca E. Edwards, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and daughter of Elias and Maria (Duevelbyss) Edwards, natives of Virginia and Maryland respectively. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of six children. They are Laura L., Charles E., Mary B., Lewis E., Thomas E. and Margaret M., of whom Charles E. and Lewis E. died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Waite are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Waite is a member of the F. & A. M. and G. A. R. Lodges and a Republican in politics. He has held the office of township Trustee in Allen Township one term. He also was honored with the office of President of the first board of Trustees ever in the town of Macy. Mr. Waite is one of the lead-

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ing and reliable business men of the town of Macy and one of her most influential citizens.

SULLIVAN T. WAITE, one of the prominent farmers of Allen Township, is a native of the township in which he now resides and was born August 14, 1850. He was the youngest son born to Sullivan and Margaret A. (Woods) Waite, who emigrated to this county from Champaign County, Ohio, in the fall of 1838. He located upon a farm in Allen Township upon which our subject was born. He attended the district school in which he received a good common school education. At the age of nineteen he took up the vocation of a teacher and was thus successfully engaged for eleven years. His vacations were generally spent working upon the farm. His success in the school room is evidenced by the fact that, during his whole career as a teacher, he taught in about four school houses. He located where he now resides November 14, 1876. September 28, 1876, he was married to Maria Baker, a native of Perry Township, this county, born February 28, 1855. She was the daughter of Timothy and Susan A. (Messinger) Baker, who were among the most highly respected citizens of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Waite have four children. Their names are Lillie M., Timothy B., Deborah E. and Charles F., all of whom are living. Our subject and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church. Politically, Mr. Waite is a Republican. They own a handsome farm of 240 acres, over half of which is in cultivation. Mr. Waite is an industrious and successful farmer and a first-class citizen.

ANDERSON WILKINSON, one of the old pioneers of the county, and one among the first settlers of Union Township, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1813. He was the second son born to John and Delilah (Stinson) Wilkinson, both natives of North Carolina. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in his native county working upon a farm. He, in company with his wife, father, mother, three brothers and two sisters, came to this county in 1836, and located in that part of Union Township that has since been changed to Allen Township. He was then a married man, so, on arriving here, he immediately set up for himself. He located upon a tract of fifty-six acres just north of the present site of Macy. Here he has resided ever since. During his entire life his occupation has been that of a farmer. He has since added to his farm eighty acres more, making in all one hundred and thirty-six acres. He has since, however, sold from his farm some town lots, so that his farm, at present, consists of but one hundred and twelve acres. When he came to the county he located in the woods, and to develop a farm out of the wilderness naturally devolved upon him a great deal of hard work. He chopped,

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grubbed, burned brush, rolled logs, plowed and, in fact, did all kinds of hard work which the development of a new country necessitates. He had erected a log cabin in the summer of 1837, and the structure, with additions, though nearly fifty years old, still stands to shelter its occupants. Sept. 1, 1836, he was married to Hannah Rains, who died April 24, 1854. Dec. 14, 1854, he was married to Mrs. Martha Sutton. She died March 1, 1876, and, on the 25th of January following, he was married to Mrs. Hannah Baker. In all, Mr. Wilkinson is the father of ten children: George, John D., Andrew J., Charles A., William F., Allen S., Margaret J., Benjamin F.; the next was an infant son that died in infancy unnamed; then Azro H. and Mary C. The first eight were by his first wife and the last two by his second wife. Of those named, Charles A. and Benjamin F. are deceased. Mr. Wilkinson is a member of the Church of God and a Democrat in politics. He has held the office of Township Trustee three terms. As such, he discharged his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. On the 24th of March, 1886, he had the misfortune to lose his left hand—the result of an amputation caused by a cancer that had afflicted him three years. He is now in the 74th year of his age and is enjoying good health. He has been a resident of Miami County over fifty years, and is one of her most highly respected citizens.

JOHN S. WILSON, M. D., at Macy, is a native of West Virginia, and was born January 12, 1852. He was the third son born to Peter and Louisia (Hurd) Wilson, both natives of West Virginia, of English descent. When our subject was eight years old he accompanied his parents to Clark County, Ohio, where his youth was spent, working on his father's farm. During this time he attended the district school in which he received a good common school education. This was supplemented by a course in a commercial school at Springfield, Ohio. He graduated from that at the age of eighteen. After he had attained his majority he took up the vocation of a teacher, and was thus successfully engaged for seven years. His vacations were generally spent attending normal schools. In 1878 he came to this State and located in Fulton County. During the winter which followed he taught school. In the fall of '79 he began the study of medicine with Dr. C. Hector, of Rochester. He entered upon the practice of medicine at Millark, Fulton County, in the fall of 1880. He came to this county in the fall of 1882, and located at Macy, where he continues to practice his profession. In the meantime in December, 1882, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, where he attended two courses of lectures. June 13, 1882, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Israel

and Maria (Hoover) Johnson. She was born in Fulton County, this State, May 29, 1862. To them two children have been born—Beatrice and Ulysses Scudder—born respectively May 1, 1883, and January 10, 1886. In politics Dr. Wilson is a Republican. Though young in his profession, he is a very successful practitioner. He has already built up quite an extensive practice at Macy, and he promises to become one of the leading physicians of Miami County. His portrait appears in this volume.

CHAPTER IX.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP—NATURAL FEATURES—EARLY OCCUPANTS—FIRST WHITE SETTLERS—EARLY MILLS—RELIGIOUS HISTORY—FIRST OCCURRENCES—PEORIA—SANTA FE.

BUTLER Township is bounded on the north by the Wabash River; on the east by Wabash County, on the South by Harrison Township; on the west by Washington Township, and includes a superficial area, equivalent to about thirty-two square miles. Wabash and Mississinewa Rivers afford ample drainage for the northern part of the Township while Pipe Creek and its tributaries water and drain the southern portion. The Mississinewa flows in a northwesterly direction and in its course passes through one of the most fertile and well developed agricultural districts of Miami County. The surface of the township is agreeably varied; that portion bordering an the water courses being level while a short distance back the country presents a series of rolling but fertile hills. The southern half may be described as quite level with undulations at irregular intervals. The soil presented by the surface of the country varies with each locality. Along the river bottoms it is very fertile and produces immense crops of corn, while the broken portions, though not so rich in vegetable matter are very productive and well adapted to wheat and the other cereals. The southern part of the Township is characterized by a black loam soil which responds generously to proper cultivation. Before disturbed, this region was heavily timbered and some gigantic trees still exist as silent monuments of the past grandeur of these forests. While much valuable timber was ruthlessly destroyed by the early settlers in clearing their lands; and later immense quantities were lavishly sacrificed to the demands of

trade, there still remains a sufficiency for all practical purposes for years to come. The leading varieties of native trees are walnut, hickory, sugar tree, beech, ash, basswood, several kinds of oak, elm and sassafras, among which originally grew a dense undergrowth of spice brush, pawpaw, grapevine, &c., &c. These woods, when first seen by white men, were infested with all kinds of game, the pursuit of which afforded many of the early adventurers a means of profit as well as amusement. Deer roamed the country in vast herds and it required no extraordinary skill on the part of the huntsman to kill eight or ten of these animals without changing his position. Mr. Sullivan states that deer would frequently come up to his yard fence and upon one occasion immediately after the completion of his first residence, three or four very large ones deliberately walked up and looked through the back window. Wolves were also numerous and gave the early settlers considerable annoyance by frequently raiding the pig pens and barn yards. By far the most troublesome animals however, were a species of the wild hog; long, gaunt and savage creatures, which had run wild in course of nature. They would frequently attack the domestic hogs and literally cut them to pieces with their sharp tusks. Dogs learned by sad experience to let these monsters of the woods alone, and they were only gotten rid of by the rifles of the settlers. The other game of this part of the country were turkeys, raccoons, squirrels, foxes, an occasional bear, wild geese and duck on the water courses and an abundance of the finny tribe in the streams. This was indeed a veritable hunter's paradise, and upon the abundance of game thus afforded, the early pioneer mainly subsisted until they could clear and bring their lands into cultivation.

As is well known, Butler Township was formerly the hunting ground and dwelling place of the Miami Tribe of Indians and is still the home of a scattered remnant of that once powerful people. It was here that their noted Chief, Francis Godfroy lived, and in an Indian graveyard, on the farm of his son, Gabriel Godfroy, near the Mississinewa River, his remains, with many other noted men of his tribe, lie buried. Near this spot is pointed out a place, where, many years ago is said to have been fought a bloody battle between detachments of hostile tribes, but all information concerning the engagement, is purely legendary. Butler Township was organized as a separate jurisdiction on the first day of September, 1841. Under the order providing for the organization, an election was held a little later the same year at the cabin of Isaac Litzenbarger on the present site of Peoria for the purpose of choosing the necessary township officials.

The first Justice of the Peace was Samuel Robertson. Unfortunately the names of the other officers could not be learned.

The First Settlements within the limits of Butler were made by emigrants from Pennsylvania and Ohio. A large portion of the northern part of the township was included in the strip donated by the Government to the Wabash and Erie Canal, and was placed at the disposal of settlers several years before the southern half came into market, the latter at that time forming a part of the great Miami Reservation, which was not opened for settlement till late in the forties. The first sale of land took place in 1840, at which time a number of men, availing themselves of the opportunities thus offered of securing cheap homes, purchased tracts in various parts of the township, to which they moved their families soon after. The first actual settler, however, made his appearance the year prior to that date, and laid claim to a piece of land in the extreme eastern part of the township near the Wabash County line. He was a Pennsylvanian by the name of Wilhelm, and the site of his original settlement was on the land owned at this time by J. Long. After a short residence in that locality, he sold his claim to Isaac Litzenbarger and moved about two miles southwest of the present site of Peoria village, choosing for his home what is now the Johnson farm, when his death occurred over thirty years ago. James Clayton came a short time before the land sale also, and settled on the north bank of the Mississinewa river, opposite the village of Peoria, where he subsequently entered a tract of Government land, a part of which is owned at this time by J. L. Farrar, of Peru. Mr. Clayton was a man of many excellent qualities, and is remembered as a very civil and trustworthy citizen. His death, six years later, was one of the early events of the kind in the township. Another pioneer of 1839 was Benjamin Barnes, who settled first where Joseph Boyer now lives, a short distance west of Peoria. He subsequently disposed of his claim to Frederick Wilds, and bought land north of the Mississinewa, where he made a number of substantial improvements. He, with a brother and two other men, was accidentally drowned a number of years ago at the feeder dam in Peru, while rafting logs down the river. Hugh Banks made the first improvements on what is now the Boyer farm, the site of Barnes' original settlement, as early as 1839, but did little besides erecting a rude cabin for the reception of his family. Unlike many of the early settlers of a new county, he was possessed of considerable means, which enabled him to purchase several valuable tracts of land in Wabash County, to which he removed after a brief residence upon his original claim. Thomas Clayton, brother of James Clayton, and son-in-law of Benjamin Barnes, settled on land adjoining the latter's place prior to 1840, and was a resident of the

township until his death, which occurred a number of years ago.

In the year 1840 Isaac and John Litzenbarger became residents of the township, the former purchasing the Wilhelm claim north of Peoria, and the latter settling where he still lives on the present site of the village. They came to this county from Pennsylvania, and were among the substantial citizens of Miami County. Isacc died about ten or twelve years ago, and John is the oldest resident of Butler at this time. In company with the Litzenbargers came James Beard, who resided near Peoria, in the vicinity of which he purchased a fine tract of land. About that time, or perhaps a little earlier, Moses Falk came to this county and established a trading post, where Peoria now stands, and for a number of years carried on a successful traffic with the Indians, purchasing valuable tracts of land in the meantime, which he subsequently disposed of at good financial profits. He afterwards moved to Peru, in which city his death occurred several years ago.

John, David and Benjamin Hahn, with another brother (name unknown), were reported to have settled south of Peoria early in the year 1840, and about the same time one Samuel Robertson, a son-in-law of Benjamin Beard, was living near the latter's place in the vicinity of the village.

Prominent among the arrivals of 1841 was Joseph Votaw, who settled the summer of that year on land which he had previously purchased in the northeastern part of the township. Mr. Votaw describes his first habitation as having been a hastily improvised structure, resembling in its make up, an Indian wigwam covered with a tent cloth, the construction of which required the united labors of himself and wife for about two or three hours. In this rude shelter the pioneer family managed to live with a reasonable degree of comfort, until a better, but less picturesque building of logs, could be erected hard by. With the energy characteristic of the man, Mr. Votaw soon had a respectable area of land in cultivation, and in connection with his early efforts at farming started a blacksmith shop, the first in the township, which he carried on with encouraging success for many years. He bore a conspicuous part in the moral as well as material development of the county, and is still an honored resident of the township. The next settler deserving of special mention was Jonah Sullivan, who, while on a tour of inspection in 1836, selected a home site in section 3, township 26, north range 5, east, which he purchased at the land sale in 1840. Soon after securing his land Mr. Sullivan went back to his native State (Ohio), and the following year, accompanied by his wife, whom he had married in the meantime, returned to his new home in the wilderness of the Mississinewa, where unfortunately no shelter of any kind awaited them. He states that over two weeks were required to make the trip, and

that all their household goods, provisions, farming implements, etc., were hauled in a single wagon, which at frequent intervals mired to the hubs in the muddy and almost impassible roads. Mr. Sullivan's brother accompanied him as assistant on the journey, and the two, after an immense amount of hard work cutting a way through the dense woods, prying the wagon out of the mire, etc., finally reached their destination, where a shelter, much after the fashion of the one described above, was hastily prepared. Quite a number of Indians passing and repassing while the goods were being unloaded, caused the younger brother no little uneasiness, and as soon as the tent was pitched he took his departure for what he considered safer quarters, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan alone in their wild forest home. The place of settlement being remote from a spring or stream of any kind, and water being an important item, Mr. Sullivan determined first of all to dig a well and after that to erect his dwelling. Accordingly an eligible site was fixed upon and in due course of time the hole was completed, but the months dragged by until the latter part of December before the family exchanged the original residence for a better one. Mr. Sullivan, against the advice of several of his neighbors, determined to erect a house more in conformity with his ideas of comfort than the conventional round pole shanty of the period, and accordingly took his time in preparing the necessary materials for the same. The building, although a log structure, was a story and a half high, smoothed down both in side and out, and for many years was considered the best dwelling in the township. It was subsequently abandoned for a more modern dwelling, but is still standing in a remarkable state of preservation. Mr. Sullivan resided upon his original purchase until 1874, when he moved to Peru, of which city he is at this time an honored resident. Job Morris settled on land adjoining the Votaw farm in 1841 and is remembered as one of the substantial pioneers of the township. He purchased three eighty acre tracts in the vicinity, but subsequently disposed of the same and moved to Illinois. Isaac Deeter came the later part of 1841 or early in 1842, and made a settlement south of the river near Peoria. William Parks located in the vicinity of Peoria in an early day, as did also Rev. Joseph Davis, a minister of the Baptist Church, who visited the county at intervals several years before making a permanent settlement. After 1841 and 1842 settlements began to multiply quite rapidly, and it is impossible to name the pioneers in the order of their arrival or to give anything like a full and complete list of them. The following, however, with those already enumerated, constitute the majority of the pioneers in northern Butler, to-wit: Edmund Wright, near the Wabash County line; Michael Bradley, near the Votaw farm; Jacob Heffley, one and a half miles south of Peoria; Adam Fansler, southeast of Peoria, where he is now living; John Davidson, near the central part

of the township; Jonathan ("Speck") Johnson on the Wilhelm place; William Cipher, one mile southeast of Peoria; Samuel Ramsey in the same locality; Mr. Bosden, about two miles west of the village; Henry Watts in the vicinity of the town; Zachariah Wallick in the western part of the township; James and Thomas Keyes, near the central part; Thomas Timmons, Joseph Werhle, David and William Miller, James Long and Jeptha Long, near Peoria; John King, John Fegley, Solomon Fegley, Samuel Kiem, Benjamin Wallick and J. Thomas, whose places of settlement are at present unknown. The earliest settlement in the southern part of the township was made late in the fifties by the Fenimores, who in 1848, projected and laid out the village of Santa Fe. Others came in during the following two years and by 1850 every part of the township was settled by an intelligent and thrifty population.

Mills.—The first mill patronized by the early settlers of northern Butler was a small log mill in Wabash County, erected by the general government for the Indians, prior to 1840. The first mill in the township was built at Peoria, in 1845, by Isaac Litzenbarger. The original structure was a primitive log building, supplied with machinery for sawing lumber, and one run of nigger head burrs, which ground a very coarse article of flour. After operating the mill several years Mr. Litzenbarger sold out to Dr. Helm. It was afterwards burned down, but has since been rebuilt, and is still in operation, belonging at this time to the heirs of E. H. Shirk, of Peru. With the exception of several steam saw-mills operated at different times, the above is the only mill of any kind in the township.

The Religious History of Butler dates from its earliest settlement, though no attempts were made towards the organization of churches until a number of years later. The first religious service of which there is any definite knowledge was held at the cabin of Mr. Beard, by Rev. Mr. Beloit, of the Methodist church, in the year 1841. Ministers of several denominations began visiting the settlements about that time, holding services in cabins and groves, which were attended by the early settlers for many miles around. These meetings were the means of accomplishing much good, and served to check many of the prevalent evils of the times. A number of settlers in the northern part of the township were members of the Baptist church and attended meetings of that denomination in Wabash County, where a society was organized at quite an early day. The Christians organized a society in Peoria a number of years ago, and erected the first house of worship there in 1856. This organization was never strong in numbers, and at this time no services are held. The Presbyterians organized a society in the township some years since, which is still maintained. The Methodists have a small class and a neat house

of worship at the village of Santa Fe, at which place the Dunkards also hold services at regular intervals, using the school house for a meeting place.

The first frame dwelling houses in the township were built by Joel Davis, Job Morris and Joseph Votaw, and in 1841 the first orchard was planted by Jonah Sullivan, the trees of which were obtained from Matthias Moyer's nursery in Richland Township. James Clayton and Joseph Votaw set out orchards about the same time, a number of the trees of which are still standing, bearing fruit. The first marriage celebrated in the township was that of James Wilhelm to Nancy White in 1841. Probably the first birth was that of Frank Litzenbarger, born to Isaac and Sarah Litzenbarger in 1841. William Sullivan, Esq., of Peru, son of Jonah and Louisa Sullivan, was born here, and early in the forties births occurred in the family of Joseph Votaw.

Among the earliest deaths in the township was that of Mr. Ullery, who was killed by Mr. Wilhelm, Sr. It appears that Wilhelm had a daughter to whom Ullery desired to pay his respects. This did not meet the approval of the father, who forbade the young man entering the house. The lover, however, failing to comply with this request, continued his visits. This, with other things, so exasperated Wilhelm that, upon one occasion, he shot the young man, at the same time hallowing so as to attract the attention of his son, who came out of the house and fired, but, as he persisted afterward, at random. Ullery was killed, and the son, who was supposed to have committed the bloody deed, was arrested, tried and sentenced to the penitentiary. The father, just before his death acknowledged firing the fatal shot, upon which the son was released. Another very early death was that of Washington Godfroy, son of Chief Francis Godfroy. He was struck by lightning in the presence of a white man and a number of Indians, and instantly killed. This created the wildest excitement among the Indians, and in a very short time hundreds from different villages were assembled to witness the sad spectacle. James Clayton and Mrs. Thomas Clayton died many years ago and were among the earliest persons buried in the Clayton graveyard in the northeastern part of the township. A couple of children of Michael Bradley were early buried in the same, as were also several Indians, names unknown.

Village of Peoria is situated on the west bank of the Mississinewa River in Section 10, Township 26, North Range 5 East, and dates its history from 1849. The land upon which the village stands, was purchased in an early day by Isaac Litzenbarger, who, to further the interests of the locality, laid out the town in October of the above year. The original plan of the

town consisted of thirty-six lots and four streets, viz.: Hill, Walnut, High and Race. Mr. Litzenbarger opened a general store about the time the lots were surveyed, and sold goods for a number of years thereafter. Previous to that time, however, Moses Falk, to whom reference has already been made, established a trading post on the town site, and during the early settlements of the county carried on a successful traffic with the Indians. Mr. McClain was an early merchant of the village, and since about the year 1865 the commercial business of the town has been carried on at at different times by Ira Litzenbarger, John Lieurance, Samuel Jameson, Noah Minnick and the present merchant, James A. Long. William Luce settled in the village in an early day, and worked at the tailor's trade. Among the earliest residents was John Younce, who operated the first blacksmith shop. Peoria was never a place of much importance, and at this time has one general store, kept by Mr. Long, and a blacksmith and repair shop carried on by John Hahn. The last physician of the village was Dr. Frank Black.

Santa Fe.—The little village of Santa Fe is situated in the extreme southern part of the township, on the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 26, North, Range 5 East, and was laid out May, 1884, by Ebenezer Fenimore. An addition of 26 lots was made to the town in January, 1850, by Matthew Fenimore, one of the first settlers in the southern part of the county. One of the first residents of the village was William S. White, who erected a business house and engaged in merchandising as early perhaps as 1848. Messrs. Bond & Harper brought a stock to the place about the same time and sold goods for a period of two or three years. Nelson McGraw kept a general store during the early history of the place, as did also Samuel Metret, David Bowers, Noah Reese, Thomas Jones, Henry Bowers, Noah Bowers and others. David Jewells, William Kessler, Noah Reese, David Jones and a Mr. Frick were among the early mechanics, and Drs. Hendricks, Barnes, Ginther, Stewart, Foraker, Pence and Pugh practiced the healing art from time to time. An industry of the place was a mill erected on Pipe Creek by Messrs. Fenimore & Britton, who operated it for a period of about eighteen or twenty years. They sold to Solomon Stout, who ran it for some time in partnership with Thomas Clayton. It was destroyed by fire in 1869 or 1870, and afterwards rebuilt by Amos West. The present proprietor is, John Thorn, who is doing a fair business.

Until the construction of the Pan Handle railroad through the county a couple of miles distant, Santa Fe enjoyed the reputation of one of the best country villages in Miami County, but the completion of the road and the consequent springing up of towns in the county, proved an effectual check to its further development. It still commands a respectable proportion of the

current trade, and supports a couple of general stores and about the usual uumber of shops found in a country village. The Methodists have an organization and a neat house of worship in the town, and the Dunkards have preaching at regular intervals in the school house.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE BINKERD, of Butler Township, is a native of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, born near Miller's Eddy, December 20, 1816, being next eldest in a family of twelve children born to John and Elizabeth (Buzard) Binkerd, who were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. Our subject was reared in his native state, receiving a limited education, mostly obtained by working and paying his own tuition. In 1845 he emigrated to and and settled on the farm where he now lives. November 7, 1850, his marriage with Mary A., daughter of John Miller, was solemnized and to their union three sons have been born, viz.: James P., who married Martha McDowell; Jacob, whose wife was Elizabeth Difert, and Isaac E., the latter living at home with his parents. Mr. Binkerd has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 280 acres of well improved land. In politics he is a Democrat, but he does not allow party bias or prejudice to control his vote. His property is the accumulation of his own industry and economy. He first worked as a farm hand, at which he was engaged one year, and at intervals cleared on his land.

OLIVER BORDEN, a prominent and early settler of Butler Township, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, where he was born December 17, 1829, being the eldest in a family of four children, born to John and Jane (Ackley) Borden, who were both natives of New Jersey, the latter of Scotch-Swede descent. The mother came with her parents to Hamilton County about 1808 or 1810, and the father came to that county about 1823. They emigrated from there to Indiana, and settled in Miami County in 1848, of which they continued residents until their death. Our immediate subject was reared to manhood in his native county. He received a common school education. April 4, 1852, his marriage with Elizabeth Benner was solemnized and to their union four children were born, of which only this one is now living—Joseph. May 20, 1857, Mr. Borden suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. November 20, 1860, his and Sarah A. Blood's nuptials were celebrated, and their union has been blessed with four children, these three now living: Al-

bert, Mark and Alice. His father was a cooper, and he learned in early life that trade, continuing to follow it until 1826, when, for the five or six years immediately subsequent, he divided his attention between his trade and farming, since which time he has followed agricultural pursuits exclusively, and he has been very successful. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican, and he was honored with an election to the office of Township Trustee, which he filled in a very creditable manner.

JAMES BOWERS, of Butler Township, is a native of Scioto County, Ohio, where he was born July 26, 1828, being the only child born to George and Mary (Deaver) Bowers, who were natives of Ohio and Maryland, respectively. They emigrated to Indiana and Miami County in the year 1848 and settled in Harrison, living there until their death. Our subject was reared in his native state and received a common school education. June 13, 1850, his marriage with Martha M. Sitt was solemnized, and to their union thirteen children were born, of which these three are now living: Thomas J., who married Margaret Kessler; Charles S., whose wife was Flora Ogborn; Maggie F., wife of Ira McLane. Mary grew to womanhood and died at the age of twenty years. Mr. Bowers has always made farming his occupation and he has been very successful in that pursuit. He now owns 220 acres of of well-improved land. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and always manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. He was honored with an election to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1882.

JOHN S. CONN, a leading pioneer of Butler Township, is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born near Salem, January 24, 1842, being the fourth in a family of eight children born to Joseph H. and Alice A. (Pierce) Conn, who were natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively, the former of Irish descent; the latter dying in 1846 little is known of her origin. Subject's father emigrated to Indiana in 1851, locating in Wabash County, and died there July 22, 1860, since which time John S. has been upon his own resources. He had obtained a common school education, such as was to be acquired in the primitive log school houses of those days. August 22, 1863, occurred his marriage with Elizabeth A. Manning, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Silas and Lydia Manning. To this union one child, Milo P., was born. August 5, 1873, Mr. Conn suffered the bereavement of losing his wife. September 10, 1875, his and Martha J. Webb's nuptials were celebrated. August 14, 1878, death removed Mr. Conn's second wife. March 11, 1880, Martha A. Wright became his wife, and their union has been blessed with

two children, Omer C., and Lettie L. His occupation has always been farming, and he has been very successful. He now owns 188 acres of improved land. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., holding membership in Miami Lodge, No. 52, both Subordinate and Encampment. In politics he is Democratic, and he always manifests a good, live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives. He is at present acting as the Central Committeeman for his precinct.

GEORGE S. EVANS, a citizen of Butler Township, is a native of the adjoining County of Cass, where he was born December 9, 1842, being the eldest of a family of six children, born to Hugh and Mary E. (Oliver) Evans, who were natives of Virginia and Indiana, respectively, and were among the pioneer settlers of Cass County. Both died before our subject had attained the age of fifteen years, and he was at that early age thrown upon his own resources. He engaged in 1858 with John W. Miller as a farm hand, with whom he continued four years. The next two years subsequent he rented farms, when, in 1863, he realized the necessity of the preservation of our Union, and when the country needed aid, enlisted in Company G, 128th Indiana Volunteer Infantry as private, where he served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis April 20, 1866. He participated in the following important engagements: Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta, Franklin, Tenn., Dalton, Ga., Resaca, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, Lost Mountain, Burnt Hickory, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Columbia, Kingston, N. C. September 26, 1867, his marriage with Josephine Tillett was solemnized, and to their union eleven children have been born, of which these ten are now living: Mary A., Nora E., Susanna, Hattie P., Jessie M., Gracie O., Ira M., Geo. E., Frank O., and Carl G. The deceased child was James H., who died November 5, 1884, aged four years. Our subject has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful; he owns 507 acres of improved land; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., both Subordinate and Encampment, and G. A. R. fraternities. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has always manifested a good lively interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he has been honored with the election, in 1882, to the office of County Commissioner, and as a recognition of the creditable manner in which he filled that office he was re-elected.

JOHN B. IDDING, a resident of Butler Township, was born in Peru Township, August 1, 1847, being the youngest of seven children, born to John D. and Susan (Hoover) Iddings, who were natives of Ohio, both of German descent. They emigrated from there to Miami County about 1840, locating in Peru. A gunsmith by trade; he established a shop which he carried on about twenty-

five years. A part of the time he owned and operated a farm. About 1865, he closed his gun shop and devoted his entire attention to farming in which he was successful, owning at the time of his death, a good farm. He died in June, 1880, at the advanced age of 68 years. He experienced religion a short time before his death and united with the Catholic Church. He formerly was a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. The immediate subject lived with his parents until their death, receiving a common school education. October 2, 1877, his marriage with Mary Huber, of Lancaster, Ohio, was solemnized and to their union these three children have been born; Edward, Samuel and Mary. He has always made farming his occupation and he has been very successful. He now owns over 200 acres of improved land. He is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Republican.

JONATHAN JOHNSON, better known as "Spectacle" Johnson, a prominent citizen of Butler Township, is a native of Connecticut, born near the town of Greeidge, August 8, 1812, being the third in a family of nine children born to Robert and Dolly (Patterson) Johnson, who were also natives of the New England States. They emigrated to Ohio by wagon, coming to Pittsburg, then down the Ohio on a flat-boat, and locating in Hamilton, where they ever afterward lived until their death. Our subject was reared to manhood there, receiving a common education, such as the facilities of those days afforded—such as was to be obtained in the primitive log school houses. At the age of sixteen he was bound apprentice to learn the cooper's trade for four years and nine months, when he engaged in that trade for himself. February 26, 1836, his marriage with Rebecca Miller was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born, of which four are now living, viz.: Elizabeth J., wife of Josiah Hann; James L., who married Mary May; William, whose wife was Mary A. Keyes, and Jonathan, Jr., whose consort was Phoebe J. Armantrout. July 17, 1871, Mr. Johnson suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. November 9, 1874, his and Eliza J. Wilson's nuptials were celebrated. Their union was of comparatively short duration, she dying August 12, 1878. October 4, 1883, Lorenia Daley became his wife. In 1849 he emigrated to Miami County, Indiana, settling on the farm where he now lives. Since 1873 he has devoted his entire attention to farming, prior to which time he followed coopering and farming together. and he has been very successful. He now owns forty acres, and formerly owned about 400 acres, but started his children in life each with a farm. He is a member of the M. E. and his wife of the Presbyterian church. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding a membership at Peru. In politics he is

a Democrat, and he was honored with an election to the office of Township Trustee two terms.

JOHN LAVENGOOD, a citizen of Butler Township, is a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born near New Bedford, November 21, 1836, being the next eldest in a family of fourteen children born to George and Barbara (Bickel) Lavengood, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. John was reared in his native State and county, remaining at home and assisting his parents on the farm until he attained his majority. He received a limited education such as the schools of those days afforded. In 1857, at the age of 21, he emigrated to Indiana and Miami County, of which he has since remained a resident. January 22, 1864, his marriage with Margaret J., daughter of Robert Long, was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born, of which these three are living: William H., Levi and George M. The deceased children were Schuyler and Annie V. His occupation has always been farming, in connection with which he operated a saw-mill, and he has been very successful. He now owns 110 acres of well improved land, which is the accummulation of his own industry and economy, besides he is the proprietor of 80 acres located in Clarke County. February, 1864, Mr. Lavengood realized the necessity of the Union and enlisted in Company F., 153d Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served until the war closed. He is a member of the Luthern and his wife of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and he always manifests an interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he was honored with an election to the office of Township Trustee in 1884, his term expiring in 1886.

JAMES A. LONG, merchant at Peoria, or Reserve Postoffice, embarked in business in 1883, purchasing the stock of Noah Minnick, who had been employed in the business for fourteen years. The present proprietor carries a stock of about $2,000, doing an annual business of about $6,000. Mr. Long is a native of Wabash County, born January 1, 1860, being the fourth in a family of seven children born to Joseph and Lavina (Lutz) Long, who were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. He emigrated to Indiana about 1846. For some time thereafter Joseph worked as a farm hand at various places in Miami and Wabash Counties. In the spring of 1850 he went to Cuba, remaining there about eighteen months, when he returned and located in Wabash County, living there until 1874, when he removed to Peoria, of which he has since been a resident. By occupation he has always been a farmer, in which he has been very successful. He is now the proprietor of 588 acres of land, the accumulation of his own industry and economy. He is the father of the following named children: William, Martha, Nancy,

his education by attendance at high school until 1861. In July of that year he entered the service of his country, enlisting in Company A, 20th Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, as a private, where he served for over three years. He participated in the following important engagements: Seven days fight at Chickahominy, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the battles incident; Grant's Campaign from Culpepper to Petersburg, and nearly all the fights in which his regiment took part. He was honorably discharged July 29, 1864 at Indianapolis. That same year he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. W. H. Brenton, now of Peru, then practicing at Reserve, with whom he continued four years during which time he took a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College at which he since has taked three and part of a fourth course, graduating from that institution in 1874. He has practiced almost without interruption since taking his first course and he has been very successful. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Masonic fraternities. In politics he is a staunch Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

JACOB E. MARSH, the next younger brother of Dr. S. S. Marsh, was born January 8, 1839, in Montgomery County, Ohio. In early life he received a common school education, and in 1862 he enlisted in the 99th Regiment of Volunteers, in which he served until July, 1865, and was then honorably discharged. He was with the Army of the Potomac from the beginning of the Seven Days fight, at Chickahominy, before Richmond, in nearly all the engagements around which his regiment participated. He married Elizabeth Miller, and they have the following family of five children now living: Levi, Irene, Nora, Delbert and Josie, the last two twins.

EDWARD H. MILLER, a citizen of Butler Township, is a native of Peru Township; was born April 22, 1842, being the next youngest in a family of eight (four now surviving) children, born to John W. and Julia A. (Leas) Miller, who were natives of York County, Pennsylvania, and Preble County, Ohio, respectively, the former of German descent. The marriage occurred in Preble County about 1826; two years later, in 1828, they came to Indiana and Miami County, settling on the farm where our subject was born. They remained residents of this county until their death. Edward H. remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-two years. He received a limited education in the schools of the vicinity, which was supplemented by attendance at Notre Dame College for one term. January 21, 1864, his marriage with Luan Nesbit was solemnized. She was a daughter of Walter D. and Luan (Riley) Nesbit. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Miller eleven children have been born, of which these

seven are now living: Carrie E., Maxamillian C., Edward O. Louie, Jessie, John W., and Nellie B. His occupation is now farming, in connection with which he formerly dealt in stock, and he has been very successful. He now owns 238 acres of well improved land. In politics, he has been a life-long Democrat.

ROSS O. MILLER, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Butler Township, was born in Peru Township October 26, 1846, of a family of eight children born to John W. and Julia A. (Leese) Miller, of which he was the youngest. His parents, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, were among the earliest settlers of Miami County of which they remained residents until their death. Ross O. lived with his parents until he obtained the age of twenty-five years, receiving a common school education. About 1871 he embarked in the business of trading and dealing in stock, which he continued four years, when he engaged in farming which he has since followed meeting with very good success. He is the proprietor of 233 acres of well improved land. November, 1882, he was united in marriage with Harriet Evans. Mr. Miller is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, being honored by his party with an election to the office of Township Assessor.

ANDREW PEARSON, a prominent citizen of Butler Township, is a native of Miami County, Ohio, where he was born January 8, 1846, being the next eldest in a family of eight children born to William and Sarah (Million) Pearson, who were also natives of Miami County, Ohio, the former of English and the latter of partial German descent. They came to Wabash County, the latter part of the year 1846, of which they have since continued residents. Our immediate subject was reared upon a farm, remaining with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-five years. He received a common school education, supplemented by three terms attendance at High School. October 6, 1870, his marriage with Sarah Armstrong was solemnized, and to their union six children have been born, viz: Bertha, Annetta, Mary, Susan, Augusta, Pearl and Harry Andrew. His occupation has been mostly farming in connection with which he worked for a period of eight years at the blacksmithing trade, and he has been very successful. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land. In politics he is a Republican.

ADAM RAMER, a prominent farmer of Butler Township, is a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he was born April 1, 1829, being the eldest of eight children born to James and Catharine (Moore) Ramer. They moved, when our subject was quite young, to Coshocton where he was reared until he was seventeen years of age, which was in 1845, when the family emigrated to Williams County, Ohio, where they stopped for the winter, coming to Miami County the following spring,

settling in Butler Township, where they remained until 1861 or 1862, when they moved to Whitley County. After a residence there of a few years they returned to Miami County and located in Perry Township, where Mrs. Ramer died. After her death he lived for a time again in Butler Township, after which he removed to Pulaski County where he died March, 1885. In early life Mr. Ramer received a limited education in consequence of the poor facilities of those days. March 29, 1850, his marriage with Hannah (York) Shortridge was solemnized. By her former marriage Mrs. Ramer had one child, a daughter, Laura, now Mrs. David Lemon. His occupation has always been farming, and he has been very successful. He now owns 124 acres of well improved land which is the accumulation of his own industry and economy. He made rails for 31½ cents a hundred for the man that owned the farm of which he is now the proprietor. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he has been an Elder, and is now leader. In politics he is a Republican.

NATHANIEL RUNYAN, of Butler Township, is a native of New Jersey, where he was born October 8, 1822, being the third in a family of five children born to Lewis and Mary Britton Runyan, who were also natives of New Jersey. The former died about 1830, when Nathaniel was taken and reared to manhood by his uncle, Robert Armstrong. He provided himself with a common school education. He at the age of twenty-four started westward, working for a time in Ohio and Michigan, when he came to Miami County, to which his mother had preceded him in 1846. December, 1850, his marriage with Rachel Brown, daughter of Aaron Brown, was solemnized, and to their union four children were born, of which these two are now living—Charles L., and Mary, wife of John Miller. He had in early life learned the wagonmaker's trade, which he followed until he came to Peru, since which time he has made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 320 acres of improved land. In politics he is a Democrat, and he always manifests a good, live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. Mrs. Runyan died some years ago.

SEYMOUR SMITH, of Butler Township, is a native of Augusta, Kentucky, where he was born February 3, 1815, being the third in a family of ten children born to Aquila and Polly (Seymour) Smith, who were natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively, their marriage occurring in Newark, Ohio. Our immediate subject was reared mostly in Pickaway County, Ohio. He received a very limited education, such as the subscription schools of those

days afforded. He remained at home until he attained his majority. October, 1844, his marriage with Margaret (Robinson) Strader was solemnized, and to their union ten children were born, of which these six are now living: Jane, now Mrs. F. Hay; Sarah, widow of Graham Bradley; John, who married Chatlie Ater; Elizabeth, consort of Levi Hurley; Irene and Martha. October 9, 1882, Mr. Smith suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. His occupation has always been farming, and he has been very successful. He now owns 120 acres of improved land. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

JASPER D. SMITH, a leading citizen of Butler Township, is a native of Kosciusko County, born February 28, 1845, being the fifth in a family of eleven children born to George C. and Rosanna (Dilsaver) Smith. The former, a native of Virginia, born on Crab Bottom, April 6, 1802, the son of —— Smith. In 1811 his parents emigrated to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and was married to Elizabeth VanDevender; his first marriage was of comparatively short duration, his wife dying after four children had been born. His second marriage also occurred in Ohio. About 1842 he came to Indiana, first settling in Kosciusko County, where he lived until the spring of 1846, when he came to Miami County, locating first on the Mississinewa, and subsequently moved to Pipe Creek, in what is now Jackson Township. He entered land in what is now Harrison Township, on which he lived until 1877, when he traded for a farm in Butler Township, to which he removed, living there until within ten months of his death, when he had become so enfeebled that he made his home with Sarah Plotner, his daughter, ending his days at her home March 7, 1881. He had been a member of the M. E. Church, having joined that organization when a young man. He was an exemplary, true and consistent Christian, and in his death the community lost an honored and respected citizen. He was elevated to the position of County Commissioner, being the incumbent of that office when the location and building of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago railroad was in process, he being largely instrumental in securing and protecting the county's interest. He also served Harrison Township as one of its Trustees for a number of years. Our immediate subject grew to manhood on the farm, remaining at home and assisting his parents on the farm until he attained his majority. He received a common school education, such as the facilities of those days afforded. At the age of 20, in 1865, he entered in the service of his country, serving until the close of the war, being honorably discharged on September of the same year. March 5, 1868, his marriage with Susan Plotner was solemnized, and to this union five children have been born, of which three are now living—Florence I., Clarence E. and Donna

E. Both of the deceased children were infants. Mr. Smith's occupation has been principally farming, and he has been very successful. He now owns sixty acres of improved land. The family are members of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has always manifested a good, live interest in the political affairs of the county in which he lives, being the present member of the Central Committee representing his precinct.

JACOB S. THOMAS, a prominent citizen of Butler Township, is a native of Jefferson County, Virginia, where he was born October 16, 1812, being the eldest child of a family of thirteen children born to Archibald and Catharine (Swimley) Thomas, who were natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively, the former of Welsh-Irish and the latter of German descent. Leonard Thomas, paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Maryland from whence he removed to Virginia, where he lived until his death. Archibald Thomas, father of our subject, was born April 11, 1787. He was a soldier of 1812. The Captain of his company being ——— Davenport. By occupation he was a farmer. He died March 31, 1863, at his home in Champaign, Green County, Ohio, to which he had emigrated in the year 1827. They making the entire journey from Virginia on foot. The immediate subject of our sketch remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty years. He had received a meager education in his native State; this subsequent to his marriage was supplemented by his acquiring more knowledge by reading sufficient to enable him to teach which he followed several terms. March 6, 1834, his marriage with Elizabeth Stanley was solemnized. She was a daughter of Robert and Edith (Mason) Stanley. In 1853 he emigrated to Indiana and Miami County, settling on the farm where he now lives. He had learned milling in early life, and followed that vocation until he came to Indiana, where he engaged exclusively in farming for a period of ten years when in 1863 he purchased a mill which he operated until 1874, when his mill burned and he again resumed farming in which he has since continued. From a business point of view Mr. Thomas has been very successful. He is now the proprietor of 233 acres of well improved land. To the union of Mr. and Mrs Thomas, ten children were born, of which these six are now living: Benjamin F., Joseph W., Arabell (now Mrs. R. Thornburg), Catharine V. (wife of Dr. E. K. Friermood), Evaline and William R. H. October 22, 1873, Mr. Thomas suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. He is a member of the M. E. Church. He formerly belonged to the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. In politics he is an ardent Republican. Benjamin F. and Robert S., sons, served their country in the Rebel-

lion. The latter died while in the service at Nashville, Tennessee.

JOSEPH VOTAW, a farmer of Butler Township, is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born near Salem, August 21, 1812, being the fifth in a family of eight children born to Joseph and Phoebe (Yates) Votaw, who were both natives of Virginia, of French and English descent, respectively. Our subject was reared in his native State, securing a limited education, such as the facilities of those days offered. When 16 years of age he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade. At about the age of 21 he emigrated to Wayne County, Indiana, where he remained about six years working at his trade. June, 1841, he came to Miami County where he entered 80 acres of the land he now owns. In the fall he established a shop, in which he continued to work until 1876. November, 1836, his marriage with Ruth Wersner was solemnized, and to their union four children were born, of which these two are now living, Phoebe, wife of Charles Pavy, and Daniel, who married Louisa Yuant. February 25, 1849, Mr. Votaw suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife; in 1852 his and Lydia Macy's nuptials were celebrated, and to their union nine children have been born. These four are now living; Nathan, Allen, Hannah M. and Emma L. Since 1876 he has devoted his entire attention to farming, which he had followed in connection with his smithing, prior to that, and he has been very successful. He now owns over 320 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Friends Church. In politics he is a Republican, and he has always manifested a good, live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Votaw was one of the pioneer settlers of Miami County, coming when the country was a wilderness of woods which abounded in wild game of all kinds.

ANDREW E. WALLACE, Trustee of Butler Township, is a native of Decatur County, born June 8, 1843, being the eldest of a family of seven children born to James and Margaret (Babcock) Wallace, natives of Ohio and of German-Scotch descent. They removed from Decatur to Fulton County about 1846, where the former still lives. Our subject was reared in Fulton County. He received a common school education. He remained at home with his parents until he attained the age of twenty years, when in February, 1864, he entered the service of his country, enlisting in Company F, 87th Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was present and participated in all the engagements incident to Sherman's campaign on his march to Atlanta and the Sea, and was honorably discharged at Louisville July, 1865. April 20, 1867, his marriage with Sarah J. Wright was solemnized, and to

their union eight children have been born, of which these six are now living: Cora E., Minnie M., Charley E., Anna M., Edward H. and John R. The two deceased children were Bertha E. and an infant unnamed. Mrs. Wallace is the daughter of Edmund and Anna (Arnold) Wright, who were natives of Warren and Miami Counties, Ohio, respectively. They were among the early settlers of this county. Mr. Wallace's occupation has always been that of farming, and he has been very successful. He now owns 133 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Grange fraternities. In politics he is a Republican, and he always manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he was in 1886 honored with an election to the office of Township Trustee, and is the present incumbent.

WILLIAM P. WAY, an old citizen of Butler County, is a native of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, born near Lewistown, August 20, 1814, being the ninth in a family of eleven children born to Joshua and Mary (Boyd) Way, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, where they lived and died. Our subject was reared in his native State and county, receiving a limited education, such as the facilities of those days afforded. February 15, 1838, his marriage with Martha McKinstry was solemnized, and to their union seven children were born, of which these five are now living: Mary C., wife of James Johnson, Thomas J., whose present wife was Carrie Sifert, William, who married Jennie Starbuck, Samuel B., whose consort was Elizabeth Baker, and George L., who espoused Mary Baker. August 12, 1844 Mr. Way suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. November 17, 1876, his and Mary J. (Cantrel) Baker's nuptials were celebrated, by whom he became the father of this one child, Flora B. He emigrated from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and Miami County in 1844, where he has ever since lived. He now owns 205 acres of well improved land which is the accumulation of his own industry and economy. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat and he was honored with an election to the office of Township Trustee in 1880 and 1882, filling the position in a very creditable manner.

BENJAMIN S. YORK, of Butler Township, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, born near Eaton, January 18, 1832, being the fourth in a family of six children born to Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Bishop) York, who were both natives of North Carolina and of English descent. In 1836 they emigrated to Indiana settling in Henry County, where they lived until 1842 when they came to Miami County, locating near where Peoria now stands, where the father died in 1851. The mother is still living at the advanced age of

82 years. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his mother until he obtained his majority. August 20, 1857, his marriage with Elizabeth Laymon was solemnized, and to their union three children have been born, of which only this one is now living, John H., who married Ruth A. Reese. The deceased children were Susan E. and Lucretia, who died at the respective ages of nine and two years. His occupation has always been farming and he has been very succesful. He now owns 109 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican and manifests a good interest in the political affairs of the community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

JOHN YOUNCE, a leading farmer of Butler Township, is a native of Ashe County, North Carolina, born near Jefferson Court House, May 22, 1832, being next to the youngest in a family of six children born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Sheets) Younce, who were also natives of Ashe County, North Carolina. They emigrated to Miami County, Ohio, in 1842, where they lived until the fall of 1848, when they came to Miami County, Indiana, and located on the ground where the village of Peoria now stands. In 1856 they removed to Minnesota, living there three years. Then they moved to Green County, Missouri, staying there until 1861, when he was compelled to leave that county and State in consequence of his views on the question of slavery. They then returned to Miami County, where they lived until their death. John went with the family to Minnesota, but only resided there two years, returning direct to this county, where he has since lived. In early life he had no opportunities afforded for obtaining an education. After attaining the age of eighteen he pursued a course at his home without the aid of a teacher, acquiring in that way a reasonably good education. His father was a blacksmith and wagonmaker, and he learned that trade, following it until January 16, 1862, when his marriage to Rachel Smith was solemnized, and to their union three children were born, of which these two are now living—Lettie, wife of Frank Kilander, and Webb. Since his marriage his occupation has been farming, and he has been very successful. He now owns 140 acres of well-improved land, the accumulation of his own industry and economy. He is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics he has always been a Republican, and he was honored with an election to the position of Township Assessor, filling that office for two terms in a very creditable manner to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. April 8, 1868, Mr. Younce suffered the bereavement of his loving and beloved wife.

CHAPTER X.

Clay Township—Boundary and General Features—Early Settlers—Organization—Religions—Waupecong, &c.

CLAY Township, named in honor of the illlustrious Statesman, Henry Clay, is situated in the Southern tier of Townships bordering on Howard County and includes a geographical area of twenty-four square miles; bounded on the north, east and west by the townships of Washington, Harrison and Deer Creek, respectively. Deer Creek flows in a westerly direction through the central part of the township and with its tributaries which ramify to almost every part of the country, affords drainage and stock water for a large area of territory. The northeast corner of the Township is watered and drained by Pipe Creek which flows in a northwesterly course through section 1. The surface, except in the immediate vicinity of the water courses is quite level and the soil a black loam of great depth and fertility; is unexcelled for agricultural purposes. A portion of the Township is so flat that a resort to tile drainage is necessary and from these wet lands have been developed some of the finest and most productive farms in the county. The timber is very heavy, consisting of varieties common to other parts of the county. Walnut, poplar, sugar tree, beech, ash and oak predominating. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief occupations of of the citizens of Clay and in point of material prosperity the township will rank well with the other divisions of Miami.

The first settlements in Clay were made about the year 1844, at which time Henry Daggy, who is supposed to have been the earliest pioneer, located near the eastern line of the township, on Negro Creek, where John Zody now lives. He made substantial improvements on this farm, and is remembered as an honest and trustworthy citizen. One daughter, Mrs. Groves, still lives on a part of the original purchase. Otis Fish came the same year and located a home near the Biggs farm, in the northern part of the township, where he lived until about the year 1850 or '51, when he sold out and emigrated to one of the Western States. Early in 1845 John Smith settled near McGrawsville, in the eastern part of the township, moving here from one of the older settlements on Eel River. He was joined the same year by Abel House, who made an improvement on the John Zody place, Andrew Woolpert, who settled where his widow is still living, Eli Butler, a noted hunter, who purchased land near McGrawsville, and Benjamin Fish, brother of Otis Fish, who purchased

real estate and made improvements in the same locality. Prominent among the early comers was William Biggs, who settled where he is still living, near the central part of the township. He is one of Clay's representative men, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for a period of over thirty years. Nathaniel Bunn located near the Biggs place in 1845, as did also Caleb Adams, who purchased land and made good improvements. Conspicuous among the arrivals of 1846 was Thomas Murden, who located near the village of McGrawsville, where he has since resided. He was one of the first pedagogues of the township, and early earned the reputation of a successful instructor. Mr. Humrickhouse and son, Ebenezer Humrickhouse, settled in the southern part of the township as early as 1846 or '47. The former was a man of fine business ability and at one time served as Treasurer of Miami County. Christian Livingood made an improvement near Waupecong in 1846, but in a few years sold out and moved to Harrison Township, near Deer Creek, on the land now owned by W. H. Cunningham. There settled, in quite an early day, a man by the name of William McClure, who lived chiefly by hunting and selling whisky, which he doled out to his neighbors "on the sly." He was a man of fine social qualities, and had many friends among the early settlers, some of whom severely condemned his way of obtaining a livelihood. John Roller settled near the Biggs place late in the forties, and after a brief residence sold out to Mr. Miller and left the township. John Hoover came as early as 1846 or '47, and settled the place which he still owns, about one mile east of the village of Waupecong. John Wilkinson located on the Samuel Glassbaum farm, near the central part of the township, about the year 1847, and in company with his son-in-law, Cyrus Marquis, who settled a short distance north of Deer Creek, where he lived a few years. In an early day came Joseph Kessler, a man of substantial worth, and made a settlement in the vicinity of McGrawsville, where his death occurred several years ago. Among his early neighbors were Thomas Kellison, who made improvements in the same locality, and James Finney who settled on the Marion and Delphi road, near the Harrison Township line. An early settler in the central part of the township was Morris Littlejohn, who improved the place upon which Abraham Miller at present resides. The farm just north of this place was first settled and improved by Harrison Dixon, who moved to the country about the year 1847. John and James Tracey were early settlers north of Waupecong, and Rev. Benjamin Underwood, a minister of the Methodist church, improved a home east of the Littlejohn settlement, prior to 1849. One of the earliest settlers near Deer Creek was Riley Martin, who laid claim to the land now owned by Levi Clymer, which he sold to the latter

in 1847. He then entered land in the northern part of the township, and made the first improvements on the farm where the widow Daniel now lives. Richard Webster settled near the west line of the township prior to 1848, locating the farm where William Studebaker lives, upon which he made the first brick in the township. Isaac Mooney settled in the western part, about the same time, and improved the land owned and occupied this time by the widow Herrell. Adam Hissing settled one mile south of the Clymer farm late in the forties, but did not make many improvements, selling his claim after a short time to Mr. Clymer, and moving to Deer Creek Township. Samuel Workman took a claim in an early day on the Marion and Delphi road, in the southern part of the township, which he subsequently sold to a Mr. Evans.

An early comer, deserving of special mention, was John Clymer, who moved from Jefferson Township about the year 1846 or '47, and settled in Section 15, where his death occurred a few years ago. He was one of the township's first officials, and also taught school in an early day. His brother, Levi Clymer, one of the oldest residents at this time, came two years later and settled on the farm which has since been his home. Mr. Clymer has taken an active interest in the township's welfare, and is justly esteemed one of its most intelligent and public spirited citizens. Additional to those mentioned, the following men come to the township in an early day, viz.: Isaac Harter, Samuel Livingood, William Wilkinson, Jacob Beaver, Jacob Hiatt, Moses Ward, Samuel Edwards, Asel Griffey, Matthew Bowen, M. Vandevender, Mr. Tates, David Armstrong, James Shahan, John Barkerhcof, John Guelt, William Hicks, Stokley D. Sharp, Hezekiah and Jacob Crutt, Cornelius Platz, John W. Platz, John James, Hiram Ward, Daniel Petty, William McGuire, Abner Pisel, Daniel Cates, Morgan Williams, Samuel Wiley, Andrew Kerskadon and John Condo, the majority of whom purcased Government land and became residents prior to the year 1849.

Clay Township was organized in the year 1846. "Under this organization the first election was held at the residence of John Wilkinson in April of the above year." John Lucas acted as inspector, and the first officers chosen were the following: John Clymer, John Hicks and Simeon Farlow, Trustees; William Biggs, Justice of the Peace, and Samuel Wiley, Constable. Among other early trustees were Benjamin Balinger, Michael Kern and Harrison Dixon. Among those called to fill the office in a later day were C. C. Brandon, A. J. Phelps, John Cunningham, Jacob Shrock, Dr. F. A. Smith and the present incumbent, John Jenkins.

"The first religious meeting held in the township was held at the cabin of Henry Daggy in 1845, by the Methodists, Rev. J. R.

Davis preaching." These meetings were continued from time to time at the residences of different settlers, and proved the means of accomplishing a great deal of good in the community. As early as 1847–8, ministers of the Methodists preached at the dwellings of Morris Little and John and Christian Livingood, but it was not until several years after that date that an organization was effected. A society was organized at Waupecong early in the fifties, and in 1854 a frame house of worship, the first in the township, was built in the village. The society at one time quite strong has greatly fallen off during the past ten years, and is in a weak condition at the present time. The United Brethern organized a society in the western part of the township several years ago, and in 1874 erected a frame house of worship on the Marion and Delphi road, in section 28. The society is in fine condition and numbers among its members some of the leading citizens of the township. A Methodist class was organized a number of years ago in the northeast corner of the township, where camp meetings were frequently held. A hewed log house of worship was erected on the land of Mr. Woolpert. It was used by the congregation until within a recent period, when a more comfortable frame structure was erected at the village of McGrawsville in Harrison township. In the northern part of the township is a society of the Progressive Dunkards, organized a few years ago with a substantial membership which has since greatly increased. A large frame house of worship, with a seating capacity of four hundred, was built on the land of Oliver Worll, and the society is reported in excellent condition. The United Brethern have a society at Waupecong organized recently with a small membership.

The first saw-mill in the township was started by a Mr. Hill a number of years ago. It stood near the southwest corner of the township and was operated by Mr. Hill and a partner, who did a very extensive business. A steam saw-mill was brought to the township several years ago by Messrs. Macy, Darby & Smith, who ran it with encouraging success for several years. The manufacture of drain tile is at this time an important industry, there being two extensive kilns in successful operation, one by William Rine in the northern part of the township, and one near the southern boundary by James L. Kling. Mr. A. J. Phelps has recently engaged in the manufacture of cheese, which has already acquired considerable reputation for its superior quality. Mr. Phelps has a fine dairy farm, and the enterprise so far has proved very remunerative. The first marriage in the township was that of Lewis Reese to Catharine Love, solemnized in the fall of 1846. The same year William Love was married to Jemima Smith. Probably the first death in the township was that of Henry Daggy in the year 1845. "In 1845 Naomi, wife of Andrew Woolpert, gave birth to a daughter—Martha Wool-

pert—who was the first white child born in the township." Among the early mechanics of the township were Henry Kern, who worked at the blacksmith trade near where William Rines' tile kiln now stands. A man by the name of Swank, who operated a cabinet shop on the Abraham Miller farm, and Uriah Blue, the poet, made and repaired wagons in the northwestern part of the township, where he still lives.

The Village of Waupecong—The only town in Clay Township is situated in sections 26 and 35, Township 25 North Range, 4 East and dates its history from the earliest settlement of the country. It is impossible at this late day to determine who the first residents and business men of the village were, as the early history of the place is involved in considerable obscurity. Several small trading houses were established at different times; but the first business of any importance appears to have been carried on by Otto Webb, who opened a good store in an early day, which he operated very successfully for some years. A man by the name of Petty sold goods for a while as did also Dr. H. D. Hattery, George W. Lawver, Joseph and Henry Mygrant and Andrew Cable. There are two general stores at this time both of which are doing a fair local trade. John Justice was one of the first mechanics of the town and Dr. Morehead is said to have been the first practicing physician. The resident medical men at this time are Drs. G. C. G. Maughmer and A. Smith both of whom have lucrative practice in Clay and adjacent Townships. An early industry of the town was a saw mill erected by a Mr. Miller, who for some time carried on a very extensive lumber trade. Other mills have been operated at different times by Mr. Teagarden and Jacob Shrock. A steam flouring mill was erected several years ago by John Smucker who, after operating a short time sold to Mr. Shrock. It is a frame building two stories high, supplied with good machinery and under the management of the present proprietors, Messrs. Beck and Shrock, is doing a reasonably fair business. At this time there is in addition to the flour and saw mill a planing mill and shingle machine operated quite extensively by William Kling, who reports his business good. The first postmaster of Waupecong was Andrew Cable, the postmaster at this time is Mr. Mygrant. The village is situated in the midst of a fine farming country and is likely to remain a good local trading point for years to come.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM T. BOWLAND was born in Perry County, Ohio, May 18, 1823. His parents, Alexander and Tamsy (Ratliff) Bowland, were the parents of eight children, viz:

John C., Elizabeth, Eleanor, Robert, William T., Samuel, Absalom and David. William T., our subject, was married in Seneca County, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1844, to Elizabeth Heck, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1826, and was a daughter of George and Sarah (Baum) Heck. In the fall of 1849 Mr. Bowland, our subject, moved to Miami County, Ind., and settled upon the same farm on which he now resides, in Section 24, Clay Township. Has had born to him eight children, viz: Cerelda J., born Sept. 24, 1845; Sarah T., born April 25, 1848; George A., born Sept. 2, 1851; Rheuhama C., born Dec. 27, 1853 (deceased); John H., born Sept. 3, 1858; Mariah E., born Dec. 5, 1860; Mary A., born June 20, 1865, and Charles W., born Dec. 17, 1870.

JOHN CONDO, was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1822. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Condo, were natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. The former, John Condo, the father of our subject, was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Condo, who were among the early pioneers of Maryland, and from thence, in an early day, moved to Center County, Pennsylvania, where they afterwards resided until death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, was the father of nine children, of whom six were sons, viz: Nichols, Jacob, George, Samuel, Joseph and John, the father or our subject. He was born in Maryland, March 10, 1784. He moved with his parents to Center County, Pennsylvania, and was there married to the above Elizabeth Shaffer, who was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1790. After their marriage they first settled in Center County, Pennsylvania, and from thence, subsequently moved to Wayne County, Indiana, purchasing and settling on land which is now within the limits of Germantown, Wayne County, where they afterwards resided until death, which occurred as follows: The father died on August 17, 1841, and mother died April 30, 1872. They were the parents of ten children, viz: Adam, Peter, Christena, Elizabeth, Catharine, Margaret, Susan, John, Matilda and Abigal. John, our subject, came with his parents to Wayne County, Indiana, and was there married Jaunary 22, 1844, to Catharine, daughter of Michael and Rosanna (Coffman) Beaver, she was born in West Virginia, August 26, 1821. In 1849, Mr. Condo, our subject, moved to Miami County, Indiana, and settled near Waupecong, where he resided about one year, and then settled upon his present farm in Clay Township, section 28, where he has resided since. He lost his wife by death January 29, 1856, having borne to him six children, viz: John M. (deceased), George (deceased), Eli E. (deceased), Samuel S., Sarah C. (deceased), and Adam B. On July 2, 1857, Mr. Condo married Cynthia A., daughter of Isreal and Elizabeth (Ulrey) Phillips, she was born in Warren County, Ohio,

June 1, 1836. Five children has been born to this union, viz: Joseph P., David D. (deceased), Isreal T., Daniel W., and Charles E. Mr. Condo and wife are members of the U. B. Church.

JOHN W. GASAWAY was born in Highland County, Ohio, January 11, 1828. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Lumbeck) Gasaway, were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. They were married in Ohio, and from there in about 1837 moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and from there to Carroll County, Indiana, where they afterward resided until death. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Rebecca J., John W., David I., Catherine E., William A., Thomas B., Isaac J., Mary E. and Matilda C. John W., our subject, came with his parents to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and from thence to Carroll County in about the year 1840, and was there married, April 14, 1859, to Mary C. Ross, who was born in Carroll County, Indiana, September 25, 1840, and was a daughter of Richard D. and Sarah J. (Brown) Ross. In about 1871 Mr. Gasaway, our subject, moved to Miami County, and settled first in Deer Creek Township, and shortly afterward moved to Clay Township, and settled on his present farm in Section 14. He has had born to him five children, viz.: Sarah A., born August 20, 1860; Matilda E., born June 5, 1863; George R., born September 21, 1869; Rebecca E., born May 1, 1872; James B., born October 29, 1876. Mr. Gasaway and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

WESLEY HAYNES was born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 23, 1834. His parents, James and Martha (Harlan) Haynes, were natives of New York and North Carolina, respectively, and of English and French extraction. The former, James Haynes, was a son of Enoch and Elizabeth Haynes, who were both natives of New York, where they were married, and from thence emigrated to the State of Ohio, where they afterwards resided until death. They were the parents of ten children, viz: Samuel, Wright, Charles, Deborah, Stephen, James, Elizabeth, Asa, Content and Sarah. James, the father of our subject, and Martha, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Hunt) Harlan, were married in Clinton County, Ohio, and from thence, in 1854, moved to Miami County, Ind., settling in Deer Creek Township, where they afterwards resided until death. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Milton, Lydia, Malinda, Eliza, Martha, Wesley, John, Franklin, Andrew J., and a son which died in infancy and not named. Wesley, our subject, came with his parents to Miami County in 1854, and has resided here principally since. He was married in Deer Creek Township, Nov. 24, 1858, to Rebecca, daughter of Joseph G. and Hester A. (Rogers) Stevenson. She was born in Warren County, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1843. After Mr. Haynes', our subject's,

marriage, he first settled in Deer Creek Township, where he resided until Angust, 1869, at which time he moved to Clay Township, and settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in Section 16. His wife died June 14, 1877, and on Sept. 18, 1878, he married Sarah Oren, who was the first lady to fill the office of State Librarian of Indiana (wife of Charles Oren, deceased). She was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 2, 1836. Four children have been born to Mr. Haynes, viz: Charles, born Oct. 11, 1859, and died Nov. 27, 1860; Warren, born Aug. 28, 1862, and died July 26, 1864; Frank E., born June 23, 1865, and Joseph W., born June 1, 1876, all of whom are by the first wife. Mr. Haynes owns 202 acres of fine and well-improved land. In March, 1863, Mr. Haynes enlisted in the service in Company G, 8th Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, and was mustered out in August, 1865.

JOHN W. JENKINS, Trustee of Clay Township, was born in Franklin County, Virginia, November 20, 1845. His parents were David C. and Mary (Feilder) Jenkins, also natives of Virginia, where they were married and resided until his (the father's) death, which occurred March 24, 1860. His widow subsequently moved to Texas where she still resides. They were the parents of eight children, viz: Susan, James H., Nancy J., David C., Thomas A., Octavo, Sarah B., and John W. Our subject, the eldest member of the family, remained in Virginia until January, 1868, at which time he came to Miami County, Indiana, and located in Clay Township, where he has resided principally, since. He was married in Clay Township, this county, March 2, 1870, to Mary Morris, who was born in Franklin County, Virginia, June 14, 1849. In October, 1872, Mr. Jenkins, our subject, purchased the farm on which he now resides in Section 2, Clay Township, where he settled in the fall of 1873 and has resided since. He owns sixty acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him seven children, viz: James B., died in infancy; John T., born October 13, 1871; Louisa A., born May 4, 1874; Melissa J., born December 23, 1876; Walter E., born October 4, 1880; Charles H., born October 11, 1883; and George W., born April 18, 1885, Mr. Jenkins was elected to the office of Trustee of Clay Township in 1886. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order and is an enterprising and highly esteemed man.

GEORGE C. MAUGHMER, M. D., is a native of Ross County, Ohio, and was born July 19, 1848. His parents, George and Mary A. (Street) Maughmer, were also both native of Ohio, and were born as follows: The father was born in Ross County, February 2, 1814, and the mother in Fayette County, August 17, 1813. They were married in Ross County, Ohio, January 8, 1835, and from thence in 1860 moved to Miami County, Indiana, where

Jos. H. Larimer.

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they still reside. They were parents of six children, viz: Sarah C., Margaret N., Hannah J., John W., George C. and Elizabeth C. George C., our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1860, where he has resided ever since. He was educated at the Oberlin College, of Oberlin, Ohio, after which he engaged in teaching school for some time, and in 1870 began reading medicine under the instructions of Dr. E. J. Kendall, with whom he remained for about three years, and in the winter of 1871–72 attended the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis, Indiana, after which he resumed his studies and did some practice, and in the winter of 1872–73 took his second course of lectures at the same college and graduated on February 28, 1873. He then returned to Waupecong, Indiana, and opened up a practice for himself, which he has continued since. He was married in Howard County, Indiana, December 24, 1872, to Margaret, daughter of John G. and Julia A. (Lovins) Gayer. She was born in Howard County, Indiana, June 15, 1854. In 1883, Dr. Maughmer attended his third term of lectures at the Indiana Medical College and received his diploma of an *Ad Eundem* Degree. Has had born to him two children, viz: Stella, born October 8, 1873, and Germanicus, born June 20, 1876. The Doctor and his wife are members of the U. B. Church, and he is a member of the Howard County Medical Society. He is an intelligent and enterprising man and a thorough medical scholar, as well as a successful physician and surgeon.

BISSELL PHELPS, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Miami County, is a native of Lewis County, New York, and was born March 27, 1805. His parents, Noah and Ruth Phelps, were both natives of Connecticut, where they were married, and from thence in an early day, moved to Lewis County New York, where the father died in 1807. His wife survived him a number of years, and died at Wolcottville, Indiana. They were the parents of ten children, viz: Hannah, Lydia, Noah, Julius, Rachel, Ruth, Millie, Statira, Solomon and Bissell, our subject, the next to the youngest member of the family. He was married in Lewis County, New York, October 28, 1832, to Margaret Loucks, who was born in Herkimer County, New York, August 24, 1806. After Mr. Phelps married he first settled in Lewis County, New York, and in 1853 moved to Miami County, Indiana, and in June of that same year, settled upon the farm on which he now resides, Clay Township, section 28. His wife died April 30, 1884, having borne him five children, viz: Charles J., born July 24, 1833, deceased; Andrew J., born November 21, 1835; Mary M., born May 23, 1838; Charles R., born December 1, 1840, deceased, and Caroline, born April 4, 1845.

ANDREW J. PHELPS (farmer and manufacturer of cheese, section 28, Clay Township, Miami County, Indiana), is a

son of Bissell and Margaret (Loucks) Phelps, and was born in Lewis County, New York, November 21, 1835. He came to Miami County, Indiana, in 1853, where he was married December 21, 1869, to Caroline C. Wyrick, who was born in DeKalb County, Indiana, February 8, 1844 and is a daughter of Jacob and Mary M. (Feglar) Wyrick. After Mr. Phelps, our subject's marriage, he settled upon the same farm on which he now lives, a part of which he had purchased in 1865. He owns at present 240 acres of fine and well improved land; all in Clay Township, Section 28. He has had born to him four children, viz: George B., born September 17, 1871; Franklin C., born April 13, 1874; Albert J., born July 26, 1876 and Thomas W., born January 1, 1879. In 1860 Mr. Phelps was elected to the office of Trustee of Clay Township and held the office until 1878; with the exception of about 18 months, and in 1863 was elected to the office of County Surveyor which he resigned the following year.

GEORGE W. ROSS was born in Carroll County, Indiana, November 2, 1842. His parents, Richard D. and Sarah J. (Brown) Ross, were natives of Tennessee and Indiana respectively, and were born as follows. The father was born in Blount County, Tennessee, August 22, 1812, and the mother in Union County, Indiana, June 1, 1819. They were married in Carroll County, Indiana, September 12, 1837, and from there in 1861 moved to Miami County, Indiana, settling in Deer Creek Township. There he still resides. The mother died September 27, 1872. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Thomas W. (deceased); Mary C., George W., Matthew L. (deceased); Rebecca J., Harvey D., James B., Joseph D. (deceased); Emily E. and Laura B. (deceased). George W., our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1861, and in March, 1863, enlisted in the service in Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment or Eighth Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Lexington, North Carolina, on July 20, 1865. After his discharge he returned home and was married at Peru, Indiana, on June 6, 1867, to Elizabeth R., daughter of Joseph G. and Esther A. (Rogers) Stevenson. She was born in Warren County, Ohio, May 18, 1849. After Mr. Ross, our subject's, marriage, he settled upon the farm on which he now resides, where he has resided principally since. His wife died August 22, 1878, having borne to him five children, viz.: Anna L., born July 21, 1868, and died January 29, 1869; Joseph D., born September 39, 1870; Harry B., born October 7, 1872, and died January 31, 1873; Lorrinah E., born April 5, 1874, and died May 7, 1877; Pearl, born May 5, 1878, and died July 10, 1878. On September 23, 1879, Mr. Ross married Nannie A., daughter of James S. and Phebe A. (Cox) Lovejoy. She was born in Decatur County, Ind., October 16,

1847. Her father was born in Maine, April 12, 1806, and her mother was born in Ohio, June 1, 1825. They were married in Decatur County, Indiana, February 25, 1846, and in 1871 moved to Howard County, Indiana, where they still reside. They are the parents of eleven children, viz.: Nannie A., Thaddeus M., Samuel S., Mary, Warren, Mattie E., Rose, James S., Alice L., Frank E., and a son, the twin of Mattie E., which died in infancy not named. Four children have been born to Mr. Ross by his present wife, viz.: George W., born October 10, 1880, and died July 31, 1881; Ruth E., born October 28, 1881; Jessie H., born April 1, 1884, and Will Antrim, born August 26, 1886.

SAMUEL M. SHARP was born in Franklin County, Ohio, November 11, 1837. His parents, William and Mary (Teegardin) Sharp, were also both natives of Ohio, and were born as follows: The father, May 12, 1806; and the mother, July 17, 1812. They were married in Franklin County, Ohio, and afterward resided there until death. He died on June 30, 1845, and his widow subsequently moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, and from thence to Miami County, Indiana, in 1864, and made her home with her children until death which occurred March 18, 1880. They were the parents of five children, viz: Nancy, Peter, Samuel M., Aaron T. and Margaret. Samuel M. our subject, moved with his parents to Pickaway County, Ohio, and was there married, November 2, 1859, to Isabelle, daughter of Reason and Anna (Hoymen) Bailey. She was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 13, 1840. After our subject's marriage, he first settled in Pickaway County, Ohio, and in 1863 moved to Franklin County, Ohio, and from thence to Miami County, Indiana, in the pring of 1873, purchased and settled upon the same farm on which he now resides. He has had born to him thirteen children, viz: Mary M., William H., Elizabeth M., Jennie D., Anna M., Margaret M., George L., Myrt A., Daisie B. (deceased), Leon C., Edwin G., Reuby N. and a son which died in infancy and not named.

JOHN ZODY, was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 1, 1831. His parents, Henry and Susan (Fessler) Zody, were natives of Pennsylvana and Maryland respectively. The former, Henry Zody, was a son of Henry Zody, who was a native of Germany, and emigrated from thence to the State of Pennsylvania in a very early day, where he afterwards resided until death. He was the father of five children, viz: Conrad, Henry, Jacob, Elizabeth and Louisa. Henry, the father of our subject, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1798, and was married in Washington County, Maryland, to the above Susan Fessler, who was born in Washington County, Maryland, May 1, 1799. In the year 1830, Mr. Henry Zody, the father of our subject, moved to

Richland County, Ohio, and afterwards resided there until death, which occurred as follows: The mother died January 10, 1859, and the father died January 20, 1873. They were the parents of nine children, viz: Elizabeth, Louisa, Nancy, Susan, John, Henry, Aaron, Catharine and David. John, our subject, came to Miami County, Indiana, in the fall of 1849, and was married in Clay Township, this county, December 7, 1856, to Nancy E. Kessler, who was born in Henry County, Indiana, March 14, 1837, and was a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Baltimore) Kessler. In 1866, Mr. Zody, our subject, settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in section 1, Clay Township. He owns at present 238½ acres of land. He has had born to him nine children, viz: Sarah C., Harlan F., Laura B., Ida M., George H., Ursula O., Viola A., David O. and Mary. Mr. Zody is a member of the Masonic Order.

CHAPTER XI.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP—SITUATION AND SURFACE FEATURES—FIRST SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES—LAND ENTRIES—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—INDUSTRIES—SECRET SOCIETIES—VILLAGE OF MIAMI—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP lies in the extreme southwest corner of the county, and derived its name from Deer Creek, its chief water course. The area of the township is equivalent to twenty-four square miles, or 15,360 acres, and its boundaries are as follows: Pipe Creek Township on the north, Clay Township on the east, and the counties of Howard and Cass on the south and west respectively. Deer Creek, the largest stream, is very permanent and constant in its supply of water, and affords ample drainage for a large area of territory. It enters the township from the east, flows a westerly direction through Sections 17 and 18, of Township 25 North, 4 East, and crosses the western boundary from Section 23, Range 3, East. The general surface of the country is level with the exception of occasional undulations along the creek, and the soil may be described as a black loam of great depth and fertility. It is well adapted to agriculture, and the principal productions are wheat, corn, rye, oats, grass and all the fruits indigenous to the northern part of the State. The timber which originally covered the entire surface of the country consisted of the usual varieties—

black walnut, poplar, elm, beech, maple and oak predominating. Much of this was ruthlessly destroyed by the early settlers, although sufficient still remains for all general purposes. Deer Creek occupies no second place as an agricultural region, and within its borders are to be seen many of the best and most highly improved farms in Miami County.

Settlement.—The first recorded settlement within the present boundaries of Deer Creek was made about the year 1844 by Richard Miller, Thomas Pearson and David Hoffman. Mr. Miller made an improvement on what is known as the John O. Smith farm, about one mile west of Miami, and was perhaps the first permanent settler of the township. He was a true type of the pioneer, spent much of his time in hunting the game in which the country at that time abounded and was an honored resident of the County until within a very few years.

Thomas Pearson made a home two miles west of Miami village, and early earned the reputation of a good and substantial citizen. Hoffman settled near the northwest corner of the Township, in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, and was one of the leading citizens of the township for a number of years.

In 1845 a number of settlers came to the township; but it will be impossible to name them in the order of their arrival. One James McCrary, a transient settler, located near the northern boundary early in the above year, and about the same time Eli Oliver and James Davis selected homes; the former on the Haggerty farm and the latter on the Coulter land. Richard Webster came early in the year and settled in the central part of the township and with him came his brother-in-law, Thomas Lewis, who located near Miami where Mr. Herrell now lives. Others of 1845 were David Armstrong in the vicinity of Miami; Jesse Julian in the western part of the township; D. C. Jenkins, Elisha Garrett, W. Garrett, Joseph McConnell and William McConnell, near the western boundary; William Mahon in the eastern part of the township; Allen Busby on land adjoining the Herrell farm and James Adamson near the southwest corner. Prominent among the arrivals of 1846 was Austin Herrell, who had previously made a settlement in the northern part of Richland Township. Mr. Herrell has been identified with the growth and development of Deer Creek for a period of over forty years and is one of the oldest settlers now living within its borders. Oliver Sandifur came in 1846 and is still living where he originally settled, a short distance west of the village of Miami. Isaac Herrell, brother of Austin Herrell and proprietor of Miami, located on the town site in 1846 and others of the same year were Sylvester Tumlin, in the northeast corner of the township; John Hicks near Miami; Frazee Swinford, J. D. Larimer, William and George Swinford, near the Howard County line. The years 1847

and 1848 witnessed the arrival of a number of substantial settlers among whom were Sampson Reed near Miami; William Balinger in the southwest corner of the Township; Thomas Caster, Christian Caster, Samuel Truax and Corneilus Thomson in the southern and western parts and Reuben Mendenhall near the northern boundary. Additional to those enumerated, the following settlers came in an early day and made substantial improvements, namely: John Beesley, in Section 1, Township 28 north, Range 2, East; Joseph A. Burr, Section 2; William G. Vandorn, Section 2; Oliver and James Jenness, Section 11; John B. Brown, Isaac Burrough, Alfred Murphy and Hiram Lott, Section 12; Adolphus Runnells, John Nock and G. W. Cline, Section 13; John Dixon, B. F. Brown, William Pearson, James N. Crist and Leonard Dixon, Section 23; Thomas A. Long, Emery Daggett, William Daggett, C. L. Brown and Thomas Woodrick, Section 29; Samuel Truax, Samuel Martindale and Thomas Martindale, Section 36.

Lewis N. Snodderly, William Marrow and George Hagerty, in Section 5, Township 25 North, 4 East; George W. Larimer, Jacob Hockman, Benjamin Hann and Joseph Pontius, in section 7, same township and range; Nathan Overman, D. R. Taylor, Sylvester Tumlin, James Adams, Simeon Farlow and Jacob Knettle, Section 17; Jesse Gettinger and Noah Sandifur, Section 18; James Lewis, L. Platts and Stephen Chittick, Section 20; Archibald Chittick and Philip Vandevender, Section 29; Christopher Carter, Section 30; James Avelin, Zebedee Wright and Andrew Snyder, Section 31 and Daniel Russell, section 32. The above named men formed the basis of the early settlement of the township and the majority of them purchased land from the Government and moved on to the same prior to 1849.

Land Entries.—Deer Creek Township formed a part of the "Great Miami Reservation" and consequently was not surveyed and opened for settlement as early as many other parts of the county. The land was put upon the market subject to entry in 1847, and during that year patents were obtained by the following parties in various parts of the township, to-wit: John Beesly, John B. Brown, B. F. Brown, Isaac Burroughs, A. Runnells, James S. Davenport, W. McConnell, James McCrary, G. W. Larimer, James R. Davis, John W. Davis, O. H. Sandifur, S. R. Reed, R. M. Daniel, Benjamin Beaver, D. C. Jenkins, Jesse Gettinger and James Avelin. During the year 1848 the following persons purchased Government lands, viz: Grandison Merrill, Jos. Graves, James Tillett, Isaac Hiatt, J. A. Burr, W. G. Vandorn, O. Jenness, John Hinchman, James Jenness, senior, A. Murphy, R. R. Reed, H. Lott, John Mock, G. W. Cline, Wm. Dixon, J. M. Dixon, L. Dixon, J. Crist, J. T. Watkins, M. Bell, Wm. Miller, John Truax, George Spray, T. A. Long, F. Daggett, Emery Daggett, T. Woodrick, Nathan Piles, A. Watkins,

John Keever, Samuel Richards, S. Truax, S. Martindale, Thomas Martindale, John Hicks, L. N. Snodderly, Wm. Morrow, Jos. Larimer, Jacob Hockman, B. Hann, D. R. Taylor, Geo. Pontius, N. Overman, James Adams, S. Tumlin, Austin Herrell, Elisha Garrett, W. E. Johnson, A. B. Walter, Arthur Compton, James Lewis, S. Chettick, J. B. Detray, W. Swinford, C. Caster, G. W. Swinford, Archibald Chittick, L. Platts, Z. Wright, A. Snyder, Daniel Russell and James Fettis, quite a number of whom became permanent residents of the township.

Township Organization.—Deer Creek Township was formally organized in the year 1847. The first election was held at Reynold's mill, when the following officers were elected: D. C. Jenkins, Justice of the Peace; Austin Herrell, Thomas Pearson and Lewis Snodderly, trustees; W. H. Miller, Clerk, and Daniel Ellis, Treasurer. Warren Truax served as trustee in an early day, as did also William Zehring. The present township officers are Ed. McConnell, Trustee; Jacob Shaffer and David Sherrick, Justices of the Peace.

Industries.—The honor of building the first mill in the township is due to one "Dolph" Reynolds, who, as early as 1846, constructed a small corn cracker on Deer Creek, the water of which stream furnised the motive power. The mill stood in the western part of the township, and was a primitive affair, the building being a rude log structure, and the grinding apparatus consisting of a single run of buhrs, which manufactured a coarse article of meal. Indifferent as it was the mill was highly prized by the early settlers, and it was kept running almost constantly for a period of about five years. Another mill was erected by John Hicks, about the year 1850, and stood on Deer Creek, one half mile southeast of the village of Miami. This mill was a great curiosity, and its like has never been seen in this or any other country. The building was a square box structure, built upon four slender posts, and the rude buhrs were chisled by Mr. Hicks out of a couple of rough nigger heads found in the vicinity. Its capacity under favorable circumstances is said to have been as much as a bushel of corn per day, but ordinarily it fell much below that amount, as is attested by the fact that a gentleman who brought a half bushel early one morning, insisted upon the miller "retolling" the grist in order that he might be enabled to reach home with the meal before midnight. It is related upon another occasion, while the machinery was in full operation, and the corn grains were falling from the hopper at the rate of about thirty or forty per minute, the wheels, as if by mutual consent, suddenly stopped short, and to the miller's intense disgust refused to proceed further with their work. Investigation revealed the fact that a good sized sow seeing a cool place wherein to pass the sultry afternoon, had made her bed in the race way, thus effect-

ually damming the race and cutting off the water supply. Many other incidents of the quaint mill and quaint miller could be narrated—how a boy was kept employed to scare the black birds from the hopper, and how the resolution that the mill was a nuisance to the country was ably discussed in the backwoods debating club of the day. But enough has already been said to convince the reader that Hicks' corn-cracker was something extraordinary in the line of of manufacturing enterprises. The first saw mill in the township was erected by Oliver and Nelson Sandifur, about the year 1850, or 1851, and stood a short distance below Miami, on Deer Creek. It did a fairly successful local business, and was in operation about four or five years. The other industries of the township will be appropriately mentioned in the history of Miami village.

Lodges.—Crescent Lodge No. 280, F. and A. M., was established about the year 1854, and among the charter members were the following, viz: A. Armstrong, Allen Hatfield, M. T. Norman, E. Humrickhouse, Warren Truax, and Joseph Vandevender. The first place of meeting was a hall over the Christian Church, which which was used until the erection of the present brick hall in the year 1882. The lodge has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity ever since its organization, and at the present time has an active membership of forty-four. The officers are Elijah Vore, W. M.; S. L. Phister, S. W.; E. E. Kling, J. W.; A. J. Haynes, Sec'y.; James Coulter, Treasurer; Eugene Masters, S. D.; Jesse D. Gettinger, J. D., and Robert Larimer, Tyler.

Deer Creek Lodge No. 256, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 16, 1866, with the following charter members, viz; T. Ellis, E. Bowman, S. B. Sprinkle, D. Shewman and H. Murden. The lodge purchased a hall in 1868, and sold in 1875, erecting their present hall that year, at a cost of about $700. The organization is not so strong as formerly, numbering at the present time only about ten or twelve members. The following is a list of officers: S. L. Pheister, N. G.; W. B. Pryor, V. G.; Isaac Records, Secretary; J. P. Coulter, Treasurer; H. Dye, Warden.

Present Business of Miami.—J. D. Gettinger, general merchandise; M. C. Bennett, general store; H. B. Herrell, dealer in groceries, notions, etc.; Dr. A. Armstrong, drugs; O. Herrell, notions; Jackson Crane and Howard Lawrence, carpenters; S. L. Pheister, wagonmaker and blacksmith; T. E. Cassingham, harness maker; W. B. Pryor, shoemaker and dealer in flour and meal; Needham Brothers, manufacturers of drain tile; William H. Coucher, grain dealer; O. Herrell, barber.

Religious.—Many of the early pioneers of Deer Creek were religious people and no sooner had a settlement been founded than measures were taken towards the establishment of churches. "The first meeting in the township was held at the residence of L. N.

Snodderly in 1846 by the Methodists, Rev. James Rickets, officiating." A society of the denomination was founded in due time which is still kept up in the village of Miami. A good house of worship was erected a number of years ago, and the society although, not so strong in numbers as formerly, is still a power for good in the community.

"The denomination known as the Christians, or Disciples, was, perhaps, the next church organized." They held public worship in the dwelling of Austin Herrell, and later in the neighboring school houses. Among the early preachers were Elders Geo. W. Smith, Daniel Flinn, Shocky, and Hansberry. The society increased in numbers to such an extent that within a few years after the organization a substantial house of worship was erected in Miami. The church enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity for some years, but at the present time is quite weak having lost the greater number of its members by deaths and removals. Elder D. A. McDowell is pastor in charge.

The Deer Creek Baptist Church was organized sometime prior to 1850 and is now one of the progressive societies of the county, having upon its records the names of about one hundred active members. The present pastor is Rev. R. B. Ward.

In the southwest corner of the township is a flourishing church of the old Christian (New Light) denomination, organized a few years ago by members of the Cassville congregation in Howard County. Meetings are held regularly and the society is reported in good condition.

Village of Miami.—This flourishing little town, the outgrowth of the I., P. & C. R. R., is situated near the central part of the township, and dates its history from August, 1849. It was laid out by James Herrell, and the original plat consists of forty-five lots and five streets, three of which—Main, Elm and Walnut—run north and south, and two—Fulton and Cherry—east and west. In March, 1851, an addition of fifty-one lots was made by William H. Cox. In 1852 an addition of twelve lots was made by Richard Miller, and Isaac Herrell platted an addition of seventy-two lots in February, 1853. The first house in the village was a log store building near the railroad, erected by Alexander Blake shortly after the plat was surveyed. Mr. Blake brought a small stock of general merchandise to the place, and for several years carried on a fairly successful business, his store having been extensively patronized by the settlers in the vicinity. Another early resident of the town was S. R. Reed, who purchased a lot in 1849 and built the house now occupied by Jesse Needham. E. Hum was perhaps the second merchant, and about the year 1851 Austin Herrell engaged in merchandising, and was prominently identified with the business interests of

the village for a period of twenty years. Among those who sold goods from time to time in the town were the following: E. B. Farmer, Timothy Scott, Small, Warren, Truax, Needham, Yates, Nelson, Sandifur, William Burt, John Turley, W. H. Coucher, C. Davis, C. L. Vanwinkle, John Farlow, R. Garrett, D. C. Craig and E. Humrickhouse.

The early mechanics of the village were S. R. Reed, William Ellis and Harvey Miller, carpenters, and Jacob Saylers, blacksmith.

Physicians.—The following list comprises the medical men who have practiced their professions in Miami since the founding of the village, viz: T. J. Raybell, David Ellis, H. B. Rood, A. Armstrong, who has been in the town since 1858, Dr. Reeves, Dr. Watkins, J. B. Hass, J. B. Peters, W. R. King, Dr. Grimes, Dr. McCann, Samuel Davis and Theodore Snyder. The resident physicians at the present time are A. Armstrong and George Davis.

Industries.—The earliest industry of Miami was a large steam saw-mill, brought to the village in 1852 by Alexander Blake, who operated it successfully for several years. It was burned down at one time and afterwards rebuilt, after which it passed through the hands of various parties, closing operations several years ago. In 1870 Austin Herrell built a steam saw-mill and ran it upon quite an extensive scale for a period of ten years. About that time, or perhaps a year later, a steam flouring mill was built by Eb. Humrickhouse, who afterwards sold out to William Tubbs. The mill was operated until 1880, at which time Mr. Tubbs moved it to Walton, Cass County, where it is still running.

The leading industry of the town at the present time is the large steam saw mill erected in 1883 by Lewis Miller, who does a flourishing business in the manufacture of lumber, fencing, lath, mill hops and various other kinds of wood-work. The first hotel in the village was operated by Sampson Reed whose house early became a favorite stopping place. The present hotel is kept by F. M. Ewing.

Casualties.—In about the year 1867 or '68, a man met with a violent death in the village by being thrown from his horse. He was intoxicated at the time, and several mischievous boys, thinking to have some sport at the poor fellow's expense, frightened the horse, which ran furiously down the street, and threw him upon the hard, frozen ground, resulting in almost immediate death. In 1881 an old man by the name of Wesner was killed by a train on the bridge across Deer Creek, a short distance south of the village. He attempted to cross the bridge in company with his daughter, but before reaching the end was overtaken by a part of a freight train, which had been cut off at the switch and crushed in a horrible manner. A number of

years ago several stores in the village were broken open and a large amount of goods were stolen. A couple of men passing through the town one night were strongly suspected as the guilty parties, and shortly after they had left the town a drunken mob, composed of the rougher element of the neighborhood, started in pursuit with the determination of extorting from them a confession and then hanging them. The travelers were overtaken about one mile from the village, and the scene that followed was disgraceful in the extreme. The poor wretches were set upon without mercy and hanged to a tree until nearly dead, and let down in order to make them admit their guilt. This was repeated several times with no success, as the men strongly persisted that they were innocent of the charge. A couple of men in the crowd, convinced that they were persecuting the wrong parties, finally cut the ropes and permitted the poor fellows to proceed on their way.

Bennetts, or Bennett Switch, a railroad station in the extreme southern part of the township, is a local trading point of considerable importance, and at this time has a large general store, several shops, a saw-mill and ware-house. The population does not exceed two hundred, but the place is likely to command a good share of the current trade for years to come.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN COMERFORD, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1850. He was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, August 26, 1826, where he received a common school education. On his arrival in New York he found himself without friends and only a few dollars in money. He soon found employment on a farm at $10 per month, His marriage with Miss Ann Lawler, also a native of Ireland, born in 1830, was celebrated April 21, 1851. In 1855 after having lived in Ohio, he removed to Rush County, Indiana, where he continued to reside until 1860, at which date he came to Miami County and purchased forty acres of land which comprises part of his present home. Mrs. Comerford has blessed her husband with a family of seven children: Margaret Ann, Mary J., Thomas, Elizabeth, John L., Catharine and James H. The youngest child is at present taking a collegiate course at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Comerford now resides upon a farm of 236 acres and since his settlement has been among the most influential and upright citizens of the county. He is politically a Republican, and with his wife belongs to the Catholic Church.

NOAH COTTERMAN, is a native of Montgomery

County Ohio, and was born September 6, 1837. His parents, Andrew and Barbara (Stiver) Cotterman, were also natives of Montgomery County. Mr. Cotterman's early life was spent on a farm and in receiving a common school education. Catharine Weaver became his wife January 13, 1859. She was born in Hagerstown, Indiana, March 5, 1838, her parents, David S. and Hannah (Mason) Weaver, were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Cotterman have been born twelve children, ten of whom are living: David T., Elva A., Barbara E. (deceased), Clara E., Jacob S. (deceased), Francis M., Andrew Y., Lottie L., Lizzie J., Charles E., Robert M. and Laura A. Mr. and Mrs. Cotterman were married six months before they could afford a set of chairs or a table. He came to Miami County in 1858, and began life with no capital but a determined will, and has succeeded by diligent attention to business, in accumulating a comfortable home. He has been a life-long Democrat. Mrs. Cotterman is a member of the German Baptist Church.

JAMES W. CROCKETT was born in Deer Creek Township, Cass County, October 25, 1861, and is a son of Asher and Susannah (Plank) Crockett. Asher Crockett was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, July 4, 1820, and was the fifth son of William and Nancy (Asher) Crockett, natives of North and South Carolina. In the paternal line Mr. Crockett is of Scotch-Irish extraction and of Welsh in the maternal line. At the age of ten years he was taken by his parents to Carroll County, Indiana. At this time Carroll County was almost a wilderness, it being four miles to the nearest neighbor. His marriage with Miss Susannah Plank, daughter of Henry and Mary M. (Guice) Plank, natives of Adams County, Pennsylvania, was solemnized April 3, 1845. This union was blessed with seven children: Irmanda (deceased), Henry A., Eliza J., Delilah E., Sarah C., James W. and Susan A. (deceased). Mr. Crockett is an ardent Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for political honors. With his wife he belongs to the Christian Church. His early life was spent amid the stirring scenes of pioneer times, and he early became accustomed to those rugged duties which fit him for the active labors of subsequent life. James W. Crockett, the subject of our sketch, was trained to farming and now resides on the old home farm; his education in youth was fair. On March 23, 1884, he united in marriage with Miss Martha L. Pollock, a native of Howard County, Indiana, born July 27, 1864, and a daughter of John and Rosanah (Kettenhouse) Pollock, natives of Ohio. By this union two children have been born, named: Rosanah L. and David H.

G. W. DAVIS, M. D., prominent in the ranks of the medical profession of Miami, was born in Carroll County, February

26, 1855. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine under the instruction of a brother, Dr. S. H. Davis, then of Miami, but now of Bunker Hill, with whom he remained for a period of three years. In 1879 he entered the Electic school of Medicine at Cincinnati and graduated in surgery and medicine the year following. Immediately after graduating, he returned to Miami and engaged in the practice of his profession. His parents were Benjamin and Elizabeth J. (Watts) Davis. natives of this State. Miss Sadie Perry became his wife March 1, 1877. She was born in Decatur County, December 3, 1859 and is a daughter of Stamper and Margaret Perry. Mrs. Davis received a good education in youth, especially in music. Dr. Davis is a Repulican, but liberal in his political opinions, believing in every man voting his own sentiments.

JACOB DUCKWALL, a prominent farmer of Deer Creek Township, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and was born July 21, 1824. His father, Henry Duckwall, was a native of Virginia, and married in 1800, to Rosanah Linginfelter, of Maryland. Upon arriving at man's estate, Jacob began to work for himself. His first year's wages amounted to $100. In 1845 he came to Cass County, Indiana, and received $8.00 per month. His wages were raised the two following years to $10.00 per month, and during the year 1847 he made some money trading, and his wages were again raised to $11.00 per month. He was united in marriage, November 3, 1848, to Miss Mary Emrick, native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and born October 27, 1829. Six children have been born to them, as follows: Anna V., Henry A., John W., Ella L., Oliver S. and Cora A. Mr. Duckwall began married life as a renter. In 1857 he came to this county and bought eighty acres of land in Section 32. As his means increased he added to what he already had so that by economy and industry, he now owns a valuable farm of 420 acres, and pays a larger tax than any man in Deer Creek Township. He is a staunch Republican, firmly believing in the principles of his party, and he and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Church.

JESSE GETTINGER (deceased), was born near Fredericktown, Maryland, March 10, 1811. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Hooker) Gettinger, were natives of Germany and Maryland, respectively. Mr. Gettinger's early life was spent in Maryland, where he received a good education, his father being well educated both in German and English. He began life upon his own responsibility, at twenty-one years of age, by engaging as superintendent in a boot and shoe factory in Paris, Ohio, which business he followed until his marriage, September 15, 1839, with Miss Melissa Miller, of Lebanon, Ohio. Mrs. Gettinger

was born July 8, 1818, a daughter of Richard and Julia (Jaqua) Miller, both of Pennsylvania, and of German and French descent. Her grandfather, Gamaliel Jaqua, was a native of France, where he received a collegiate education, and emigrated to America for the purpose of teaching the languages. He entered a New York regiment during the war and fought three years. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gettinger, namely: John T., Mary J., Sarah E., Charles C., Kiziah M. (deceased), Jesse D., Anna A. (deceased), and Ellsworth. Mr. Gettinger was upright and generous in all his dealings and esteemed by all who knew him. Mrs. Gettinger still resides on the old home farm.

JESSE D. GETTINGER, merchant, Miami, Indiana. Among the successful business men of Miami may be found the name of Jesse D. Gettinger, born in this township, September 5, 1852. His father, Jesse Gettinger, Sr., was born in Maryland. At the age of seventeen years, our subject began life for himself, by working in a saw mill. In 1874, he engaged in the grocery business, but followed it only a short time. He went into the drug business in 1881 and continued in the same for five years. He then purchased the stock of goods known as the Coucher stock, owned by Shirk & Miller, and has successfully carried on the business ever since. He is a zealous Democrat, and when twenty-four years old was elected township assessor by a majority of thirty-five, while at the same time the Republican State ticket received a majority of forty-five, which is sufficient evidence of his popularity. In April, 1882, the confidence reposed in him by the community was attested by his being called to serve them in the office of township trustee, when he received a majority of forty-five. He was re-elected in 1884 by eighty-nine majority. He was married June 12, 1874, to Miss Olive Ellars, who was born September 8, 1855, in Clay Township. Two children were born to them: Gertie (deceased) and Ola, Mr. Gettinger is a member of the Masonic Order.

GEORGE W. GRAVES, one of the leading farmers of Deer Creek Township, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, May, 15, 1835. He is of English origin on the paternal side and of Irish on the maternal side. His parents were Joseph and Sarah (Howe) Graves. George W. was reared to early manhood in his native county and received such education as was afforded by the common schools. In 1854 he bought eighty acres of land in Deer Creek Township, where he has ever since resided, devoting his time to agricultural pursuits. This part of Miami County was then known as the swamps and he at once commenced the task to clear and improve it. He cut the first ditch in this township. Having no money he was obliged to clear his farm unaided. He went to work with a stout heart and willing hands, and, as a proof of his success, he now owns

four improved farms. February 4, 1854, Samantha Fickle became his wife. She was born November 30, 1835. Daniel and Hetty (Tipton) Fickle, natives of Ohio, were her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are the parents of the following children: Newberry J. (deceased), Arthur E., Warren, Oscar, Clement V., Ivy Pearl and Florence (deceased). Mr. Graves is a staunch Republican.

JOHN W. HAGGERTY, a highly esteemed pioneer of Miami County, Indiana, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 15, 1824. His parents, David and Sarah (Larimer) Haggerty, were both natives of Pennsylvania. When John was four years old his father died, leaving a widow and six children. Until twenty-two years of age Mr. Haggerty's earnings went toward the support of his mother. He then purchased forty acres of land in Elkhart County, but soon left there and bought a tract of land in Pipe Creek Township. He again sold out and settled in Deer Creek Township. His marriage with Miss Sarah C. McCreary was solemnized in 1851. The result of this union was one child, named George A. Mrs. Haggerty died in 1854. Mr. Haggerty's second choice was Miss Ellen Hann, daughter of Benjamin and Mary A. Hann, citizens of Pipe Creek Township. To their union seven children have been born: Carey, Annetty, Emma J., Alonzo E., Idella M., Melvin E. and an infant that died unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Haggerty have lived to see the county develop from an almost unbroken forest into one of the most fertile and populous regions of northern Indiana. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

AUSTIN HERRELL is one of the leading farmers of Deer Creek Township. The place of his nativity is Henry County, Kentucky, and the date of his birth, August 15, 1825. He is a son of William and Rachel (Wiley) Herrell, whose ancestors were of English extraction. He received in youth a limited education, and in 1842 came to Miami County and hired as a farm hand. He began life with no means, but has succeeded, as the years went by, in accumulating a comfortable competency for his declining years, owning at one time over 500 acres of land. He served the people in the important office of Township Trustee for several years. He has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Hicks, daughter of Isaac and Elsie Hicks. Mrs. Herrell died in 1862. His second marriage occurred in 1863 with Miss Mattie Julian, by whom he had four children—Frankie T., Lulu, Clyde and Bell. His second wife was called away in 1875. In business Mr. Herrell has always been thoroughly energetic and straightforward. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been a Republican until

the past few years, since which time he has inclined in his belief to the doctrines of the Prohibition party.

EDWIN T. McCONNELL, son of William H. and Sarah (Thornton) McConnell, was born in Deer Creek Township, December 29, 1849. The mother, widow of William H. McConnell, was a native of Highland County, Ohio, born October 15, 1818. Her parents, John and Mary (Johnson) Thornton, were natives of South Carolina, and of English and Irish descent. When seventeen years of age her parents moved to Cass County, Indiana. Her father entered a piece of land near Logansport, where he resided until death. Mrs. McConnell was married in 1842. W. H. McConnell was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1815. He came to this county in 1846 and entered land where his eldest son, James, now resides. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell were the parents of eight children, as follows: Samuel W. (deceased), James H., Mary (deceased), Edwin T., Cornelia (deceased), Robert F., John W. and Fanny J. (deceased). The boyhood of our subject was like that of any other Indiana lad of the same period, and he early in life learned the bitter but beneficent lesson of self-dependence, and at the age of eighteen took up the business of life in manly earnest. In 1877 he engaged in the manufacture of drain tile, but disposed of his factory in 1882, and has since followed farming. Mr. McConnell is a man of public spirit and was elected Township Trustee in 1886, making the race on the Republican ticket. He was married May 11, 1882, to Miss Belle Underwood, native of Howard County, Indiana, and daughter of John and Acta E. (Leonard) Underwood. One child has been born to this union, Carrie, born April 18, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell are members of the Christian Church.

DAVID McCORMICK, farmer, Deer Creek Township, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, January 19, 1818, and is the eighth in a family of twelve children born to William and Mary (Clemer) McCormick, the father of Tennessee and the mother of Virginia. David McCormick removed with his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, at quite an early age, where he remained until his eighteenth year. He then worked at the carpenter trade, but soon returned to the farm. He came to this county in 1860 and now owns a fine improved farm in section 26. He was married December 20, 1838, to Miss Margaret Orellus, who died February 7, 1850, after bearing the following children: Levi (deceased), Mary, Rebecca, Absalom, Sarah J. (deceased), William and Henry. In 1850 he was united in marriage with Barbara Showalter, a native of Pennsylvania, born May 5, 1826, and to their union were born these children: Margaret, David F., Barbara I., Martha E. (deceased), and James. In politics Mr. McCormick acts with the Republican party.

PATRICK McHALE, a native of Ireland, hearing of the

R. B. Runyon

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advantages offered in America, sailed for this country, in company with his uncle, Mr. Brown, in September, 1843, and landed at New Orleans in November. Our subject procured employment for a short time and then began firing on a Mississippi steamboat and followed this occupation until June, 1844. The year following he worked on a farm, receiving $75 for his year's work. He then contracted with a man by the name of Snyder to work by the month, and worked out for four years. September 26, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth Good, daughter of Philip Good, a native of Virginia. They began house-keeping in rented property, but the next year bought twenty acres of land in Brown County, Ohio, where he resided until 1850, when he came to Miami County and purchased forty acres of the farm he now owns for $320. He has added by degrees to his first purchase until he now owns a fine farm with first-class improvements. Mr. and Mrs. McHale had a family of seven children: Edward (deceased), John W. (deceased), James, Rebecca, Ann, Philip L. and Nellie. Mrs. McHale was called away February 23, 1885. Mr. McHale was again married May 30, 1886, to Sarah J. Groves, of Clermont County, Ohio. Mr. McHale was born March 15, 1826 and was a son of Edward and Mary McHale.

JOHN C. McILWAIN, eldest son in a family of ten children born to John and Sarah (Logan) McIlwain, natives of Scotland and Ireland. The parents emigrated to the United States, first settling in South Carolina, and removed from there in 1813 to Fayette County, Indiana, where they entered a home. Our subject was born in South Carolina, May 10, 1810. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and obtained the rudidiments of an education in the rude log school house common to this country forty years ago. He was apprenticed to learn the saddler and harness trade when eighteen years old, and engaged in that business in New Marion, Fayette County. April 10, 1834, Nancy Shafer, daughter of George Shafer, of Butler County, Ohio, became his wife. Mrs. McIlwain died in 1865, leaving a family of seven children—William A., Theodore S., George O., Sarah E., Lida J., Mary and John W., of whom William, Mary and Theodore are now deceased. Mr. McIlwain came to Deer Creek Township in 1856, and experienced all the hardships and privations incident to life in the backwoods, but actuated by energy and will, is now considered one of the successful farmers of the county. Mr. McIlwain is a decided Republican, always ready in the support and defense of his political convictions.

MRS. JANE MENDENHALL. Mrs. Mendenhall was united in marriage with Reuben E. Mendenhall, native of Ohio, September 9, 1853. He was born September 23, 1828. His

parents located in this county when the few settlements were but niches in the almost impenetrable forests. Mr. Mendenhall was a farmer by occupation, a man of local prominence, a member of the Baptist Church, and departed this life February 9, 1885. Mrs. Mendenhall was born December 20, 1825, in Ohio, a daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Hanes) Shirley, both of Virginia. The greater part of Mrs. Mendenhall's life has been passed in this county, having resided here some forty-seven years, and witnessed the forests give place to the growing fields, and the wild game that was once so abundant, disappear, and in her way has contributed her share to the work of civilization. She now lives on the farm her husband purchased a short time after their marriage. Mrs. Mendenhall belongs to the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH OLDHAM, the subject of this sketch, is now a resident of Bennett's Switch, and probably the oldest living pioneer of this county. He was born in Lampen County, Va., April 5, 1816. His parents were James and Elizabeth Oldham, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of French and latter of German descent. When Joseph was quite young his parents emigrated to Preble County, Ohio, and later moved to Randolph County, this State, thence to Wells County, and in 1827, Mr. Oldham, Sr., Joseph's father, purchased 80 acres of wild land in Peru Township, this county, from Louis Godfroy, an Indian. The government had erected dwellings for the Indians, one on each section, into one of these houses Mr. Oldham moved, and resided there about seven years, by which time Mr. Oldham had built on his own land, and in 1834 occupied his own home. There were but few white settlers here then, Miami County was not organized yet, Peru was not thought of, and Mr. Oldham says there was only two houses on the site where Logansport now stands. It was here among the Indians that Joseph spent his young life. There were no schools and what education Mr. Oldham has was obtained after maturity. At the age of seventeen he began to do for himself by engaging at blacksmithing, but soon gave that up and tried the tanning business for a while, but finally gave that up and began butchering, which occupation he has followed principally through life. In September, 1838, he was married to Lucinda Fobs, and this union was blessed with six children: Charles, James, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah and David, one of whom, Mary, is now living. In September, 1854, Mrs. Oldham was called away. On June 23, 1855, he was again married to Mary Countryman, and to this union was born seven children: Jacob, Daniel, Julia, Eliza, Joseph F., Philip and Otto, of whom Jacob, Philip and Otto are deceased. Mr. Oldham began life a poor man and to-day has a comfortable home in Bennett's.

OLIVER H. SANDIFUR, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, July 17, 1824. When six years of age his parents, Noah

and Mary Sandifur, moved to Carroll County, where he remained until his twenty-first year. In 1846 he took a claim of 160 acres of heavy timbered land where he now resides. He went to work with a will and soon had a cabin erected and a few acres of land ready for cultivation. He and wife by diligence and economy, have acquired a good home and pleasant surroundings. He was married August 11, 1853, to Sarah Beaver, and by her is the father of six children: Jacob A. (deceased), Mary E., Emma R., Noah A., Oliver U. and William H. Mr. and Mrs. Sandifur are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Sandifur is a Republican, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for four years. He possesses an unblemished character for honesty and integrity.

WILLIAM H. STEDMAN, farmer, was born in Orange County, New York, May 4, 1823. His parents, Richard and Hannah Stedman, were natives of Ireland and New York respectively. They moved to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1833, where our subject remained until thirty years of age. He emigrated to Tippecanoe, County, Indiana, and followed boating on the Wabash and Erie Canal for ten years. He then engaged in steamboating on the lower Wabash and Ohio rivers for a number of years. In 1867 he purchased the farm where he now resides. He makes farming his sole business, and is justly regarded as one of the progressive and wide-awake citizens of Miami County. Mr. Stedman was married in 1862 to Julia Todd, by whom he had five children—Hannah, Mary, James, John and Burt. He is a Republican in politics, believing the principles upon which that party is based to be conducive to the greatest good to his section and to the country at large.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. THOMPSON, whose maiden name was Garretson, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, October 28, 1812. She is a daughter of Read and Jane Garretson, natives respectively of New Jersey and Virginia. Mrs. Thompson, when seventeen years of age, removed with her parents to Warren County, Ohio, where she remained until the age of twenty, when she married Cornelius Thompson, a prosperous young farmer of Warren County. He was a son of Roden and Clara (Sayles) Thompson, natives of North Carolina. In April, 1849, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson removed to Miami County and entered forty acres of land where Mrs. Thompson now resides. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Baptist Church and a highly respected citizen. His death occurred August 15, 1870. Mrs. Thompson has been a member of the Baptist Church over half a century. She is the mother of six children, only one living—John C., who was born July 26, 1852. Miss Anna Stevens became his wife, October 22, 1873, and to them have been born three children: Charley, Pearl and Harvey.

REV. BEVERLY R. WARD is the youngest of a family of

thirteen children, born to Beverly R. and Nettie (Glore) Ward. His parents were married in Kentucky, October 23, 1799. Mr. Ward is a native of Rush County, Indiana. He remained with his mother until 1838, his father having died October 23, 1829. His early education was obtained in the country school, which in his youth were of rather an inferior type. In 1838 he accompanied his brother James to Clinton County, where James entered eighty acres of land. Our subject took a claim in 1841 in what was then known as the seven mile strip or canal lands. In 1848 he removed to Alto, Howard County, and engaged in the cabinet business, which he followed three years, and then sold out and entered the Franklin Theological College, a Baptist institution. He was ordained a minister in 1852, and has since been actively engaged in the ministry, having under his charge three appointments: Young America, Cass County; Dunkirk, and Mt. Pisgah Church, near Alexandria, Madison County. He is also a farmer and owns a fine farm in Section 14. He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Nancy Lett, by whom he had eight children: Williamson D., James O., Sampson L., John H., Carey J., Preston B. and a child that died in infancy. Mrs. Ward was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and her death, which occurred January 15, 1864, was much lamented. Mr. Ward's second marriage took place in 1864 with Mrs. Rebecca C. Okeson. Six children have been born to the marriage, four of whom are living, viz: Luella, Nellie G., Mary T., Lizzie May. Mr. Ward is a Republican.

HON. WILLIAM ZEHRING, a prominent citizen and farmer of Deer Creek Township, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, born May 3, 1821, and is a second son in a family of five children born to William and Elizabeth (Garst) Zehring, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction. The father died in 1872 and the mother in 1885. Although our subject's educational training was somewhat limited, attending school only two or three months of the year, he was selected to teach the school in his neighborhood, and continued in that vocation until he had taught eleven terms. In 1856 he bought one hundred acres of land in Montgomery County, Ohio, for which he paid $2,000 down, the amount of his savings for thirteen years. In 1857 he came to Miami County and purchased a farm of 160 acres, where he has ever since resided. His life has been marked by industry and energy, and by diligent labor he has amassed a competence to sustain him in his declining years. He is a Democrat in politics, and has filled the positions of Township Trustee, County Commissioner and Representative in the Legislature. His marriage with Susannah Feagler, daughter of John and Susannah Feagler, residents of Montgomery County, Ohio, took place August 20, 1845. Of their nine children these are now living:

Josiah, William, Irving, Benjamin F., Sarah E., John H. and Alfred E. Mrs. Zehring died March 18, 1865. Mr. Zehring's second marriage was solemnized March 16, 1869, with Mrs. Lucinda Wilson. To their union one child has been born, namely: Katie (deceased). Mrs. Zehring is a member of the U. B. Church.

CHAPTER XII.

ERIE TOWNSHIP—SURFACE FEATURES AND PRODUCTS—EARLY SETTLERS—BLACK HAWK—ORGANIZATION—EARLY MECHANICS—THE FIRST MILLS—RELIGIOUS MATTERS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ERIE TOWNSHIP embraces a superficial area of about eighteen square miles, and is the smallest division of Miami County. It is bounded on the north by Richland Township, on the east by Wabash County, on the south by Wabash River, on the west by Peru Township, and constitutes the greater part of Township 26 North, Range 5 East, of the Congressional survey. The surface is pleasantly diversified, somewhat rolling in the South and East and level in the northern part. When first seen by the pioneer the face of the country was covered with a dense forest growth, the most numerous variety of which were walnut, poplar, ash, beech, maple, elm and sycamore. The bulk of these woodlands required but little surface drainage, but were at once fitted for cultivation as soon as the heavy growth of timber was removed. The soil of the township is of great depth and fertility, especially in that part of the country lying adjacent to the Wabash river. The northern part is also fertile, and for general farming will compare well with that of any other division of the county. Agriculture is in a flourishing condition, and all the fruits and cereals grown in Indiana are sure of rapid growth and profitable return. Stock raising is also engaging the attention of many of the farmers and is rapidly becoming one of the leading industries of the township.

Perhaps the first permanent settler in what is now Erie Township, was Henry King, who located a claim near the western border in 1835, choosing for his home what is known as the Dingman farm occupied at the time by a Mr. Sampson. Prior to his arrival however, Samuel McClure, now a resident of Marion, Grant County, established a trading post in the same

locality and for several years carried on a successful traffic with the Indians. "His business was that of a trader exclusively and consequently he made no attempts at improvements of any kind." Joseph Fox came as early as 1835 and laid claim to the land where Alfred Miller lives, not far from the old Wabash and Erie Canal. A Mr. Hale and his son, John Hale, arrived the same year and settled in the western part of the Township; the former laying claim to a small tract of land which was subsequently entered by a Mr. Henton. John Hale's first place of settlement was near the lock, but he afterwards lived in various parts of the township and took an active part in the early development of the country. Daniel Potter settled on the canal opposite the Nichelson farm early in the thirties and was a permanent resident of Erie until his death. He made substantial improvements on his place including the first orchard in the township and is remembered as a public spirited and honorable citizen. About the year 1836, one James Farnash and son William Farnash became residents of Erie, locating a claim on land which William Lynd subsequently purchased. They were both types of a restless class of characters usually found in the early settlement of all new countries and their departure was not signalized by the outburst of any great amount of sorrow on the part of their neighbors. William Farnash spent a goodly portion of his time with the Indians and was frequently seen on the streets of Peru in company with his red friends gorgeously attired in genuine savage style. Two other early comers deserving of special mention were John and James Bailey, who located in the southern part of the Township, sometime prior to the year 1840. They both became noted hunters, and from the sale of deer and other game, which they killed in great abundance, managed to supply the few wants of their respective families. They made no improvements beyond erecting a couple of rude cabins and with the advance of civilization, took their departure for more congenial quarters in the far west.

Sylvester Henton came to this country sometime in the thirties and early acquired the reputation of a successful Indian trader. He took claims in various parts of the country and for many years was know as "Black Hawk" Henton, a name which afterwards became attached to the township. His brother, Elam Henton, came later and settled where Lewis Baker now lives, purchasing the claim of John Hale. He subsequently filled the offices of Recorder and Clerk of the county, and was justly esteemed one of the representative men of Miami. A transient settler by the name of French was living in the southern part of the township as early, perhaps, as 1838 or 1839, and a little later Anson Jewett built a cabin in the same locality, which he occupied for only a limited

period. Lewis King early settled where his son Riley now lives and about the same time Jeremiah Taylor settled on land adjoining Mr. Nichelson's farm, taking a claim which was subsequently purchased by D. R. Bearss. Other early settlers in the southern part of the township were Morris Baker, on the Jacob Elper place, and Joseph Misner, near the canal. Prominent among the arrivals of 1842 were Salathiel Cole, who moved from Ohio that year and purchased the farm where George Nicholson now lives. His death, September of the following year, was one of the earliest events of the kind in the township. John and William Nichelson, brothers of George Nichelson, came early in 1842 and settled in the eastern and southern parts of the townships respectively; the former is living at this time in Missouri, and the latter died at his home in Erie about the year 1854. George Nichelson moved to this township in the spring of 1844 and is still an honored resident of the same. A. Dingman became a resident in 1842, settling in the eastern part of the township; Martin Kennedy and John Carback were early settlers in the western part. In 1843 Samuel Philabaum moved to the township, locating about one mile from the northern boundry, where he has since resided. He and George Nichelson are the oldest residents of Erie now living. Among the many who came from time to time and shared in the hardships incident to pioneer life may be mentioned: Abner Beeson, in the southern part; Levi Wright, in section 5; John Downey, in the same section; Thomas Daily, section 7; Nicholas Berger, section 8; James Britton, section 9; Jacob Pier, section 17; William W. Lane, section 17; Dorastus Chandler, where his son lives; William Butt and sons, Daniel, William, Elias, James, Erastus, Lawrence, and Frank Butt, not far from the canal; Alfred Miller, where he still lives; George Nichelson, Sr., father of John, William, and George Nichelson already mentioned; Henry Niman, on the line between Miami and Wabash Counties; Thomas Mann, near what is now the Paw-Paw Turnpike; William Beeson, in the southern part of the township; Nicholas Dice, where he still resides; David Simmerman, who is still a resident; William Robinson, in the northern part; Jacob Hostetler, Charles and Daniel Henderson, near the western boundary; Charles Rector, near the river; William Lynd, in the southern part, where his son still lives; Alfred Baker, not far from the canal; Pleasant Bell, Mr. Robertson, and a Mr. Stitts, the exact places of whose settlements were not learned. The following is a list of persons who obtained land in the township by entry prior to the year 1840: Israel T. Canby, fractional part of section 20, township 27, north, range 5, east, August 11, 1830; John Tipton, northeast quarter of section 22, October 11, 1830; William Marshall, southeast quarter of section 21, in 1833; James Britton, northeast quarter section 3, in 1835; Joseph W. Moore, northwest quarter of section 3, in 1835. Other entries of 1835 were

as follows: William N. Hood and Richard Britton, section 3; made James M. Ray, section 8; M. T. Williams, James Britton and J. M. Ray, in section 10; Enoch McCarty, James R. Mendenhall and James M. Curry, section 15; Solomon Vermilyea and Alexander Worth, section 17. From the year 1836 to 1839 the following men purchased goverment land, to-wit: Richard and Robert Miller in section 4; Lewis Adkison and John Miller, junior, section 16; William O. Ross and William Hood in section 21.

The township was organized August 27, 1839, and took its name from the Wabash and Erie canal, which run through the southern part. The first election was held the same year on the Anson Jewett farm, at which but nine votes were cast. "Jeremiah Taylor was elected Justice of the Peace, Henry King, Daniel Henderson and Samuel Philabaum, were elected Trustees."

The first mechanic in the township was Thomas Kennedy, who operated a blacksmith shop, on the old canal for several years, during the early settlement of the county. A man by the name of Umstadt was also an early blacksmith, and William Lynd was one of the first carpenters of the township. Among the earliest marriages was that of John Passon to Priscilla, daughter of James Fasnash, solemnized sometime in the year 1838. The early deaths were those of Joseph Hale in 1838, Salathiel Cole in 1843, and John Hale, Jeremiah Taylor, Joseph Fox and Daniel Potter, the dates of whose deaths were not learned. Perhaps the first birth in the township was that of John Hale, Jr., son of John and Hannah Hale, born in the year 1837.

The first saw mill in the township was built near the northern border, many years ago, by a Mr. Williams, who operated it quite successfully until taking a large contract for furnishing railroad timber which crippled him financially. The mill was subsequently purchased by a Mr. Cowger, who moved the boiler to Peru. The next enterprise of the character was started by Miller and Ullman, who erected a large steam mill in the western part of the township. It was operated by the above firm until destroyed by fire, after which Mr. Ullman rebuilt it. He is the present proprietor and is doing a prosperous business.

Daniel Reicher engaged in the manufacture of drain tile in 1882, and still operates a large mill near the central part of the township. He also operates an extensive cider and jelly factory with which he does a very remunerative business.

"The first religious meeting in the township was held at cabin of Salathiel Cole by the Baptists early in the forties, Rev. John Davis preaching." This denomination, although having no organized society, maintained regular services for a number of years, using what was afterwards known as the California school

house for a meeting-place. Among their preachers in after years were Revs. Cole and Witham.

The Christian or New Light Church was early represented in Erie, although no society was ever organized. Meetings were held at the cabins of different settlers from time to time by Elders Nicholas. Myers, John S. Winters and William Deal.

Calvary M. E. Church.—The oldest religious society in the township dates its history from the summer of 1846, at which time a small class was organized, consisting of the following persons, viz.: Daniel Mendenhall and wife, Frederick White and wife and Alfred Miller and wife. Revs. Donaldson and Webster were perhaps the earliest preachers, and the residence of Daniel Mendenhall in the northeast corner of the township was used for a place of worship until about 1847 or '48.

By that time a house, more in keeping with the wants of the congregation, became necessary. Accordingly a log building, 24x30 feet in size, was erected on land donated for the purpose by Mr. Mendenhall. After this the society made fair progress, and it was not long until the majority of the early settlers in the vicinity were enrolled among its members. The old house was abandoned in the year 1865, and a new frame building, 35x50 feet in size, erected on the same ground at a cost of $1,600. At that time the membership numbered nearly forty, and it has since increased until at present there are the names of about seventy communicants on the records.

When organized, the society was attached to what is known as the Paw Paw Circuit. It is now a point in the Wabash Circuit, having been attached to the latter about the year 1883. Among the pastors are remembered the following, viz.: Revs. Bradshaw, Rhodes, Black, Roberts, Munson, Shackleford, Reed, Wade, Markley, McElwee and others. The society has made commendable progress, and is in prosperous condition at this time.

Erie Church—United Brethren in Christ, was organized in 1849, at the residence of Samuel Philabaum. Among the early members were Samuel Philabaum and wife, Michael Dice and wife, David Rep and wife, David Zimmerman and wife and Mrs. Barnett. The early ministers were Revs. Mr. Peters, Hiram Freeman and Samuel Simons. Later came Rev's. John Surrand, John Lamb, Jesse Bright, Mr. Iliff, Mr. Martin, John Farmer, Mr. Turflinger, Mr. Gallaher and the present incumbent, James Grove. In 1850 a hewed log building was erected on the land of Samuel Philabaum. It was 26x30 feet in size and answered well the purpose for which it was intended until 1872. In that year the present substantial frame temple of worship on the Philabaum land was erected at a cost of about $1,700. This society has been the outgrowth of faith and from an insignificant

beginning, has increased to such an extent that there are at this time fully two hundred members belonging. It has accomplished a vast amount of good in the community and is in better condition than at any other time since the organization. The Sunday School, under the superintendency of William Petty is well attended.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEWIS BAKER was born in Lima, Ohio, on the second day of October, 1835, and is the second son of Alfred and Mary (Osborn) Baker, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, and came to Miami County in 1843 and located on the farm on which Lewis now resides. He has always remained at home, and received his education in the common schools. Since reaching his majority he has continuously engaged in farming and stock-raising, at which he has been successful to a satisfactory degree. He was married to Miss Maggie E. Wibel, April 2, 1863, a daughter of Solomon and Rose Wibel, who were natives of Pennsylvania. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Baker were born five children, two of which are now living—Charles E. and Conrad L.—and the deceased were Ora M. and two infants unnamed. Mr. Baker is the owner of 400 acres of fine farming land, situated in Peru and Erie Townships, which is substantially improved and in a highly cultivated state. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Christian Church. In political matters he is a Republican, and is one of the most reliable and substantial farmers of Erie Township.

WILLIAM H. BELL, a native of Peru Township, was born February 13, 1842, and is a son of Pleasant L. and Laurinda E. (Duffield) Bell, natives of Indiana, the former of whom was born April 4, 1814, and the latter April 15, 1819. Wm. H. is the eldest member of his father's family of ten children, of whom there still eight living. Our subject received a good education, having attended Bryant's Business College, at Chicago, for one summer, and the schools of Peru, which enabled him to teach school for several years. In 1864, after returning from Chicago, he entered the service of his country at the age of 22, in the 138th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Co. A, and continued about five months. After returning from the war, he engaged in farming and teaching, and was married March 19, 1868, to Nancy I. Wolfe, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, to whom have been born eight children, seven of whom are now living, viz: Cora, Horace E., Alice, Wm. A., Clarence T., Nellie, Lulu and

Richard, who died at the age of five months. Mr. Bell and family are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, which policy he has ever since pursued. He is the possessor of 80 acres of land in Erie township, which is under a fair state of cultivation. He is a gentleman that is held in high esteem of those with whom he is acquainted.

WILLIAM BUTT was born in Ohio on the 10th day of May, 1829, he being the second son of William and Effie (McIntyre) Butt, natives of Virginia and New York, whose union was solemnized in the State of Ohio in 1826. In 1832 they emigrated to Indiana and settled in Allen County, near Fort Wayne. Here they remained about thirteen years, and from thence moved to Miami County, settling on the Richardville Reserve, and resided there until their deaths, which occurred in 1869 and 1856. Our subject was reared on a farm and has always followed the vocation of a farmer, in which he has been very successful, now being the owner of 570 acres of fine river bottom land in Erie Township, which is noted for its productive qualities. His home consists of an elegant and imposing two-story brick residence, and he has a large and commodious bank-barn, the surroundings of which are pleasant in the extreme. He and Miss Elizabeth Lesher were united in marriage November 7, 1858, to whom four children were born, viz: James F., Mary E. (deceased), Ida A. and Dora E. His wife died February 23, 1869, and on the 2d day of December, of the same year, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Scovel, a native of New York. Their union has been blessed with two children, Eva L. and Rosa C. Politically Mr. Butt is a Democrat, and he has held the offices of Township Trustee and Assessor.

VALENTINE DURKES, a native of Bavaria, Germany, was born April 7, 1838, a son of Daniel and Susannah (Stalheber) Durkes, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1854, and located in Miami County. Our subject remained home until he reached his majority, and he then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed more or less for 20 years. He received a good education in the German language, but has never, since living in America, had the advantage of school. June 4, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Barnhard, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, of German descent. To this union there were six children born, named Mary E. (deceased), Bena, George, Frank, Willie O. and Emma. In 1861, Mr. Durkes entered the service of his country in the 49th Illinois Volunteer Infantry and remained in Grant's division until the battle of Pittsburg Landing, when he became ill and was sent to his home. In February, 1871, Mr. Durkes and family located on his

farm in Erie Township, which consists of 126 acres, well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He is the owner of a one-sixth interest in 72 acres of undivided land in Harrison Township. He and family are members of the United Brethren Church, and he has always been a Democrat.

BENTON HARRISON, born June 22, 1845, is a son of Reuben C. and Judith A. (Keever) Harrison, natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively. In 1836 the father and family came from Ohio and settled in Wayne County, where they resided two years, and in September, 1838, came to Miami County and located in Richland Township, where they resided until their death. Reuben C. was born February 2, 1805, and died March 15, 1881. The mother was born April 12, 1814, and died July 30, 1886, at the age of 72. Our subject left the patèrnal roof and started in business for himself. He has always followed farming. On the first day of February, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Melissa A. Nichelson, a native of Miami County, who was born October 1, 1849. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison seven children have been born—William L., Jessie (deceased), Reuben C., Emma M., George W., Julia A. and Leona M. Mr. Harrison has filled the position of Assessor of Erie Township, and was in 1883 Township Trustee, appointed by the County Commissioners to fill the vacancy of Jacob Hockstetler, resigned, and was re-elected to the same position in 1884, which he filled with credit to himself and his constituents: His politics are Democratic. He was a resident continuously of Richland Township until 1873, when after his marriage he came to Erie Township and has here resided since that time. He is the possessor of 146 acres of fine farming land, which is nicely located on the Peru and Paw Paw pike, under a high state of cultivation, and is substantially improved. His education was obtained at the common schools.

FRANK HOSTETLER, a native of Miami County and of Erie township, was born March 22, 1859. He is the third living son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shetler) Hostetler, natives of Ohio, who emigrated to Indiana in 1845 and located on the farm now operated by Frank, our subject, but are now residents of Peru Township. He received a common school education and at one time attended college at Terre Haute, Indiana. At the age of 21 he commenced teaching school, and taught five terms in his immediate neighborhood, and on April 24, 1883, his marriage with Miss Sarah A. Dise was solemnized, and to them one child has been born —Ray E., born November 2, 1885. Our subject was reared on the farm, and after his marriage resumed farming on the old homestead first occupied by his parents, a half of which he is the proprietor—the other portion being owned by his Elder brother, Gideon,

which consists of 100 acres. At the township election held in April, 1886, he was chosen by the residents of Erie township to act as its trustee for the ensuing two years. The subject is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the U. B. Church.

RILEY G. KING, was born December 24, 1836, in Portage County, Ohio, and is the son of Timothy L. and Mary M. (Wright) King, natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively, who were married in Portage County in 1835, and came to this county in 1839, bringing their family of two children, our subject and Isabel. Riley remained at home with his parents until he was 24 years old, and received a limited education. He has always followed the occupation of farming, and was employed as a farm hand until the opening of the war, when he enlisted in Co. B of the 13th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and remained in the service about three years and three months, mustered out July 10, 1864. After he returned from the army he resumed his former occupation, farming, and his marriage with Miss Mary A. Burke, a native of Wayne County, Indiana, born September 9, 1837, was solemnized on March 12, 1868, at Paw Paw, this county. To this union three children were born, an infant (deceased) unnamed, Clarence Bruce and William Oscar aged 13 and 10 respectively. Mr. King and family are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a Republican and always votes the straight ticket. He is the possessor of 188 acres of land in Erie and Richland Townships which is all, with an exception of 27 acres of timber, under a high state of cultivation. He has acquired all by hard labor. He is perhaps the oldest citizen of Erie Township now living in its borders.

JAMES E. MANIS, a native of Tennessee, was born October 24, 1834, a son of Jesse and Alcy (Lawson) Manis, natives of Tennessee. Our subject was reared on a farm and received a limited schooling, but has, since reaching his majority, acquired sufficient education to transact the ordinary business of the times. He is the owner of 160 acres of land in Erie Township which is in a fair state of cultivation and comfortably improved. He was married to Miss Euphemia Wright, a native of Wayne County, Indiana, July 16, 1864, to whom nine children have been born, their names being as follows: Schuyler C. (deceased), Charles W., Dona (deceased), an infant daughter unnamed (deceased), Jesse, Benny F., James, another infant daughter unnamed (deceased), and Albert. He is a Republican. Mr. Manis emigrated from Tennessee to Indiana in 1852, and located in Henry County, where he resided for about nine years, after which time he followed the business of an auctioneer for about three years, and then came to Miami County where he became engaged in working by the day as a farm laborer, after which time by dint of the

strictest economy and hard labor he had raised sufficient money to enable him to commence business for himself as a farm renter, which course he pursued about four years, and then purchased the farm on which he now resides. His land is situated in Sections 3 and 4, Erie Township. He is held in high esteem by his neighbors and those with whom he is acquainted.

GEORGE W. NICHELSON, one of the pioneers of Erie Township, is a native of the eastern portion of Maryland, and was born October 6, 1816. His parents' names were George and Leah (Dorman) Nichelson, natives of Maryland, who emigrated to Pickaway County, Ohio, in April, 1817, where our subject was reared and remained until 1844, when he then came to Indiana and located in Miami County, where he has since continuously resided. He has always followed the occupation of farming and is now the possessor of 300 acres of land in Erie Township which is well improved. His marriage to Mrs. Emily (Beers) Cole was solemnized September 1, 1848, to whom three children have been born—Melissa, Paul B. and George R. (deceased). His wife was the mother of one daughter—Mary—by her first husband. She died at the age of nineteen. Mr. Nichelson is a life-long Democrat politically, and sincerely believes in the principles of that organization. Coming to Miami County when he did Mr. N. will long be remembered as one of the successful pioneers, and one whose memory will ever be held in high esteem.

PAUL B. NICHELSON, a native of Miami County, was born May 21, 1852, and is a son of George W. and Emily Nichelson, whose sketch appears above. Paul B. received a common school education, and was reared on the farm on which he now resides. December 8, 1875, he was married to Miss Ellen Jackson, daughter of James Jackson, of Wabash County, to whom one boy was born; Harry B., May 13, 1881. He is at present, Assessor of Erie Township. Has taught school several terms and now owns 55 acres of land in Erie. He follows farming and stock raising. Politically he is a Democrat.

DANIEL A. RICHER, a native of Miami County, was born April 26, 1850, a son of John and Magdalena (Naftzger) Richer, natives of Switzerland and France, who emigrated to Ohio in 1840, and from thence to Indiana in 1848, and located in this county and are still residents of the same. He was educated in the common schools, and remained on the farm with his father until about twenty-two years old, and was then married to Miss Mary J. Miller, December 21, 1871. Mrs. Richer is a native of Virginia, and was born December 11, 1850 a daughter of Daniel and Catharine Miller, who came to Indiana when she was about eight years of age. Our subject was bereft of his beloved companion on the 29th of November, 1885. To

their union were born six children, the names of whom are: William L., Noah E., Effie R., John, Isaac N. and Laura M. Noah E. died January 23, 1875, and John died September 2, 1878. Mr. Richer is the proprietor of 122 acres of land in Erie Township, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, and is improved in a substantial manner, which gives his house a very aristocratic appearance. On his farm he has had constructed a large two-story brick residence of modern pattern, and also a large and commodious bank barn, which afford comfortable quarters for those that surround him—both man and beast. He and family are natives of the U. B. Church. While living, his wife was a member of the Dunkard denomination of religious worshippers. When she was dying she expressed herself as ready to go, and bid the members of her family and friends an affectionate good-bye. Politically, Mr. Richer used to be a Democrat, but latterly is an advocate of the principles of the Prohibitionists. In connection with his farm he has in season been runniug a cider-mill, and in the fall of 1886 he added a new departure—hydraulic process—which enables him to manufacture sorghum molasses, apple jelly, vinegar, etc., affording him a remunerative trade.

WILLIAM W. ROBERTSON, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, was born June 24, 1841, a son of William and Elvira (Jones) Robertson, who settled in Miami County in about 1845. Previous to his (the father) coming to Indiana with his family, he and Mr. John Misener run the first grocery and provision store in Peru that was ever conducted in that place. W. W., our subject, has in his possession the account book, used by that firm, the introduction of which is an account with Alexander Wilson, to whom is charged two cords of wood at sixty cents each, Dated November 30, 1839. This business was continued about one year, and then closed out, the reasons for which are not assigned. When he returned to Indiana with his family he purchased about 250 acres of land lying in the region of the line between Erie and Richland Townships—now owned by R. G. King, R. Wickiser, Louis King and what is known as the Kitsmiller farm. His death occurred in 1860. His marriage was solemnized on the 25th day of September, 1835. William, our subject, remained at home until about the age of seventeen, receiving a common school education, being reared upon the farm. His marriage with Miss Susannah A. Kitsmiller, was solemnized April 9, 1865, to whom eight children were born: Alfretta R., Mary E., Estella A., William C., Jessie V., Louis D. and two deceased. Mr. Robertson has held the office of Justice of the Peace, Constable and Assessor, having held the former position about six years. He is the proprietor of sixty acres of land which

is under good cultivation in Erie Township, Section 4. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN WAYMIRE, a native of Preble County, Ohio, was born August 19, 1832, a son of Andrew and Sallie (Fouts) Waymire, natives of Ohio. Our subject received a common school education, and at the age of about 19 years he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and has followed the trade more or less in connection with his farming ever since. He came to Indiana in 1858 and settled on the farm on which he now lives, which was then a wilderness. It consists of 80 acres, in section 3, Erie Township. He was married in the spring of 1854 to Harriet Speelman, a native of Preble County, Ohio, and they are the parents of ten children—five living—Mary C., Sarah A., Hulda, Alfred, Rosan, Andrew, Joseph H., Noah, Christian and John E. In 1863 he volunteered in the 11th Cavalry, 126th, Regiment of Indiana Volunteers—was Corporal—and continued until the war closed. He is a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 65, and a Republican.

CHAPTER XIII.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP—SITUATION, AREA AND BOUNDARY—FIRST SETTLEMENTS — TOWNSHIP OFFICERS — EARLY EVENTS—INDUSTRIES — CHURCHES — SNOW HILL — NORTH GROVE — MCGRAWSVILLE—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP lies in the south part of Miami County, and embraces a geographical area of twenty-four square miles, bounded as follows: Butler Township on the north, Harrison on the east, Clay on the west and Howard County on the south. The principal water course is Pipe creek, which flows in a westerly direction through the northern part of the township, entering in section 3 and leaving from section 6, township 25, north, range 5, east. Deer Creek flows through the southwest corner of the township, and affords ample drainage for a large area of the territory. The eastern part is watered and drained by the tributaries of Pipe creek, several of which flow through the country in different directions. The general surface of the country is low and level, and the character of the soil may be judged from the heavy growth of black walnut and other varieties of valuable timber, which was found in great profusion by the first settlers. There is also a heavy growth of oak, maple, elm, beech and the other forest trees

Joseph Fisher

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indigenous to this latitude. Large quantities of lumber were at one time exported from the township, and the revenue from walnut alone, to those who were so fortunate as to hold these trees, was quite lucrative, as much as $400 and even more having been realized from the timber, growing on a single acre. That part of the township lying adjacent to Pipe Creek presents an exception to the general monotonous surface of the county, being slightly undulating, the banks of said creek being in some places quite precipitous. The lower portions of the township were originally quite wet, but of late a successful system of tile drainage has been resorted to, by means of which a large area of valuable lands have been reclaimed and put in cultivation. Agriculture is and always has been the pursuit of the citizens of the township, and all the crops common to this part of the State are raised in abundance.

The first settlements within the present limits of Harrison were made a short time prior to the "land sale" by Imri Murden and William Smith, the former in February, 1844, and the latter some time the following spring. Mr. Murden moved from near Mexico, on Eel river, and "squatted" upon a tract of unsurveyed land near the southwest corner of the township, which he purchased from the Government in 1847. He made substantial improvements and was an honored resident of the township for a number of years. He afterwards disposed of his possessions here and returned to the northern part of the county where he has since resided, his home at this time being near the town of Denver. Mr. Smith moved to his new home under many unfavorable circumstances, chief among which was the almost impassable condition of the country, caused by the spring freshets. The creeks were all "bank full" and in crossing the larger ones some of his household effects were very seriously damaged. He experienced his greatest difficulty in getting across Pipe Creek, the waters of which were entirely too deep and too rapid to be forded, thus obliging him to swim and ferry his goods across as best he could. He reached his claim in due time, and going to work at once soon had a cabin erected and several acres cleared and under cultivation. The site of his settlement is what is now the Elias Mummaugh farm, near the western boundary of the township.

Among the next comers was one Joshua Dixon, who made a few improvements and started a blacksmith shop on the Graham farm near the Clay Township line, some time in the summer or fall of the above year. He was one of the earliest mechanics in the southern part of the county, and operated his shop from the date of his arrival until some time in the sixties. Joshua Tharpe came as early as 1844, and settled on the place now owned and occupied by Richard Crane in the northern part of the township. He was a true type of the pioneer hunter of forty years ago, and nothing afforded him greater pleasure than

the wild, free life of the back woods. Another settler, reported to have come as early as 1844, was Jacob Stitt, who made his first improvements on what is known as the Plotner farm, on Pipe Creek, near the northeast corner of the township. After 1844 settlers began to arrive quite rapidly, although the land was not at that time opened for settlement subject to entry, being a part of the Miami Reservation, which did not come into market until about the year 1847. The desire to secure homes was so great, however, that before the survey was completed the little pioneer cabins could be seen scattered over the greater part of the country, and in some localities quite respectable farms were cleared and in cultivation. Among the various comers whose arrival antedated the land sale, were Samuel Spurgeon and William Burnett, in the western part of the township; James and Simeon Dryer, not far from the town of Santa Fe; Eli Stitt, brother of Jacob Stitt, in the northeast corner of the township, and a Mr. Reeves, who pre-empted land in the western part. Jesse Lee, where he still lives on Pipe Creek, and John Wilson one mile west of the village of North Grove. Z. C. Smith made a settlement as early as 1846 in section 16, and subsequently moved to a place about one-quarter of a mile south of North Grove. Levi Willis came about the same time, as did also Solomon Hauck, and settled in sections 9 and 3 respectively. Among other early comers were the following: Tillman Hall, where Mr. Lee now lives in section 10; Stephen Reeves, a transient settler, on the Darius Wilson place; Jacob Miller, near North Grove; William and James Love, a short distance southwest of Santa Fe; George Copper, in the southern part of the township; Emsley Overman, the first Justice of the Peace, near the eastern boundary, and George C. Smith, whose place of settlement was not learned, all of whom made claims as early as 1847. During the years of 1847 and '48 a number of substantial men secured homes in the township, but it will be impossible at this late date to mention them in the order of their arrival. In the early part of the former year A. M. Ratliffe was living on the Joel Barnhart place, near the eastern boundary of the township, and a little later, Smith Donohue, a man noted for his fine social qualities, made an improvement not far from the central part. An eccentric character in an early day was one John G. Miller, a diminutive German, who settled in section 10, some time during the above years. He was known far and wide for his wonderful conversational powers, and his marvelous propensity for talking early became proverbial throughout the entire southern part of the county. He would talk with every passer-by until they became thoroughly worn out, and when he started on an errand his wife never expected him home until after dark, as

he would be sure to talk everybody "blind" whom he chanced to meet.

James Graham was one of the pioneers of 1847 and is still living where he originally settled, in the western part of the township. His neighbor in an early day was John Wilson, for many years a leading citizen of Harrison. Other pioneers were Marshall Greathouse, who located where his family still reside; Daniel Myers, who lived in various parts of the township; Joshua Sullivan, a transient settler, whose original location is not known; David Rowe, where B. Busby now lives. Joseph Overman in the southeastern part of the township, where he still resides; Eli Overman, on the place now occupied by C. Edwards; Charles Cox, in the northern part of the township, on the Crane farm; William Mowbray, in the northwest corner; Moses Hershberger, near the Howard County line; Benjamin Shrock, on the Delphi Road in the southern part; Michael Gearhart, south of the Shrock place; Charles Barnhart, near the southern boundary, where his son still lives; John Myers, near Deer Creek, on the Stetler farm; Abraham Hostetler, where he still lives; John and M. Vinnedge, in the southeast corner of the township; Abraham Garver, on the Delphi Road; Benjamin Benbow, in the southern part; Edmund Lamb, near the eastern border; Peter Reger, a short distance south of North Grove; Joseph Cantle, not far from the south line of the county; Jacob Livingood, on the site of McGrawsville and Abraham Hershberger in the southern part of the township.

Township Organization.—This township was set apart as a separate jurisdiction in 1846, and named in honor of the great soldier and president, William Henry Harrison. The first election was held the same year at the residence of Mr. Smith, Sr., and for the several township officers then chosen, but eighteen votes were cast. The first Trustees were John Moorman and David Roe—Solomon Hauck was elected first Justice of the Peace and Abel Hauck, Constable. Emsley Overman and M. Vinnedge held the office of Justice of the Peace in an early day, and William Mowbray, Jesse Lee, Harvey McCoy and Lewis Hensler served as Trustees, a number of years ago. The Trustee at this time is Eli Shrock, the Justices are Henry Rose and William T. Bowden.

Early Events.—Perhaps the first deaths that occurred in Harrison Township were those of the wife of a negro known as "Black Bill," some time in 1847, and Mrs. Wm. Wineburn, who departed this life the same year. "It being impossible to get through the woods with a wagon at that time, her coffin was carried from Santa Fe, a distance of four miles."

The first birth in the township, so far as known, was that of Sarah A., daughter of Imri and Rebecca Murden, born in the year 1846: a son, Henry Murden, was born to the same parents

in October of the following year. "January 4, 1848 there was born to Marshall and Elizabeth Greathouse a son, George, which was also one of the earliest births in the township.

One of the earliest marriages was that of William Love and a daughter of William Smith, solemnized in the spring of 1847. "The same year Henry Daggy was married to Elizabeth Burnett." A marriage deserving of special mention was that of Joseph Tyler and Miss Tharpe, daughter of Ichabod Tharpe, celebrated sometime in the year 1848. The father of the bride made elaborate preparations for the happy event, and, in order to have a sufficient amount of meat for the feast, to which were invited all the festive young people within a radius of several miles, stole from the neighboring woods a fat porker, which, with a generous supply of boiled cabbage and corn bread, constituted the sum total of the bill of fare. Several of the invited guests had wisely provided themselves with goodly sized flasks for the occasion filled with a certain semi-transparent coffee colored liquid, which, when partaken of by the crowd, had a tendency to make them all uproariously funny long before the time fixed upon for the celebration of the nuptials. In due time the smiling groom, arrayed in a gorgeous outfit of homespun, made his appearance upon the scene and was immediately surrounded by his noisy comrades, one of whom, in a spirit of mischievous merriment, tripped up his (the groom's) heels letting him fall in a large mud hole near the cabin door. This was the signal for a fresh outburst of fun, and, by the time Mr. Tyler escaped from the mud bath, his white "tow breeches" presented very much the appearance of the map of Africa dressed in deep mourning. Everything passed off good-naturedly, however, and, at the appointed time, were said the words which united the happy couple as man and wife,

Casualties.—The burning to death of old Joseph Dixon, about the year 1866, was an event that cast a shade of gloom over the entire community in which he had resided for years. He lived for some years entirely alone in his blacksmith shop near the western boundary of the township, aad had become seriously afflicted, so much so that at times he could scarcely use his limbs. One cold morning his little shop caught fire and before help could arrive the roof fell in, burying the unfortunate old mechanic in the ruins. When taken from the fire he was burned beyond recognition.

About the year 1851 Henley Thomas met with a violent death by being crushed beneath the wheels of a heavily loaded wagon. He was driving down hill at the time, and in trying to check the speed of the horses, fell in front of the wheels

which passed over his body, crushing it in a most shocking manner.

Industries.—As is well known, Harrison is a rich farming region, consequently agriculture has been the principal pursuit of her citizens. But little has been attempted in the way of manufacture, except in lumber, much of which was sawed during early years of the country's settlement. The first saw mill was built on Pipe Creek, opposite the village of Santa Fe, about the year 1846 or '47, by Matthew Fenimore, who subsequently erected a flouring mill near the same place. The latter has passed through various hands and is still in operation. The present proprietor is John Thomas. A large steam saw mill was built at the village of Snow Hill, a number of years ago, by Jacob Miller and Elijah Lieurance, who operated it successfully for some time. It was subsequently purchased by the Nicum Brothers, who moved it from the township.

A tannery was started near the eastern boundary of the township, in the early days, by Henley Thomas, who did a good local business for several years. Thomas sold out to other parties who finally allowed the enterprise to fall into disuse.

Religious.—The religious history of Harrison Township dates from the year 1848, at which time Divine services were held at the cabin of Charles Cox, by Rev. Mr. Richardson, of the Methodist Church. Elder Richardson preached at regular intervals for some time and his efforts were the means of awakening quite a religious interest in the community. Rev. John Leach was a pioneer preacher also, and his meetings at the residences of James Graham and John Wilson as long ago as 1848, were well attended by the early settlers of that part of the county. A class of the U. B. Church was subsequently organized, which still meets at the village of North Grove, where in 1870 was built the first house of worship in the township. This society, at one time quite strong and influential, has greatly decreased in numbers during the last ten years, and is now in a very weak condition.

The Methodists early organized a society in the northern part of the township, and some time in the above year erected a neat frame building on the land of Henry Powell, near the Clay Township line. This society has been the means of accomplishing much permanent good in the community, and is reported in a fairly prosperous condition.

At Cary, near the boundry of the township, is a society of the Wesleyan Methodists, and in the southeast corner of the township is a society of the Friends or Quakers, both of which are reported in good condition.

The Dunkards have a church in the southern part of the township with a large and flourishing membership. The society is kept up

by the Amish, a branch of the German Baptists, a religious sect noted for their strict discipline, rigid morality and plain manner of living.

Snow Hill.—A defunct village which formerly stood in Section 3, township 25, north range 5 east, was laid out in May, 1853, by Jacob Miller and Elijah Lieurance, whose large steam saw mill was the first industry of the place. A blacksmith shop was started soon after the building of the mill and about the same time of the platting of the village, a man by the name of Lawson opened a general store. Mr. Lawson subsequently met with a violent death while hauling a load of goods from Peru. In crossing Pipe Creek, a large limb fell from a tree near the edge of the stream, striking him on the head, causing almost instant death. The goods business was afterwards represented by other parties, and at one time the village became the chief source of supplies for a large neighborhood. A good store with stock representing a capital of over $3,000 was carried on for several years, together with several blacksmith and a cabinet shops. The latter was opened by one Jesse Miller, specimens of whose handiwork, in the shape of bed-steads, stands, chairs, bureaus, &c., are still to be seen in many of the older households of the township. The completion of the Pan Handle railroad through the county, a couple of miles from Snow Hill, proved a death blow to its aspirations, and from that time the fortunes of the place began to wane. Its business men and mechanics sought other and more favorable localities, the population gradually drifted to other parts, and at this time a cultivated field is all that remains of the once promising little town. Jesse and George Bower purchased the lots from time to time and succeeded in getting the plat vacated.

North Grove.—From a dead town we now turn to the history of a live one. North Grove, on the Pan Handle railroad, twelve miles southeast of Peru, was laid out and recorded under the name of Moorefield. The original plat consisting of — lots, lies in Section 16, Township 25 north, Range 5 East. The village is an outgrowth of the railroad and early became an important point for the shipment of lumber, grain and live stock. Among the earliest residents were William North, a man by the name of Ranck and John Parks, a farmer, who lived in the near vicinity. The first business house was erected by Abraham Color on the the corner now occupied by the large brick store room of Stitt & Lee. Messrs. Cescart and McKinstry sold goods in the same building about the time the railroad was completed and did a very successful business for several years. John Hartebroad was an early merchant, as was also Jackson Reynolds who, after carrying on a fair business for a short time,

sold out to Lee & Son. Stout and Kessler opened a general store early in the seventies and in 1874, William Kessler engaged in business but sold out after a short time to Messrs. Miller and Weaver. William Parker erected the building occupied at this time by H. D. Dispennett, and was identified with the mercantile interests of the village for some time. Prior to his arrival however, a Mr. Truitt sold goods in a little building which stood on the same corner near where Main street crosses the railroad. Ashberry Kessler, D. A. R. Holton, J. M. Lee & Co., were among the merchants who did business in the village at different times. The last firm was succeeded by Messrs. Stitt & Lee, the present energetic and wide awake merchants. Prominent among the business men of the town was W. C. Yarnall who opened a store in 1873 and continued the same until within a comparatively recent date. He was Postmaster, railroad and express agent for a number of years, and did as much if not more towards the building up of the town than any other citizen of the place. He sold out to Ira Smith who in turn was succeeded by the present proprietor, C. E. Miller.

The first industry of the place was a large steam saw-mill, erected in the southwest part of the village about the year 1850 by Jacob C. Miller, who operated it for several years. The next mill was built by Mr. Dugan in 1867 or '68, and in 1870, the Chicago mill, operated by Charles Somers, was brought to the place. The latter was operated on quite an extensive scale for some years. The present saw-mill is operated by Draper & Shambo, who report their business good. Ira Smith engaged in the manufacture of drain tile in 1876, and still carries on the business. Messrs. Draper & Shambo operate a tile kiln also. Long, Draper & Co. have at this time a large grist mill in the course of construction for the manufacture of flour by the roller process, which, when completed, will be one of the best mills in the county. The building is a large frame structure, and its presence in the village will doubtless draw a great deal of business to that place.

The physicians of North Grove have been the following, viz.: Drs. Brandon, Barnes, Friermood, Holton and the present M. D.'s, T. F. Ijams and A. J. Gray.

The present business of the village is as follows: General merchants, H. J. Dispennett, and the firm of Stitt & Lee; druggist, C. E. Miller; confectioner, C. A. Boland; saloons, Thomas Collins and Henry Zimmerman; grain dealer, Eugene Fletcher; carpenters, Martin Grandstaff and Christian Sanderson; blacksmith and wagonmaker, Andrew Ranck. The United Brethren have an organization and a neat frame house of worship, and the beautiful and commodious graded school building was recently erected at a cost of $4,240.

McGrawsville is a small railroad town on the line dividing Clay and Harrison Townships, about three miles northeast of North Grove. It has one general store, a blacksmith shop, and a church, the latter in Clay Township. The village is surrounded by a good country, and is likely to become a place of considerable local importance. D. F. Deisch is now the principal merchant.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHARD C. CRANE, a native of Preble County, Ohio, was born December 8, 1834, to George and Elizabeth (Batey) Crane, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New York, who emigrated to Indiana in the year 1848, and located on the farm owned and managed by our subject. Mr. Crane was married in February, 1855, to Sarah Hall, a native of Ohio, to whom were born these children, whose names are as follows: Mariah Jane, Catharine, Vioma, Laura, Belle, Mary Elizabeth, Armintha and William, four of whom are still living. He was again married January 1, 1878, to Miss Mary Miller, a native of Miami County, and to this union three children have been born, the names of which are as follows: Fannie, Lydia and George. He was reared on the farm and received a common school education. He is the owner of 154 acres of land in Harrison township, which he is improving rapidly and which is under a high state of cultivation. He always has taken an active part in the political affairs of the vicinity in which he resides, and at the polls votes the Democratic ticket.

DANIEL F. DEISCH, a son of John Philip and Catharine F. (Kull) Deisch, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, on the 16th of March, 1848. The father and mother were both natives of Germany, coming to this country about 1830. They were married in Ohio and settled in Hocking County, where three of their family of twelve were born. In 1850 they moved to Miami County settling in Washington Township. In about 1858 they moved to Clay Township where Daniel Deisch, the subject of this sketch, was raised on his father's farm, receiving a good common school education. Remaining and helping his father on the farm until he was twenty-eight, He was on the 16th day of March, 1876, married to Rebecca Ann Murden, a daughter of Thomas W. and Cynthia Ann (Smith) Murden, a native of Miami County, being born there on the 6th of November, 1857, and a lady of English descent. To this union were born six children: Charles Oliver, George F., Matilda B., Cora Adell, Osie Filora and an infant. All are living. Mr. D. began business in Marion where he was married, and in 1879 came to McGrawsville where he now has a large general store, the Post-

office, and is the Railroad Agent. He also deals in grain and stock. Coming to this county when all was new and nearly wilderness, Mr. D. has seen the great change that has made the country what it is. He is an industrious, enterprising young merchant and a No. 1 citizen.

EZRA T. LAMB, the son of George and Susannah (Thomas) Lamb, was born the 30th of April, 1850, in Jackson Township, Miami County, Indiana. Both were of English descent, the great-grandfather of Mr. Lamb coming from England. The father was born in North Carolina in 1824, and the whole family removed to Madison County, Indiana. But it was in Grant County that the father and mother met and were married in 1849. They settled in the woods east of Amboy and there began life, and raised their family of nine children, whose names are as follows: Ezra, Mary E., William N., Sarah M., Martha, Angeline, Asenath Jane, Walter H. and Harvey. Of these Mary and Angeline have since died. Mr. Ezra Lamb, the subject of this sketch was raised on his father's farm, there receiving an education sufficient to enable him to teach nine successive winters in the public schools of Indiana, and the last six years of his teaching he had a first-class certificate. The 23d of September, 1875, Mr. Lamb was married to Eliza Eppele, a lady of German descent, and one well esteemed, her parents both emigrating to this country from Germany. To this union were born five children, viz: Allie, born July 28, 1876; Charles, born January 30, 1879, died July 11, 1879; Alburtus G., born May 21, 1880; Henry S., born November 17, 1881; Ina J., born November 9, 1883, and an infant son, born October 3, 1886. In the spring of 1886 Mr. Lamb moved to the farm where he now lives, in Section 27. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb are members of the Friend or Quaker Church at Amboy. Beginning life in fair circumstances Mr. Lamb has worked hard and more than doubled his means. He is an enterprising, energetic young farmer and his family is respected by all who know them.

MRS. ELIZABETH PLOTNER, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, was born April 2, 1842. At the age of six she emigrated to Peru Township, Miami County, with her parents, George and Susan (Yeazel) Rhineberger, natives of Ohio. The father of our subject always followed the occupation of a farmer. The father died October 18, 1872, and the mother is residing in Indianapolis. Our subject was married January 7, 1864, to Mr. Samuel Plotner (deceased), to whom were born two sons, whose names are Frank O. and Harry, the former now residing in Iowa and the latter at home with his mother. The husband of the subject of this sketch was a stock dealer, and met his death by riding on top of a moving train and being precipitated to the ground while passing through a low covered bridge on

the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Newark, Ohio, October 29, 1876. His life was insured for $2,000, besides a farm of 116 acres, which were left to the widow and her two sons, on which she now resides. Our subject has a fine farm in splendid cultivation in the northeast corner of Harrison Township, Miami County, of which she has entire management and which is tilled by a tenant.

ELI SCHROCK, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, the 6th of March 1842. Both parents were of German descent. The father was born the 6th of March, 1804, and died the 6th of March 1858; the mother was born in September 1806, and is still living. There were twelve children in the old gentleman's family, viz: Catharine, Benjamin, Jacob, Isaac, Jonas, Susannah, Elizabeth, Joseph, Eli, Noah, Lydia and John, all born in Holmes County, Ohio. Benjamin and Susannah are now gone on before. All with the exception of three living right in southern Miami and northern Howard, and all have their share of this world's goods. Mr. Jacob Schrock in 1849, moved to Indiana and settled on the line between Miami and Howard County, and there the family were reared, and there Eli Schrock, the subject of this sketch, was reared, helping to clear away the forest and make a home. Mr. Schrock had an education sufficient to enable him to teach two terms in the public schools of the State. Although on account of having no schools, he did not go to school until at the age of 13, yet has improved his opportunities and gained a good education for that time. In 1863, Mr. Schrock was married to Elizabeth Schrock, a daughter of John and Mary (Sproll) Schrock. Both were of German descent and both are now living. To this union was born ten children, viz: Amanda, Lavinia, John, Mary Ann, Harvey, Noah, Eli and Elizabeth, Emma and Willard. In 1877, Harvey was called away. In the spring of 1864 Mr. and Mrs. Schrock settled on the farm where he now lives, in Section 21, where he has since resided and there raised his family. Mr. and Mrs. Schrock are members of the Amish Church. Mr. Schrock began life in fair circumstances and has, by dint of industry and perseverance, gained a fine farm of 115 acres, within 1½ miles of North Grove. His family has grown to be respected throughout the township, and in 1884 the people of Harrison Township gave him their highest office, that of Township Trustee, and in 1886 he was re-elected. Mr. Schrock, is a thorough gentleman and expects to remain on the farm where he has spent the best part of his life in getting under the state of cultivation which it now is.

JONAS STINEMAN, a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, was born March 13, 1846, a son of Peter and Fannie (Hockstetter) Stineman, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. The

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father emigrated to America at about the age of thirty, and landed in Canada where he remained for about fifteen years, and then came to the United States and stopped at Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he remained until 1848, when he came to Miami County and remained upon the farm now owned by our subject until his death which occurred February 23, 1862. The mother's parents came from Pennsylvania to the same county in Ohio when she was six years old, where she remained until her removal to Indiana with her husband and family. Jonas is the only living child of his father's family and was reared upon the farm. His education was a moderate one and enabled him to obtain a license to teach school on several occasions. His marriage to Miss Lydia Christner, daughter of Peter and Barbara (Egle) Christner, was blessed with the birth of the following seven children: Peter, Fannie, Sarah, Christian, Ezra, Ira and Noah. This union was severed by the death of his beloved wife, on the 19th day of August, 1882, who died at the age of 31. His second marriage with Mrs. Barbara Metzler (Stahley) occurred December 13, 1885, and to this marriage one child has been born, the name of which is Irwin. His second wife is the mother of nine children by her first husband, Daniel Metzler (deceased), the names of whom are as follows: John, Jonas, Lizzie, David, Mary, Jessie, Fannie, Daniel (deceased), and Annie. Mr. Stineman is the possessor of 216 acres of fine farming land located in Harrison Township, Section 30, which is improved in a substantial manner, having erected a commodious two-story brick house and an enormous bank-barn, which gives his home a most aristrocratic appearance, besides, the soil is under the highest state of cultivation, being drained by ditches running in every needed direction. He and family are members of the Amish denomination of religious worshipers and are regular attendants at service. In former years he belonged to the Democratic party, but latterly is an advocate of the cause espoused by the Prohibitionists. Our subject having came to this county when but two years of age has a just right to be classed among the old settlers, he having experienced the hardships of the pioneers of Miami County, and now has the satisfaction of knowing that he is one of the substantial farmers of Harrison Township. Mr. S. has in his possession a very interesting and valuable relic, which is a production of Zurich, Switzerland, in A. D., 1548. It is a German bible and was made by Christopher Froschour. The book has a great resemblance to those now published, although the works of to-day represent considerable improvement. The style of binding is quite similar, although more cumbersome. It is a book that has been the property of Mr. Jacob Forny, of Canada, and was purchased by the subject's father in about the year 1820, when he arrived in this country. Illustrated.

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WILLIAM C. YARNALL, native of Harrison County, Ohio, was born September 6, 1841, the sixth child of William and Sarah (Spencer) Yarnall, natives of Ohio, who removed to Indiana in 1861, and located on a farm in Martin County, where they resided during the rest of their lives, his father having died in August 16, 1875. The mother is still living. In his twentieth year he volunteered his services to his country, and enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Regiment of Infantry in August, 1862, and continued in that service for three years, or until the close of the war. He entered as a private, and was mustered in at Evansville, Indiana, and took his departure for the South, where he landed on the Southern soil at Henderson, Kentucky, and participated in the following engagements with the enemy of the Union: At Madison, Kentucky, he took his first hand in a skirmish with the Gray Coats, and the first engagement of note in which he took part was at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. This experience was varied by several minor engagements, including Bowling Green, until 1863. The army crossed through Cumberland Gap, and were the first Union troops that set foot in Knoxville, Tennessee, where considerable scouting was indulged in for some time, and then the celebrated battle of Mission Ridge was placed on the list of our subject's engagements, and from there the regiment proceeded to the siege of Knoxville, where they arrived a short time before the departure of the enemy. They then received a call from headquarters to report at Tunnell Hill, Georgia, to assist General Sherman in his celebrated campaign, and participated in the Buzzard Roost engagement, which was soon followed by the conflict at Resaca, and after numerous small encounters they next were in front at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. After this series of engagements a call was issued by General Sherman for a true and tried "orderly," and for heroic services and past bravery our subject was chosen for that position, he having made a record that warranted the appointment. In this position he was retained throughout all the engagements of the war, being in company with the noted general, and doing his errands until the good news came that "Peace was restored." He was exceptionally prompt and ever ready to do his duty, always at his post and never absent on account of sickness or disability. Mustered out at Greensborough, North Carolina, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis. After the close of the war he labored around through the different parts of the State for some time, and then came to Miami County, where he has been a resident for about twenty years. In 1870 his marriage to Miss Mary A. Hooper, a daughter of Thomas H. and Sarepta (Woodruff) Hooper, was solemnized, to whom have been born two children—Charles Thomas and Will-

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iam C., the latter of whom was deceased while an infant six months of age. He is an ardent advocate of the Republican party and its principles, and in 1884 he was the candidate of his party for the office of County Treasurer, and made a gallant race. He is a regular attendant of religious services, but never yet has made a profession of religion. Until his departure for the war he was reared upon a farm and received a fair education, sufficient to enable him to teach the average common school.

CHAPTER XIV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP—SITUATION AND AREA—SETTLEMENT—ORGANIZATION—EARLY EVENTS—RELIGIOUS—DEVELOPMENT—XENIA—AMBOY—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP forms the southeast corner of Miami County, and includes a superficial area of twenty-four square miles lying in Township 25, North Ranges 5 and 6, East of the Congressional survey. It is six miles long from North to South, five miles from East to West and bounded as follows: Wabash County on the North, Grant County on the East, Howard County on the South, and the Township of Harrison on the West. The streams are Pipe Creek and its numerous affluents which traverse all parts of the township, affording ample drainage, water for stock and farm use, and, in some places, eligible mill sites. With the exception of the main stream and one or two others the creeks frequently run dry, although the country may be said to be well watered. The surface of the township as a general rule is level with undulations along the various water courses. The character of the soil is a dark loam, exceedingly rich and productive, producing in abundance all the crops grown in Northern Indiana. The country was originally covered with a dense forest growth of the finest timber, the greater part of which has been cleared, although sufficient remains for all practical purposes. The leading varieties were walnut, poplar, beech, sugar, elm, ash and the different kinds of oak.

Settlement.—As is well known, the Township of Jackson originally formed a part of the Miami Reservation, consequently but few settlers came to the country prior to the purchase of the land from the Indians. It is true that hunters and trappers, lured by the abundance of game with which the forests abounded,

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traversed the country from time to time in quest of their favorite pursuit but it was not until about the year 1842 that the first actual settlers made their appearance. In that year "Thomas Creviston and Silas Braffet two stalwart, energetic young men, having determined to try their fortunes in a new country, came and built two cabins near the line of Miami and Grant Counties." "The cabin of Braffet stood just across the line in Richland Township, Grant County, while Creviston located in what is now Jackson Township on land still in possession of his heirs."

The next comer was probably John Powell, who settled in the eastern part of the township on land now owned by H. Draper, some time in the above year.

Another settler of 1842, was Thomas Mason, who located a home in the northeast corner of the township, where he resided a few years, selling out in an early day to a Mr. Davis and moving from the county. Thomas Addington came as early as 1842, and settled upon the present site of Xenia, where he made a good farm upon which he resided for a period of about twelve or fifteen years. He left the township at the end of that time and moved to Henry County.

The year 1843 witnessed the arrival of quite a number of substantial men, prominent among whom was Oliver H. P. Macy, formerly an early settler of Grant County. He came January of the above year and located a tract of land which is now occupied by a part of the town of Xenia, and for forty-three years has been one of the leading citizens of the township. He has not only manifested an active interest in all the affairs of the township, but was formerly a potent factor in county politics, and on account of his superior business qualifications, was twice elected to the office of Sheriff. He is now an honored resident of Xenia, where he is spending his declining years in the enjoyment of that peace and quiet which only those who have successfully grappled with the world for a half century know how to appreciate.

John Gates settled about three miles north of Xenia, early in 1843, chosing for his home the farm now owned by Mr. Haskett; about the same time or perhaps a little later, James Que located near the central part of the township on what is now the Lad farm. In 1844 James McKinley settled in the northwest corner of the township, where he lived until within a very recent date. James Poulson located the Busby farm in the same year, and prior to 1845, William Bowman and Samuel Long were livlng in the same locality. Another settler in the northern part of the township was John Long, who early acquired an unenviable notoriety on account of his quarrelsome disposition. He was a true type of the roystering, backwoods bully, and no

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occasion was allowed to pass by unimproved, where he could have a friendly little knockdown with somebody whom he knew was not his equal in the manly accomplishment of pugilism. He came to be dreaded by all the peaceably disposed people of the neighborhood and many could not repress a sigh of relief when they learned of his sudden "taking off" in a bloody encounter with a kindred spirit at an infair party. His widow afterwards married Samuel Long.

Among the settlers of 1844 and '45, were James Calhound, near the central part of the township; David Daniels, on the Helm farm, near Pipe Creek; Rev. Abraham See, a local preacher of the Methodist Church, about one mile northeast of Xenia, and Henry Thomas, who changed his habitation at frequent intervals. Samuel Butler located near the northwest corner of the township about the year 1846 and was a resident for several years. He subsequently became a Mormon and in company with several others of that faith emigrated to Utah, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

Another early comer, whose arrival antedates 1846, was Samuel Draper, who settled about one-half mile west of Xenia. David Draper came a little later and located a short distance north of the town. Henry Addington, father of Thomas Addington, was an early settler south of Xenia, and about the year 1845 George Badger came to the township and made some improvements two and a half miles west of the present site of the town.

Additional to those mentioned, the following persons came to the township in an early day, viz: William Overman, Eli Overman, Arch Moorman, Jonathan Pearson, Nathan Arnold, Jabez and William Berry, William Bond, George W. Gates, Thomas Stillwell, William Balinger, Solomon Wright, Calvin Edgerton, Jacob Robbins, Newton Tangury, Elihu Ensley, William Tangury (father of Newton), James Wimmer, Joseph Shook, Morgan Williams, Ira Steele, John Pearson and B. B. Lamb, the majority of whom became residents prior to the year 1848. After that date the tide of immigration set in more numerously and it will be impossible to give a complete list of all entitled to a mention as early settlers. Among the number, however, are mentioned: Thomas Shinn, F. M. Davis, Joseph Powell, David Adams, Wm. Adams, Jesse Shinn, Frank Shinn, Abraham Bell, Elliott Walker, Willis Elliott, David Stanley, Henry Cooper, Turner Sullivan, Moses Kimball, Jacob Riggle, Jacob Hudlow, John Hudlow, Sr., John Hudlow, Jr., Jefferson Shinn, Moses McCoy, Wesley Draper, Elijah Draper, Robert Cook, Benjamin Benbow, Hiram Pearson and Michael Holingsworth.

Township Organization.—In 1846 the township organization was effected, the chief mover in the same being O. H. P. Macy.

Mr. Macy circulated a petition to this effect which was signed by all the citizens of the township except two, who gave as a reason for not allowing their names to be placed on the paper that they wanted "to keep law and order out of the country as long as possible." The majority of the petitioners expressed a preference for the name of "Liberty," by which the new township should be designated. After visiting every citizen of the township, Mr. Macy walked to Peru and presented the paper to the County Commissioners, who, after some deliberation, granted the request of the petitioners, substituting the name of Jackson (in honor of Andrew Jackson) for that of "Liberty." Under the order designating the boundaries and setting apart this area as a separate jurisdiction, a further order was entered fixing the date at which an election would be held for the purpose of choosing the necessary township officers. The election was held accordingly, at the cabin of James C. Poulson, near Xenia, Abraham See, acting as inspector. At this election David Daniels was chosen Justice of the Peace, and Abraham See, Constable. Probably the earliest Trustees were James McKinley and Gabriel Hayes, and later Christian Life, Mr. Bond and A. D. Kimball, held the office. Among the early Justices were Henry Cooper and Moses Kimball. The following citizens of Jackson have been honored by election to county offices at different times, viz: Dr. M. D. Ellis, Auditor; Enos Massey and Jos. B. Mills, Commissioners; O. H. P. Macy, Sheriff, and J. W. Eward, Representative.

Early Deaths, Births and Marriages.—The first death in Jackson Township was that of an infant child of Thomas and Mary Addington, which occurred a few years after the family moved to the county. It was buried in the Xenia grave yard, the first cemetry in the township, laid out on the land of Thomas Mason. Susannah Poulson, daughter of James C. and Delilah Poulson, was born May, 1844. This from the most reliable information appears to have been the first white child born within the present limits of Jackson. Among the early marriages celebrated in the township were those of Charles Marine to Maria Balinger, Oscar Addington to Mary A. North, and Peter Cluster to a Miss Wright. Among early marriages deserving special mention was that of David Draper to Miss Elizabeth Balinger, which was solemnized under very peculiar circumstances. It appears that the lady in question resided with a sister a short distance across the line in Grant County, while the groom, who was resident of Miami, made the serious mistake of going to Peru to procure the document necessary to legalize the union. The license properly signed and adorned with the seal of the Miami County Court, was procured in due time, and with this in his pocket the happy young man wended his way to the residence of the expectant bride, who, with a number of invited guests, was

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H P McDowell

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anxiously awaiting his arrival. Everything was gotten in readiness for the ceremony, when the clerical gentleman, who was to officiate, astonished the assembled company by the startling intelligence that a marriage in Grant County could not be legally solemnized under a license from Miami. As an escape from the embarrassing dilemma which followed this announcement, some one suggested that, as the county line was not far distance, the whole party should walk over to the proper territory where the ceremony could be performed and much disappointment saved. This was no sooner said than acted upon, and the jolly crowd, headed by the clergyman, made its way across the border, where in the midst of a thick woods, were said the words which forever made the happy couple man and wife.

Religious.—The first religious services were held about the year 1845 by the Methodists at the residence of John Powell. The first ministers of this denomination were Revs. Abraham See, Alfred Sharp and Elias Masters. Not long after the United Brethren held services at the house of James C. Poulson, where Rev. George C. Smith administered to the spiritual wants of the few settlers in the vicinity with considerable regularity and good effect. The first permanent organization was the Xenia Church, of which a sketch will be found in the history of the town. About the year 1846 the Friends began holding meetings in various parts of the township, and one year later an organization was effected at the town of Amboy, which has since grown to be one of the largest and most flourishing societies in the southern part of the county.

Religious services were held by those several denominations with more or less regularity during the earlier periods of the township's history. Churches or meeting-houses designed especially as places of worship are of more recent date. The first one erected so far as information goes, was at Xenia, in 1849, by the Methodists, and about the same time or perhaps one year later, the Friends built a log house a short distance northwest of the town of Amboy. Still later another building was erected by the same denomination near Xenia in which a society, organized in 1851, still meets for worship. The preachers of the last named church have been Albert Smith, Calvin Lawson, Eliza Stanley, Mary Malott. Among those of the Amboy congregation were Mordecai Painter and Hannah Edgerton. At the present time there are several religious societies in the township, all of which are enjoying a reasonable degree of prosperity.

Xenia.—The town of Xenia, the second place of importance in Miami County, is pleasantly situated in the southeast corner of Jackson Township, near the Grant County line, and distant eighteen miles from the city of Peru. Its location in one of the

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finest agricultural regions of Northern Indiana is such by nature is to indicate that it was intended to be an important commercial center, a fact which the original proprietors seem to have had in view at the time the survey was made. The original plan of the town embraced a small area on the east half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 25 North, Range 6 East, containing in all thirty-two lots and four streets, viz: Wabash, Marion, Sycamore, running east and west; and Jefferson, north and south. This unpretentious plat was surveyed April, 1849, for Willis Elliott and O. H. P. Macy, who immediately thereafter offered the lots at very reasonable figures, in the hopes of inducing immigration to the newly formed city. According to the testimony of Mr. Macy, who is still a resident of the town, one of the first houses on the present site of Xenia was a small, round log cabin, about eighteen feet long and fifteen feet wide, erected by Henry Overman in the summer of 1849 on the Delphi road, which, since the survey, has been known as Miami Street. A large rough shed was subsequently attached to this building, a part of which was partitioned off for a store room, where was offered for sale the first stock of merchandise ever brought to the place. The arrangement of this primitive building was such that persons wishing to make a purchase were obliged to pass through the family room in order to inspect the goods, which were thrown together in a promiscuous heap in the shed back of the main apartment. Mr. Overman's stock consisted of a limited supply of groceries, notions and a few pieces of coarse dry goods, all of which, with a feather bed, were freighted to the town in a ten bushel box. After remaining in the town a short time our pioneer merchant moved to other parts, and, if any reliance can be placed in the statements of his friends, we are safe in saying that he failed to realize a fortune in his stupendous business venture. Another early settler in the town was James Mote, who built a residence on the southwest corner of Marion and Jefferson streets, where the dwelling of Chas. M. Wales now stands. Mr. Mote was a carpenter by occupation, and in connection with his trade turned an honest penny now and then by opening his house for the accommodation of such travelers as saw fit to accept and pay for his hospitalities. Joseph Brazington, one of the first mechanics of the town, erected a small dwelling on Sycamore and Jefferson streets in 1849, and for several years thereafter worked at the trade of cabinet making, in which he is said to have been quite proficient. One of the earliest business houses was the one on the southeast corner of Marion and Jefferson street erected by Isaac Carter and first used by Quincy Baldwin, who subsequently effected a

co-partnership with John Baldwin, which lasted for some time. Christian Life began merchandising in an early day with a small stock of goods on the north side of Jefferson street, and a little later came Cooper and Scott, who carried on a fairly successful houses on Main street west of the main crossing. In the year 1852, O. H. P. Macy erected the building now occupied by Daniel Mendenhall, in which he carried on a general mercantile business for three or four years. He had previously sold goods with Quincy Baldwin and was one of the first substantial merchants of the town. Nathan Simons sold goods in a part of the Mendenhall building a short time, and in an early day Jehu Willcutts opened a small general store on the southeast corner of Marion and Jefferson streets. Elisha Draper was an early merchant, as were also John Grimes and Mr. Fisher, all of whom sold goods in the Mendenhall building. Thomas Addington built a frame house, two stories high, on the northeast corner of the main crossing, where the Peters building now stands, in which he kept a hotel, one of the first of any note in the town.

Later Business Enterprises.—The following are among the most prominent who have done business here since 1864. Daniel Mendenhall opened out in the general goods business the above year, purchasing the Macy building on lot 12 which he has since occupied, being the oldest merchant in the place at this time. The first druggist was A. P. Stout, who was succeeded in a short time by Henry Thomas. Dr. Lacy sold goods for a short time in a house erected by the Masonic Fraternity on lot number 20, southeast corner of Marion and Jefferson streets, and was succeeded by Messrs. Flynn and Eward, who effected a partnership which lasted until 1872, Mr. Eward retiring that year. E. S. Lee began the general goods business about 1872 and in connection with that branch of trade, dealt very extensively in staves and lumber until 1874. A. B. Fisher became identified with the commercial interests of the town in 1872 and for several years carried on a very successful mercantile and lumber business. The first hardware store was started in 1872 by Hunt and Osborne who were subsequently succeeded by Osborne and Wales, and they in turn by the firm of Lillard and Philips.

Powell and Norris sold general merchandise from about 1874 till 1876 and the firm of Powell and Keys lasted some time longer. J. M. Wright, Jonathan Small, A. Keys, J. J. Keys, William Demuth, Newby and Cain, Banks and Bowman, the Sumpter Brothers, James Dale, John D. McIlwain and others were in business from time to time but it will be impossible to give the exact dates at which they came to the town.

Additions.—The growth of Xenia, during the first few years of its history, was not the most encouraging, but as early as 1850,

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all the lots embraced in the original plat had been purchased and the majority of them improved. The influx of population after that year continued such that an extension of the town limits became necessary. Subsequently in March, 1856, an addition of forty lots was made by Thomas Addington and O. H. P. Macy. The next addition, consisting of twenty-nine lots, was made September, 1867, and two years later, J. M. Eward and J. N. Converse, each platted additions. Other additions since then were made as follows, viz: Smith and Lee nine lots September, 1870. Summer and Peters eighteen lots June, 1874, and Belinda S. Davis thirteen lots July, 1874.

Manufactories.—The construction of the Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad through the country in 1855 marked an era in the history of Xenia, and its importance as a trading and shipping point early became assured. The road was not completed, however, until 1868, at which time the lumber business became the leading industry of the town, and ere long several saw-mills were in successful operation, giving employment to a large force of men. Prior to that time, however, a small steam saw-mill was brought to the place by Henry Overman, who operated it for a short time, its business being purely local. It was subsequently purchased by Alexander Street and closed operations about the year 1869. The second mill was started by Macy & Overman soon after the completion of the railroad, and for several years did an immense amount of sawing for the local and general markets. The mill stands in the western part of the town and is still operated by Mr. Macy. Elisha Clark engaged in the lumber business a number of years ago, erecting a large steam mill near the railroad in the east end of the village. The mill has been extensively patronized and is operated at this time by L. M. Reeves.

About the year 1869 a planing mill and stave factory was built in the north part of the town by E. S. Lee, who operated it with gratifying success for a period of four or five years. Machinery for the manufacture of tow from flax was subsequently attached, and this branch of industry was carried on quite extensively by Messrs. Lee & Patterson until the destruction of the mill by fire in 1874. A. B. Fisher began the manufacture of staves in 1870, and continued the same until 1875 or '76, when he moved his mill to Union City.

A large tow and flax mill was built in Xenia about the year 1871 by John Coyle, who operated it two years, when it was purchased by Lehman & Co., of Peru, by whom it was run until 1876. This enterprise proved quite successful, but to the regret of the citizens of the town was moved away the latter year. The first and only flouring mill in Xenia was erected in in 1868 by Wright & McFeely, who operated it as partners

until 1870, at which time the latter became sole owner. It was afterwards purchased by E. H. Shirk, who, after owning it a short time, sold it to William Rankin. In 1882 it again came into the possession of Mr.. Shirk, since which time it has not changed hands. The mill is a three-story frame building, supplied with good machinery, and, under the management of Aydelott & Son, the present proprietors, commands a fair proportion of the current trade. Another industry of Xenia was a tannery, operated by A. J. Saxton prior to 1866. J. W. Eward purchased it in 1870, and sold two years later to J. W. Marine, who in 1874 disposed of it to Levi Hall. The tannery has done a very good business, and is still operated by the gentleman last named.

Hotels.—Contemporary with the early settlement of Xenia came the primitive inn, which differed from the simple cabin of the private citizen, principally in that its hospitalities were dispensed at a fixed price. Its patronage was largely derived from the prospectors who visited the new town, the temporary character of whose stay rendered such an establishment necessary. The earliest of this class of houses was the cabin of James Mote, to which reference has already been made. The next caterer to the traveling public was one Clayborne Wright, who kept the same house for several years. and who earned the reputation of having been a popular host. In 1868 a building expressly for hotel purposes was erected south of the railroad, on Jefferson street, by George Wood, who ran it until 1884, at which time the entire structure was destroyed by fire. Another hotel was built sometime later, on the northeast corner of Marion and Jefferson streets, by John Saxon; it was burned about the year 1873. At the present time there are two good hotels, viz: The Cottage House, kept by John Martin, and the Tilman House, by N. T. Tilman.

Professional Men.—Dr. Frazier was the first physician to practice his profession in Xenia, located here when the town was but a niche in the surrounding forest. The second Medical man was Dr. Pope, after whom came Drs. M. D. Ellis, A. D. Kimball, T. C. Kimball, George Egbert. D. B. Snodgrass, R. K. Robinson, O. A. Mendenhall and J. C. Dillon. The physicians at this time are, A. D. Kimball, R. W. Smith, J. S. Kelsey, O. B. Litzenbarger and O. A. Mendenhall.

Mechanics.—The early mechanics of Xenia were James Mote and Samuel Glands, carpenters, Jacob Holinger, Joseph Clevinger, A. J. Gehring and Andrew Dine, blacksmiths; John Grant, shoemaker; Joshua Howell, cabinetmaker, and Thomas Jesup, wagon and carriage maker.

The Press.—The first newspaper enterprise in Xenia was the *Xenia Gazette*, Established in the year 1868 by Charles P. Thew, under whose management it was regularly issued for a period of

two years, when R. K. Robinson became editor and proprietor. Mr. Robinson continued the publication until 1874 at which time the office and contents were completely destroyed by the conflagration of that year. *The Gazette* was a six column folio devoted to the interests of the town and at one time reached a very respectable circulation.

The Xenia Times, a four column quarto, began to be published in 1879 by Cleveland J. Reynolds as editor and proprietor, who designed it as an independent weekly, through which the productions of local writers might be given publicity. At the end of about eighteen months the office was leased by Ward and Frank who run it one year when Mr. Reynold again took charge and shortly afterwards moved it from the town. In the meantime Samuel F. Winters, an old newspaper man of Peru, and J. O. Frame, of Xenia, formed a partnership under the firm name of Frame and Winters, for the purpose of continuing *The Times*, the material for the same being that formerly used in the publication of *The Wabash Valley Blade*, a campaign sheet previously issued at the county seat. Under the management of this firm the paper was conducted with more than ordinary ability for one year, at the end of which time Mr. Frame retired, Mr. Winters assuming entire control. The paper was a five column quarto and at once grew in popular favor until it reached a circulation of over eight hundred. From some cause not known to the writer it was finally discontinued the last number bearing date of September 8, 1886.

The Xenia Journal, a six column quarto published weekly, was established December 12, 1883. A. L. Lawshe and Roscoe Kimple, two energetic young men, began the enterprise with a guaranteed subscription of four hundred and an ample advertising patronage. On Monday preceding the issue of the first number there was not a press nor line of type in the town, but so intent were the publishers upon getting the paper out on the day promised, that everything was gotten in readiness in less than a week, and in due time the *Journal* made its appearance, fully meeting the expectations of its subscribers. Mr. Lawshe purchased his partner's interest at the end of the first year, since which time he has been sole editor and proprietor. In its editorial make-up the *Journal* is an independent local paper devoted to a manly and fearless discussion of the leading questions of the day, upon all of which the editor has very decided opinions. In its mechanical make up the paper is a model of neatness, and, with a present circulation of over eight hundred we bespeak for it a large increase in the number of its patrons. Mr. Lawshe, while still a young man, is a vigorous and terse writer, and has already proved himself to be one of the most successful newspaper men in Miami County.

Banks.—The Xenia Bank was established June, 1884, by Robert Spencer, George W. Webster and Burr Doan, and continued until sometime the following year. It was a bank of private exchange and did a fairly successful business until the several partners withdrew their stock.

In the spring of 1885 the present Exchange Bank was established by Mark Tully, with a large capital. This is one of the most successful banking houses in the county, and promises to remain a permanent feature of the town. The greater part of the business is looked after by the accomplished cashier, Mr. John Martin.

Xenia Union Agricultural Society was organized in 1871 by a joint stock company, with the following officers: L. M. Reeves, president; R. K. Robinson, secretary; J. W. Eward, treasurer, and J. M. Wright, superintendent. The original stock was divided into about eighty shares, but few of which have been transferred, the enterprise having proved a safe and satisfactory investment to the several stock holders. The organization being perfected a tract of land was leased by the Association as a fair ground, of sufficient dimensions to subserve all the purposes for which it was intended. The needed buildings and conveniences were soon after built, and the first fair was held in September of the above year. Since that time an increased interest has been manifested. justifying the expenditure of liberal sums of money in the erection of suitable buildings with all the improvements appertaining to such grounds that experience has found necessary to completely adapt them to the wants of the public. Annually, since the first, fairs have been held and largely attended, proving the efficiency of the Association in accomplishing the purposes foreshadowed in its organization. The present officers of the Association are L. M. Reeves, president; J. W. Eward, secretary; D. E. Warnock, treasurer, and L. W. Powell, superintendent.

School Buildings.—The first school house erected for the accommodation of the children of Xenia stood a short distance west of the town, the site being now within the corporation, and was built by the township about the year 1866. This was a small frame building, and served the purposes for which it was intended until the year 1872. In that year the present two-story brick structure, 32x76 feet in size, containing four commodious school rooms, was erected at a cost of $8,000.

Fire Department—Xenia boasts of one of the most efficient and well equipped fire departments in Miami County, and those who have witnessed its effective work will not call in question the justness of the claim. The department was organized July 1, 1885, with a membership of twenty-two, a number which has neither increased nor diminished since that date. A Little Giant

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engine was subsequently purchased, and a house for the same, 16x50 feet in size, erected. The company has done efficient service since its organization, and is a feature of which the citizens feel justly proud. The officers at this time are Aaron Michaels, chief; L. G. Murphy, assistant chief; Joseph Sellers, secretary; Amos Fowler, treasurer; Joseph Sellers and Frank McConnell, hoseman. Prior to the organization of the department, Xenia suffered severely from several very destructive fires, the first of which occurred about the year 1870 or '71. The fire, which was wholly accidental, originated in the southeast corner of the town, and before it could be arrested, five or six business houses and a number of smaller buildings were entirely destroyed, entailing a heavy loss upon the people, from the effects of which some have never recovered. In 1877 another destructive conflagration occurred, which laid in ruins the greater part of the business portion of the town, including among others the following buildings, viz: Saxon's Hotel, the store of Flynn & Eward, Powell & Norris' business house, and the office of the Xenia *Gazette*, the entire loss amounting to about $20,000. With commendable energy, the citizens immediately went to work and within a short time the scene of the fire was rebuilt with a number of substantial brick business houses, a fact which proves that calamities are sometimes blessings in disguise. A fire in 1882 completely destroyed a number of buildings, and since that time several portions of the town have been greatly damaged by the devouring element.

Lodges.—Xenia Lodge, No. 267, F. and A. M., was organized anterior to 1860, and flourished with a fair degree of prosperity until the destruction of the hall and other property in the fall of 1872. The loss being greater than the society could well afford to meet, it was decided to abandon the organization, and from that time until 1874 no meetings appear to have been held. In the latter year however, an organization was effected, a hall for lodge purposes rented, and fully equipped for work, the society, under many favorable auspices, started out upon its second career, which was destined to continue but a short time. In 1878 another visitation from the fire fiend destroyed the hall and paraphenalia, after which it was decided to surrender the charter, as the organization found itself unable to procure a room and the necessary equipment. The officers at the time of the dissolution were Jos. Boswell, W. M.; L. B. Carver, S. W.; J. W. Eward, J. W., and Joseph A. Philips, Treasurer.

Beacon Lodge, No. 320, I. O. O. F., was instituted March, 1868, with J. W. Eward, L. M. Reeves, J. W. Runyan, Henry Thomas, R. K. Robertson and T. A. Morris, as charter members. The first officers were J. M. Runyan, N. G.; Henry Thomas, V. G.; R. K. Robertson, Secretary, and J. W. Eward, Treasurer. The

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society now numbers about fifty-five members, and holds its meetings in a beautiful brick hall erected in 1879. The entire building, representing a capital of $4,000, belongs to the organization, and in 1872 a cemetery, costing $2,000, was laid out near the town. The lodge is strong financially and has been the means of accomplishing a vast amount of good in the community.

John S. Summers Post No. 59. G. A. R., was organized April 12, 1882, with a membership of 38. It has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity since that time, and now numbers an active membership of 58. The officers for 1886 are as follows: J. E. Harrison, commander; W. E. Anderson, S. V. C.; W. J. T. Saucer, J. V. C., H. H. Harvour, Officer of the Day; John O. Frame, Adjutant; Lewis Doster, Quartermaster; Dr. A. D. Kimball, Surgeon; Milton Douglass, Chaplain; Isaac M. Wright, Officer of the Guard; William A. Banks, Sergeant Major, and Jacob St. Clair, Quartermaster Sergeant.

Xenia Cornet Band, Was organized September, 1886. with fifteen members. The several parts are carried as follows: Henry Fields and Oscar Arrick, leaders; Rufus Michaels, B flat, principal; Charles Wimmer, second B flat; Claude Murphy, Tuba; Edgar Norris, B Bass; Logan Summers, Baritone; William Rhodes, 1st Tenor; Henry Summers, 2d Tenor; James Howe, 2d Alto; Charles Wintz, 1st Alto; A. L. Coan, Solo Alto; Joel Jackson, Bass Drum; D. Wimmer and Bert Goodwin, Snare Drum.

Churches.—The first religious society of Xenia was a class of the Wesleyan Methodists, organized within a couple of years after the survey of the town. A log house of worship was erected in an early day on the lot now occupied by the U. B. Church, and for a number of years the society held its meetings regularly, having at one time been the leading organization in the township. Owing to internal dissensions, deaths and removals, the membership began to diminish, and the lack of interest continuing, the society was finally abandoned, the last meeting being held in 1870.

United Brethern in Christ.—The Xenia class of the U. B. Church was organized ahout the year 1856, by Rev. Cyrus Smith, and among the early members were Seth Summers, Mary Summers, Zachariah Clevinger and wife, Thomas Darby, Hannah Darby, Charles Branam and Mary A. Clevinger. Meetings were first held at the residence of Seth Summers, in Grant County, and subsequently in the Wesleyan house of worship in Xenia, which was used by the society for a period of about two years, the membership increasing quite rapidly during that period. In the course of time this building became insufficient to meet the wants of the church, and steps were taken by both organizations to supply that want by the construction of a new house in which to worship. Accordingly, in 1859, the old building was torn away and the present comfort-

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able frame edifice, occupying the same site, erected at a cost of about $800. After the disorganization of the Wesleyan class, the United Brethern purchased the entire property, which was remodeled and formally dedicated as a U. B. Church in 1872. The following list embraces the majority of pastors of the society, viz: Revs. Cyrus Smith, B. F. Holcomb, Frank Morgan, Alexander Carroll, A. J. Stout, Wm. Owler, Mr. Mosier, J. Y. DeMumburg, Thomas McFadden, Thomas Evans, Irwin Cox and John Cramer, the last name being pastor at this time. Of the original members but three are now living, viz: Thomas Darby, Hannah Darby and Mary Summers. Present membership about thirty-five. Present officers: Thomas Darby, William Herman and John VanDolstan, Trustees, and Charles Sullivan, Steward.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Xenia—Of the earliest efforts to establish a Methodist Church in Jackson Township no record now remains; the majority of the families of that faith who resided here in the first years of the country's history having moved away or passed to the life beyond. Meetings were held in the neighborhood by itinerant ministers, as early as 1845 and it was about that date, or perhaps a couple of years later, that an organization was effected which met regularly for worship at the residences of the different members. Among the early preachers were Revs. Bowman and Bradshaw, men noted for their zeal in the cause they represented. Among the first members of the class were Joseph Powell and family, John Powell and family, Louisa Kimball, Shadrock Elliott and family, and Jesse Elliott and family, the majority of whom have long since passed from the church militant to the church triumphant. Services were held in private dwellings until the completion of the Wesleyan Church building in Xenia, when the society was granted the use of the same until it had gained sufficient strength to erect a house of its own. The church continued to grow apace and in 1855 a neat frame temple of worship adapted to the wants of the congregation was erected on Wabash street at a cost of $600. This building answered the purposes for which it was intended until 1886, when the wants of the church began to foreshadow the necessity of the erection of a house of worship of enlarged proportions for the accommodation of its increased membership. Accordingly in that year the necessary steps were taken toward the erection of a new building, the church disposing of the old house with that object in view. In due time the present stately brick edifice occupying the original site, was pushed toward completion as rapidly as the magnitude of the undertaking would allow. This building is one of the finest specimens of church architecture in the county, 59x50 feet in size, surmounted by a stately spire and will cost when finished and furnished the sum

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of $7,000. The present pastor of the church is Rev. George S. V. Howard, to whose untiring efforts the success of the building enterprise is largely due. The condition of the Church at this time is very encouraging and the amount of good accomplished in the past gives hopeful assurance of a prosperous future. The membership is about 70. The officers are as follows: Mary Winters and Joseph Powell, class-leaders; Joseph Powell, R. Powell and James Douglass, stewards; R. Powell, A. Keys, J. E. Flinn, L. J. Reeves and James Douglass, trustees. The Sunday School is large and the teachers therein are active and zealous, doing all in their power to make their work interesting and beneficial. The school numbers about one hundred including teachers and pupils and is under the efficient superintendency of George W. Rider.

Christian (Disciple) Church.—This society was organized by Elder Henry Olinger, a pioneer preacher of piety and ability, and dates its history from about the year 1868. Meetings were first held in the village school house and private dwellings, and among the earliest members of the organization were W. J. T. Saucer and family, D. F. Howe and family, James Lewis and family, Joel R. Davis and family, George W. Ammon and family, and Lewis Winthrow and family. The first Elders were Henry Olinger and G. W. Ammon. The organization thus constituted soon increased in membership to such an extent that in 1872 a lot was purchased in the east part of town upon which a substantial house of worship was erected and dedicated that year. Since that time the church has prospered satisfactorily, the labors of the various pastors having been very efficient, and devoted to the devolopment of Christian example, worthy of imitation. Commencing with 1873 the following are the names of the ministers who have sustained the relation of pastors of the society, viz: W. V. Trowbridge, J. A. Taylor, W. T. Huff, Mr. McKenzie, W. R. Lowe and D. A. McDowell. The membership at this time is about seventy-five. Lewis Winthrow and J. R. Davis are the deacons and W. J. Saucer, elder.

Presbyterian Church.—The Xenia Presbyterian Church was organized November 12, 1870, by Rev. William Armstrong, who visited the town as missionary of the Muncie Presbytery, for the purpose of establishing a society. The petition for an organization was duly signed by the following members, viz: J. M. Darby, Catharine S. Darby, Lydia J. Kimball, J. A. Douglass, J. K. Darby, A. D. Kimball, F. M. Shinn, T. N. Shinn, Elizabeth Piatt, Carrie D. Murray, Elizabeth Jones, A. B. Kimball, Henrietta S. Kimball, N. Dangerfield, David Coppock, Letelia Summers, James Parker, V. Flora Darby. A. Cordelia Douglass, J. M. Wright, Mrs. J. M. Wright, J. A. Phelps. Eunice Hand, Jackson Saxon, A. P. Stout,

M. P. Keasby and Emma A. Zeek. The society has met since its organization in the U. B. Church, but at the present time steps are being taken to erect a house of worship. The pastor in charge at this time is Rev. C. T. White. The officers are A. B. Kimball, Elder, and Dr. Keasy, Deacon. The society, though no stronger in membership than at the time of organization, is in a prosperous condition and bids fair to remain one of the substantial churches of the town.

Xenia Christian Church.—To Elder J. J. Copeland is due the credit of sowing the first seed, which, under his careful culture, germinated and in due time developed into the Christian Church of Xenia. After visiting the town at intervals for several months and preaching with great acceptance, he succeeded in gathering together about thirty members of his faith, who, on the 13th day of May, 1886, were united into a society which has already increased until more than forty names now appear upon the record. In September of the above year the Methodist house of worship was purchased and removed to the opposite side of the street, where it has undergone a complete remodeling, being at this time a comfortable and commodious edifice. The society, although in its infancy, has a substantial membership, and has already been the means of leading many to forsake the ways of sin and seek the better way leading to virtue and holiness. The officers at this time are as follows: Cyrus Babcock, Elder; E. Edwards, E. Smith and Nathan Johnson, Deacons; Alfred Arrick, Treasurer; J. J. Copeland, Cyrus Babcock, E. Edwards, Alfred Arrick and Nathan Johnson, Trustees.

Xenia To-day.—The growth of Xenia since the completion of the Pan Handle Railroad, in 1868, has been fully up to the expectations of its friends, and it is to-day a flourishing town of over one thousand inhabitants. It commands the trade of a large and fertile area of country in Miami, Grant and Howard Counties, and is the principal shipping point between the cities of Logansport and Marion. Its present business is as follows: General Stores—A. Keyes, William Minor, R. Powell, Henry J. Rausman and D. Mendenhall. Grocers—J. W. Dale, W. A. Banks, Amos Fowler, J. J. Rosbrough and G. W. Hayworth. Hardware—D. O. C. Marine and B. F. Agnes. Druggists—Agnes Brothers and O. A. Mendenhall. Boots and Shoes—J. E. Harrison. Milliners—Mrs. H. J. Rausbaum, Mrs. J. S. Sellers and Mrs. Willcutts. Jewelers—James Sullivan and Amos Tillman. Photograph gallery—Mrs. Amos Fowler. Attorneys—J. W. Eward and Roscoe Kimple. Mechanics A. Michaels, J. S. St. Clair, Sylvester Meck and Peter Michaels, blacksmith; Fisher Brothers and J. S. Wilson, wagon makers. Planing mill and lumber yard—L. G. Murphy. Lumber and coal dealers—Osborne & Anderson. Livery stables—Wimmer & Judy. Butchers—John J. Reyburn and A. J. Saxon. Barbers—William Bryan,

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Frank McCollins and Lemuel Ney. Undertaker—Mr. Acker. Tile mill—L. M. Reeves & Son. Saddle and harness maker—A. L. McLane. Postmaster—C. M. Wales. Railroad Agent—Nathaniel Moore. Saloons—Joshua Barnes, Berry Goodwin and Silas Brumbaugh.

Amboy.—The town of Amboy, on the Pan Handle railroad, four miles northwest of Xenia, is situated in Section 23, Township 25 North, Range 5 East, and dates its history from August, 1867, at which time the original plat, consisting of fifty-one lots, was laid out by Bennett Fellows, Abijah Ridgeway, John Ptomey and John A. Lamb. The village is an outgrowth of the railroad, and for several years after the completion of that thoroughfare acquired considerable reputation as a shipping point for lumber, which was first manufactured in immense quantities by Elisha Clark and Messrs. Lowder & Smith. Mr. Clark located his large steam saw mill in 1867, and the firm of Lowder & Smith came later the same year and did a flourishing business until some time in 1868, when their mill passed into the hands of other parties, who subsequently moved it from the place. Clark operated his mill quite successfully for about two years, when he disposed of it and abandoned the lumber business. These mills formed the nucleus of quite a flourishing village, and within a few months a number of residences were erected on the town site. In the summer of 1867 Benjamin Bond came to the place with a stock of general merchandise and erected a business house on the corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets, the location he has since occupied. A two-story building was shortly afterward erected on the northeast corner of the same crossing by J. F. Overman, who remained about two years, when he moved his stock of goods to Miami. In the meantime a number of substantial citizens became residents of the village, among whom were B. F. Reynolds, a carpenter and builder; Martin Morgan and D. McDonald, blacksmith, and William Reynolds, who built a planing mill in 1867, which he operated with good success until some time the following year. Messrs. Lowder & Smith, in connection with their lumber business built a grist mill shortly after locating in the village, and operated it as long as they remained in the place. William Patterson was probably the third merchant in the town, after whom came from time to time the following business men, viz: Thomas & Wilson, general store; Mr. Josephy, who carried on a clothing and dry goods house for a short time; Robert Coats, general merchandise, from 1875 until 1879; Spencer & Sweetser, general goods; Jacob Arnold, Dr. Schooley, Philip G. Yoars, Calvin Edgerton, Edgerton &

Canady, Samuel Vinnedge and B. F. Crites, the last of whom started the first drug store in the place.

The mercantile interest at the present time is represented by the following men and firms, to-wit: Benjamin Bond, general merchandise; Jonathan Pearson, general stock; Overman & Son, groceries; W. M. Daly & Son, groceries, and Elleman & Sons, drugs and hardware.

In 1873 A. A. Votaw engaged in the manufacture of brooms, which he still carries on, operating a factory, requiring the work of several hands. The manufacture of drain tile has been an important industry of the village for several years, and at the present time a large and flourishing business is being conducted by Messrs. Ridgeway & Lamb.

Physicians.—The first physician in Amboy was Dr. J. A. Baldwin, who located in the fall of 1868, and is still in the active practice of his profession, being one of the oldest resident physicians in the township. Dr. H. D. Hattery, of Logansport, practiced there for some time, as did also Dr. John Wright, E. K. Friermood and Isaac Carey.

Additions and Incorporations.—The first addition to the original plat of the town was made November, 1871, by B. B. Lamb, who surveyed and offered for sale four lots, which were soon purchased and improved. An addition of seven lost was made the same month by E. C. Fellows, and in August, 1875, the last addition consisting of ten standard lots, was platted for Mr. Reynolds. In 1881 the citizens of the village by a very decided majority decided to take upon themselves the task of maintaining a corporation, and a board for putting the same into effect was accordingly elected and duly qualified. The officers of the town at this time are as follows, to-wit: L. D. Lamb, Lewis Daily and Elias Niccum, Trustees; E. F. Cox, Clerk and Treasurer, and George Woodward, Marshal.

Schools.—Amboy enjoys superior educational advantages, and boasts of two as fine and commodious brick school buildings as there are in the county. The first of these was erected by public donations in 1872, and afterward leased to the township for a graded school. It is a two-story building, with two large school rooms, and cost the sum of $3,300. The township building, in the same part of the town, was erected a few years later, and represents a value of $1,500. It is a two-story brick, and with the other building affords ample accommodations for the children of the town and adjacent country. The present school board is composed of the following gentlemen, viz: J. A. Baldwin, Jonathan Pearson and T. C. Overman.

Amboy Friends Church, one of the largest and most influential religious societies in Miami County, was organized as early 1847 or

'48, in a small cabin a short distance west of the present site of the village. Among the early members were John Pearson and family, Nathan Arnold and family, William Overman and family and Eli Overman and family, and one of the earliest members was Mordecai Painter. The house in which the first meetings of the society were held was a deserted dwelling, and this unpretentious building served the congregation until a more convenient log structure could be erected. About one year after the date of the organization a plat of ground, northwest of the village was purchased, and within a short time a hewed log structure 25x40 feet in size was erected and ready for use. The build- served the purpose for which it was intended until about the year 1865, at which time the wants of the society foreshadowed the necessity of a house more in keeping with the rapidly increasing congregation; accordingly in that year work was commenced upon the present commodious frame building, just north of the village limits, which in due time was completed and formerly dedicated to the Master's service. This is one of the largest church edifices in the county, and will comfortably seat an audience of 500, and cost the sum of $2,000. The church is in a prosperous condition, and at this time has a membership of over 300. Alpheus Trueblood preaches for the congregation and William Small is the efficient Superintendent of the Sunday School, which has an average attendance of over one hundred, including teachers and pupils. The Elders of the Church at this time are Oliver Canady, William Small, Calvin Edgerton and William Overman.

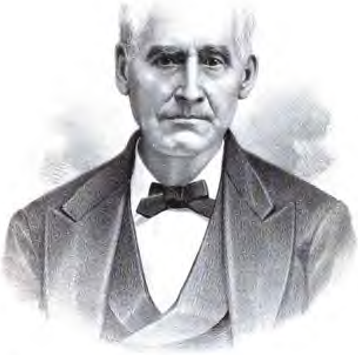
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. ACKER, Undertaker and Furniture Dealer, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1847, son of Edward and Mary (Haskell) Acker. The father was a native of Baden-Baden, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1832, and was a prominent physician in Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, where he established a great water cure. He died October 25, 1855. His wife preceding him in 1850. Our subject received a good education in both German and English, and at the age of sixteen began for himself by going to Pittsburgh and learning the chair-making trade. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the Fifth Pennsylvania heavy artillery, and served until the close of the war. After that he resumed his trade, which he has since followed. Mr. Acker is perfectly conversant with all branches of his business, and has followed his occupation in many of the large cities. He established his present business in March, 1886, where he has since done an increasing trade, and earning his reputation as an honest and reliable citizen.

He was married July 18, 1874, to Miss Harriet A. Darby, by whom he is the father of two children—Arminia F. and Agnes G. Politically he is a Republican and a member of the G. A. R.

F. W. AYDELOTT, Miller, is a native of Wayne County, Indiana, and was born October 23, 1837, the youngest of a family of three children, born to Stewart and Sarah (Stuart) Aydelott, natives of North Carolina, and among the early settlers of Wayne County, Indiana. The father was a Miller, which occupation he followed all his life. Our subject was brought up in Wayne County, enjoying the usual educational advantages offered by the district schools and assisted his father in the mill. After obtaining a complete knowledge of milling he began for himself by working at his trade in various localities, and in 1874 came to Xenia and rented the McFeely mill which establishment he conducted for a time, and then removed to Wabash, Indiana, where he remained until 1884 when he returned to Xenia and again took charge of the McFeely mill which he has since successfully conducted. The mill is a frame building, propelled by steam, and is prepared to do both merchant and custom work. Mr. Aydelott was married in 1859 to Miss Catharine Halderman, by whom he is the father of two living children, Jacob and Mary A. Mrs. Aydelott died in 1873, and in 1874 Mr. Aydelott was united in maraiage with Pamelia Railsback, who died April 5, 1886. Politically he is a Republican and a good citizen.

ABRAHAM I. BEALL was born in Clark County, Ohio, the 27th of December, 1830. His parents were John and Martha (Inbow) Beall. The former was born in 1806 and died in 1834. The latter was born in 1810 and died in 1855. Both were natives of Ohio and were there married. Mr. Beall, the subject of this sketch, was the second of a family of three children, viz: Margaret Ann, Abraham and Sabina, of whom Margaret Ann has passed away and Sabina having married J. L. Wilson, who has removed to Nebraska. Mr. Beall spent his boyhood days on the farm, receiving there a fair education in the public schools of that place, and at the age of twenty the family came to Miami County, and in 1858 settled on the farm on which he now resides. In 1855 he was married to Pauline Jump, of Cass County, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Hopkins) Jump, natives of Delaware, the former of English and the latter of Irish descent. This union was blessed by nine children, viz: Mary Etta, born June 5, 1857: Charles J., born October 31, 1858; Henry, born February 13, 1860; Becky, born December 15, 1862; William Morton, born December 27, 1864; Williard A., born November 9, 1866; Frank Mannie, born June 9, 1868; Pearl, born January 9, 1872; Nora, born January 31, 1875. Henry and Mannie have since passed away, Harry, the 21st of February, and Mannie January 23, 1886.



James Hollenshade

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Mr. and Mrs. Beall are members of the M. E. Church of Xenia. Beginning life a poor boy on the farm, Mr. Beall has adopted farming for a profession, and has by dint of industry gained a fine home of 200 acres of excellent land in sections 35 and 36, with first-class improvements. Mr. Beall is an enterprising and energetic farmer and a No. 1 citizen.

THOMAS M. BUSBY, the son of Silas and Elizabeth (McAllister) Busby, was born in Madison County, Indiana, December 1, 1843. The parents were both of English descent, the father being born in 1821, in Indiana, and the mother in Virginia in 1820. The mother came to Indiana when a girl where she was married in 1841. To this union were born five children, viz: Thomas, John, Isaac Vinton, Hester and Elizabeth, all of whom are now living. Mr. Busby, the subject of this sketch, was raised on his father's farm in Madison County, received a good education for that day of log school houses and puncheon floors. On the 11th of December, 1864, Mr. Busby was married to Eliza Ellen Morris, daughter of Ephraim and Mary (McAllister) Morris, the former of Scotch and the mother of Irish descent, the father dying in 1844 Mr. Busby is a member of the I. O. O. F. They began life in Madison County, Indiana, and in February 1874, moved upon the farm on which he now lives in Section 13. To this marriage were born the following children, viz: Augustus, born September 23, 1865; Silas, born September 15, 1870, and Hester, born October 8, 1881; all of whom are living. Beginning life a poor boy at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Busby has worked hard and has by dint of industry and perseverence gained a fine farm of 108 acres of well improved land in Section 13. As his early life was spent on a farm he has adopted it as a profession and is now an industrious, enterprising young farmer and a number one citizen.

THOMAS CREVISTON, deceased, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, about the year 1805. He was a son of William and Katie (Brown) Creviston, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. He came to Miami County in 1842, and entered a tract of land in Jackson Township, and upon which his son and widow now lives. He was married in Grant County, Indiana, January 26, 1837, to Miss Rebecca Slagal, a native of Darke County, Ohio, born in the year 1820, and a daughter of Conrad and Polly (Homsley) Slagal. To their union the following children were born: Louisa, born November 26, 1837 (deceased), Ellen, born May 6, 1839, Lourinda, born January 14, 1841, David, born July 18, 1843, served in the late war in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Elmira, born March 6, 1847, Thomas J., born April 17, 1849, Mary A., born July 6, 1851, James, born March 14, 1854, and Sarah, born September 3, 1858. Mr. Creviston followed farming through life,

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was one of the leading citizens of the county, and died May 12, 1869, honored and respected by all who knew him. James Crevis-ton, the sixth child born to his parents, was reared upon the home farm, receiving his education at the common schools and selected farming as his vocation. He now owns 113 acres of the old home-stead, which is under a good state of cultivation, and upon which are all modern improvements. He is interested in all matters of public welfare and is an industrious, progressive young man.

J. W. DALE, grocer, Xenia, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 10, 1852, being the eldest of a family of four children born to Enoch and Margaret (Whittaker) Dale, natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively. The father removed to Howard County, Indiana, in 1855, where he followed his occupation—that of a shoemaker—until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiment, and was taken sick and died at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1864. His widow survived him till 1869, when she died at Xenia. Our subject at the early age of eleven years was thrown upon his own resources, and began for himself by working on the farm, at which he continued until eighteen years old. At this age he accepted a clerkship in a store at Nevada, Indiana, and in 1869 came to Xenia, and was employed as a clerk in a grocery store. In the fall of 1879 he began doing business for himself, and is now one of the substantial business men of Xenia. He carries a stock of $2,000, doing a business of $9,000 per year. He is a live business man, and has a large and profitable trade. Mr. Dale was married in 1876 to Miss Eliza Marine, a daughter of Asa and Ann (Somers) Marine. Four children were born to this union—Hale V., born October 31, 1877; Mabel, born November 4, 1879; Homer, born April 15, 1881, and Laura E., born November 1, 1883. Mr. Dale is a Republican in poli-tics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

HON. JOHN W. EWARD, a native of Decatur County, Indiana, was born September 6, 1836, and is the fifth son of a family of seven children, of whom James and Dorcas Eward were the parents, both natives of Nicholas County, Kentucky, the former born in 1803 and the latter in 1806. They were married in their native county, and in 1831 removed to Decatur County, Indiana. The father who was a farmer was also engaged in the manufac-ture of flax-seed oil, and in 1845 he removed to Marion, Indiana, where his death occurred a year later. He was an honored citizen, and was connected with the Christian Church from boyhood. The mother still resides at Marion. John W. received a thorough, ordin-ary education in the public schools at Marion, Indiana, and while yet a boy, began learning the tanner's trade, at which he worked dur-ing the winter, and during the summer worked in the printing office

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at Marion, continuing in the latter until 1860 when he began teaching school, and was thus engaged for two years. He then went into partnership with Judge Kelly and purchased the Grant County *Union*, which partnership existed until the fall of 1862, when Judge Kelly was appointed Provost-Marshal. He then became associated with Judge Wallace, of Marion, who in the fall of 1863, was appointed paymaster of the army, and Mr. Eward continued to manage the *Union* until the return of Judge Wallace, which was in 1864. They then purchased the Marion *Journal*, consolidating it with the *Union*. The *Journal* was a Republican paper, and was published by the above named gentleman until 1865, when Mr. Wallace retired. Mr. Eward continued its publication one year, when he disposed of his interest and came to Xenia, where he has since resided, identified with the best interests of Miami County. Upon coming to Xenia he was, till 1870, engaged in the mercantile business with J. W. Flinn & Son. He then began the practice of law, and as a Republican, was in 1872, elected to the State Legislature from Miami County, and served in the special session of 1872 and the regular session of 1873, proving a wise and acceptable legislator. In 1876 he was elected Justice of the Peace of his township. He is one of the organizers and stock-holders of the Xenia Agricultural Society, of which he has been secretary twelve years. He also assisted in organizing the Old Settlers' Association, of which he has been president for eight years, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities, and the Christian Church. He was married in 1865 to Miss Rebecca York, by whom he is the father of four living children—Jessie L., Edgar D., Freddie and Elbert.

JOHN O. FRAME, Justice of the Peace, born in Huntington County, Indiana, June 16, 1843, is the third of a family of six children born to Felix G. and Mary M. (Alexander) Frame both natives of Preble County, Ohio, where they were married, and removed to Huntington County, Indiana in 1840. The father was a wagon-maker by occupation, which he followed at Warren, Indiana, and was also engaged in keeping hotel. In the year 1849, he removed to Huntington where he remained one year, then removed to Iowa, remaining one year, then returned to to Huntington where he resided until 1853. In the latter year he removed to a farm eight miles from Huntington, where his death occurred the same year. His widow survives him and lives at Andrews, Indiana. John O. was reared on a farm in his native county and was educated at the common schools. At the age of eighteen he enlisted as a private in Company F Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged as Sergeant. He participated in the following engagements: Port Gibson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Red River campaign and numerous other engagements, performing many gallant services for

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his country. After the war he returned to his native county and engaged in farming for a number of years. In 1875 he embarked in the mercantile business at River, Indiana, and was appointed the first Postmaster of that place. He remained in business there until 1877, and in the following year removed to Xenia and engaged in the tin and stove business for a short time, and subsepuently took up the Insurance and Collecting business. In April, 1886, he was elected Justice of the Peace. In 1870 Mr. Frame was appointed and took the census of five townships of his, Huntington, County. He was married February 26, 1866, to Miss Ellen Miller, daughter of Leander H. Miller. Mrs. Frame was born July 22, 1846, in Wayne County, Indiana. Five children were born to this marriage: Effie M., Mary D., Laura E., Charles O. and Horace E. Mr. Frame is a Republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity and G. A. R., and has always favored the advancement of all laudable public enterprises.

E. K. FRIERMOOD, M. D., is a native of Clarke County, Ohio, where he was born December 29, 1843, second of ten children born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Baker) Friermood, who were also natives of Clarke County, Ohio, the former born in 1820 and the latter in 1822. The father is a farmer by occupation, and in 1851 removed with his family to Grant County, Indiana, where he now resides, and is well known and universally respected. The mother died in 1883. Dr. Friermood received a good practical education at the common schools, and also attended school at Sprinfield, Ohio. In 1867 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Kimball, of Xenia, with whom he continued two years, and in February, 1869, graduated from Rush Medical College at Chicago. He soon after located at North Grove, Indiana, for the practice of his profession, where he remained for a short time, then removed to Wabash, Indiana, where he remained until 1877, in which year he located at Amboy, where he has since remained in active practice. He has secured a large and successful practice, and has the confidence and respect of the community. The Doctor took an active part in the late rebellion, enlisting August 16, 1862, in Company I, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and faithfully served until the close of the war. He was in the following battles: Jackson, Miss., Dallas, Tex., the Atlanta campaigns, Mission Ridge, was with Sherman in the memorable march to the sea, and was at Washington, D. C., at the Grand Review. In November, 1870, he was married to Catherine V. Thomas, a native of Clarke County, Ohio. Seven children were born to this union, these five yet living: Wilbur R., Elizabeth, Georgiana, Flora and Florence (twins). In 1880 the Doctor was elected Trustee of his townsbip, which office he creditably filled to himself and all concerned. He is a member of the Grant County

and State Medical Societies, also the Masonic order, and is a staunch Republican.

JOHN E. HARRISON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, was born in Darke County, Ohio, September 25, 1830, the eldest child in a family of eight born to Harvey and Minerva J. (Downing) Harrison. His parents were natives respectively of Barren County, Kentucky, and Darke County, Ohio, the former born in 1804 and the latter in 1809. The father was a physician and farmer, and came to Darke County, Ohio, where he married, engaged in farming and, where, in conjunction with farming, followed his chosen profession, and conducted a large and successful practice until his death, which occurred in 1865. His widow still lives on the old home in Darke Connty, Ohio. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Jesse Harrison, a native of Kentucky, where he followed agricultural pursuits and died in his native State. The maternal grandfather was John Downing, a native of South Carolina. He married Margaret Phares and removed to Ohio in the early settlement of that State, and where he died at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. His wife died during the late war. John E. Harrison was raised on the old homestead in his native county, where he received a common school education. September 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until August, 1865, when he was honorably dischared as Second Sergeant. He participated in the following engagements: Lewisburg, Va., May 22, 1862; siege of Knoxville, December, 1863, and Beverly, W. Va., and other engagements. He was captured by the enemy and taken to Libby Prison, where he was held thirty-five days, and passed through all the horrors of southern prison life during the war. Returning from the war to Ohio, he engaged in the mercantile business till 1869, in which year, he removed to Xenia, where he also engaged in the mercantile business, and later, in the boot and shoe business. Mr. Harrison is among the leading men of Xenia, and by strict attention to business has an established trade, which requires his entire attention, and which he justly merits. He is a Republican in politics, and commander of Post G. A. R. He was united in marriage on February 15, 1855, to Miss Harriet Benson, a native of Darke County, Ohio. Two living children by this union—Minerva E. and Nora J.

PETER HELMS, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Miami County, Indiana, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1811. He is the fifth of a family of six children born to Frederick and Mary (Wilson) Helms, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Frederick Helms was by occupation a farmer and in 1820 removed with his family to Ohio where he resided until his death. Jacob Helm, the paternal grand-father was a native of Germany and came to America previous to the Revo-

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lutionary war, in which he served his adopted country. He later engaged in keeping hotel near Bradford, Pennnsylvania, where he died at an advanced age. The maternal grand-father was Caleb Wilson, who was a native of Maryland and of Irish extraction. Peter Helms was reared on a farm, and his educational training received in the common schools, and at an early age learned the carpenter's trade at which he worked for a number of years. In the fall of 1848 he came to Miami County and settled in Union Township where he lived three years, then removed to Jefferson Township, and thence in 1863 to Jackson Township, locating on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres of fine and well improved land. Lydia Jacobs, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born March 11, 1820, a daughter of Charles Jacobs, became his wife in the year 1840. This union was blessed with the following family: Riley, born November 29, 1840; Oron, born February, 1845; Mahala, born October 3, 1847: Harmon, born March 24, 1850; Charles, born June 14, 1854; Isaac, born January 22, 1857 and Allen, born February 2, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Helms are highly respected in the community in which they live. He has always advocated the cause of the Democratic party, having cast his first ballot for Andrew Jackson in 1832.

DR. JEREMIAH S. KELSEY, one of the leading physicians of Xenia, is descended from a family of that name, who were of Puritan stock, dating back to the early days of the colonies. His paternal grandfather, William Kelsey, was among the first to volun- his services in 1812, in which war he died while fighting for the principles of his country, his wife being before marriage Miss Martha Stansell. The father of William Kelsey, at the age of thirteen was, with an elder brother, captured by the Indians, and on trying to make their escape the eldest brother was killed and scalped, the Indians compelling the surviving brother to carry his brother's scalp. He afterward made his escape and located in Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was known as one of the most prosperous agriculturalists of the county. The grandfather on the maternal side was John Miller, an early settler of Ohio, but removed to Carroll County, Indiana, in 1852, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. The parents of our subject are Thomas and Athelia Kelsey, natives of Montgomery County, Ohio. The father was a farmer by occupation and removed to Carroll County, Indiana, in 1850, where he resided until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-five. His widow survives him and resides in Carroll County. Dr. Kelsey is the second child in a family of five born to his parents, his birth occurring November 29, 1842, in Dayton, Ohio. After receiving his preliminary education in the common schools of his native State, he completed his schooling with a collegiate course. He began the study of

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medicine at Delphi, Indiana, under Dr. E. W. H. Beck, and during the winter of 1863 and '64 he attended the Medical Department of the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He later entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated March 15, 1866. In the same year he began the practice of his profession in Carroll County, Indiana, where he was successfully engaged until March, 1886. At the latter date he removed to Xenia, and began practicing in partnership with Dr. A. D. Kimball, and this firm ranks among the first practitioners of the county. Dr. Kelsey is an enterprising and esteemed citizen, and a member of the F. and A. M. He was married June 23, 1870, to Miss Mary Koutz, a daughter of Rev. W. P. Koutz, who is a graduate of the Logansport schools, and an esteemed lady. Five children were the fruits of this union, viz: Mary B. (deceased), Thomas W., Eleanor B., Julia R. and George F.

JOHN KENDALL was born in Holmes County, Ohio, on March 27, 1845. John and Susannah (Yadee) Kendall were his parents, both of whom were of German descent. Both were children when they moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and there they were married, there the subject of this sketch was born, he spending his boyhood there at work upon his father's farm. In 1863, he, with his parents, removed to Miami County, Indiana. The father died the same year he moved there. Mr. Kendall has four brothers and sisters, by name Abraham, Barbara, Diana and Lydia living. The 16th of December, 1866, John married Diana Shrock, a daughter of Benjamin J. and Mary (Keck) Shrock. To this union were born seven children, viz: Sarah Ann, Mary, Alvin, Benjamin, Angeline, Abe and Diana. Diana and Mary are deceased. On April 19, 1877, his wife also passed away, and, after remaining a widower for five years, he was on the 4th day of June, 1882, married to Mary Alice Aldrich, a daughter of John and Annie (Alian) Aldrich. Four children have since blessed this union: Edna May, Eda Maud, Charley and Elizabeth. Mr. Kendall is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party. He began life a poor boy, and has, by dint of industry and perseverance, gained one of the best little farms in the township. It contains 150 acres, and has finely improved buildings. Mr. Kendall is an enterprising, energetic young farmer and a number one citizen.

A. B. KIMBALL, farmer, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, May 23, 1828, son of Abner and Nancy (Jeffreys) Kimball, natives of New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father removed to Coshocton County, Ohio, in about 1822, where he engaged in farming, which vocation he followed with encouraging success, making it his life work. He died in Ohio at the advanced age of ninety-six, his wife dying at the age of

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sixty-one. The paternal grandfather, Moses Kimball, was a native of England, was married to Jemima Clement, and came to America in colonial times. He was a blacksmith by trade, took an active part in the Revolutionary war, and at the battle of Bunker Hill had his thumb shot off. He subsequently removed to Ohio, where he died near the town of Warren. Joseph Jeffreys, the maternal grandfather, was also a native of England, was married to a Scotch lady and emigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania, later removing to Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his years. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving a good academic education, and at the age of twenty-three began life for himself as a farmer. In 1860 he removed to Miami County, Ind., and located on his present farm, the larger portion of which was at that time a dense forest. He cleared his farm, which contains eighty-two and one-half acres, and by industry has made it one of the most productive in the township. On March 20, 1851, he was united in marriage with Lydia J. Liggett, a daughter of Isaac and Ruth (Ewing) Liggett, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Kimball was also born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 4, 1827. To them three children have been born, whose names are Moses F., born Nov. 2, 1852, died July 31, 1859; Einley A., born March 19, 1857, and Frank J., born August 3, 1871. Mr. Kimball is held in high esteem as a worthy citizen, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been identified since the age of fourteen years.

ROSCOE KIMPLE was born in Peru, Indiana, June 23, 1861. He is the eldest of a family of three children born to Henry and Maria A. (Weesner) Kimple, natives of Wabash County, Indiana. In 1859 the father removed to Peru, where, in partnership with Judge Ross, he was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years. In 1866 he returned to his native county, and resided until his death, which occurred in 1869. His widow survives him and resides at Xenia. Roscoe received a good practical education, graduating from the Somerset, Indiana, High School at the age of sixteen. He then taught school in Wabash County for three years. During the winter of 1882–3 he attended the law department of the Ann Arbor University in Michigan, and in March, 1883, was admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor; also to practice in the Supreme Court, and was the same year admitted to the bar at Wabash County, Indiana. He soon after located at Kenia, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession, excepting for a short time, during which he in partnership with A. L. Lawshe, established the Xenia *Journal*, and with whom he continued until 1884. Mr. Kimple is a Republican in politics and one of the promising young men of the county.

ABRAHAM L. LAWSHE, editor and proprietor of the Xenia *Journal*, is a native of Wabash County, Indiana, born at the town of Somerset on the 6th day of October, 1860. His father, Henry D. Lawshe, was born in Lambertsville, New Jersey, July 9, 1816, and early learned the carpenter and builder's trade, at which he worked several years in the city of Philadelphia. He subsequently came to Indiana, locating at Elizabeth, Switzerland County, where on the 11th day of May, 1844, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Hester A. Burgett, daughter of John and Ann (VanTassell) Richmond, of New York. Mrs. Lawshe was born in the town of Allensville, Indiana, in 1820, and by her marriage with Mr. Lawshe had a family of eight children, four of whom, Thomas, Oscar, Dr. Isaac F. and A. L., are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Lawshe moved to Wabash County in the year 1853, and settled at the village of Somerset, where they still reside. They are both permanent members of the German Baptist or Dunkard Church, and have ever been noted for their active exertions in the interest of that denomination. A. L. Lawshe received a good education in the graded school of Somerset, and at the age of seventeen, apprenticed himself to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Wabash *Courier*, Wabash, Indiana, where he continued two years, going to Indianapolis at the end of that time, in which city he finished his trade in the printing and job office of Randall & Fish. He then accepted the position of foreman on the Wabash *Courier*, and after remaining in that capacity until 1883, established a job printing office in Wabash, which he continued until December, 1884, when he came to Xenia, and in partnership with Roscoe Kimple, founded the Xenia *Journal*, one of the most successful local papers in Northern Indiana. He purchased his partner's interest at the end of the first year, since which time he has been sole editor and proprietor, the paper under his management having won for itself a reputation second to that of no other in Miami County. Mr. Lawshe is a natnral born journalist, a pungent and forcible writer, and with a determination to adhere to his profession, has before him a very promising future. He is a man of strong convictions, fearless in the expression of his opinions, and, although a Republican, is independent in the discussion of leading political issues of the day. On the 18th of October, 1882, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Ann Sweetser, daughter of James and Mary (Lowman) Sweetzer, a union blessed with the birth of two children.

AARON MICHAEL, Trustee, a native of Delaware County, Indiana, was born January 27, 1842. He is the eldest son of David and Martha A. (Brener) Michael, natives of Maryland and Kentucky respectively. The father came to Ohio, thence to Indiana in 1846 and subsequently settled in Grant County, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1866, when he removed to Wis-

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consin, where he died in the year of 1881, his wife following a year later. They were highly respected by all who knew them, and worthy members of the Christian Church. Our subject was reared on a farm, received a common school education, and on attaining his majority learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has since principally followed. He first located at Roseburg, Indiana, where he followed his trade till 1873, when he removed to Xenia and has since resided there. He is a good mechanic, commanding a large patronage and is also held in high esteem as a worthy citizen, and is now filling his second term as trustee of his township. He has also served in the town council and school board. Mr. Michael was married in 1860 to Miss Hester A. Morgan, a native of Ohio. Of a family of four children born to this union, these two, Daniel R. and George R. are yet living. Mr. Michael is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Democrat in politics.

JOHN W. MINOR, a son of John and Polly (Owens) Minor, was born the 14th of August, 1840, in Boyle County, Kentucky. The father was of English descent, and was born on July 4, 1790. He came to Kentucky and there met the mother, who was born April 18, 1799, a native of that State. They were married February 5, 1818, to which union twelve children were born—Sarah, Jeremiah, Edward, Mason, William, Dixon L., Martha Jane, Nancy, Elias, David, Logan and Johm W. Of these Sarah, William, Dixen, Martha Jane, Nancy and John are still living. Mr. John Minor, the subject of this sketch, was raised on his father's farm in Kentucky, receiving a limited education, and in 1854 the family came to Hamilton, County, Indiana. At the age of fifteen Mr. Minor began life for himself, going to Missouri, and in 1860 came back to Indiana, and, farming until February, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and received an honrable discharge in August of the same year. In October, 1865, he was married to Amelia Haskett, a daughter of Solomon and Lydia (Ridgeway) Haskett, a lady of English descent. This union was blessed by four children—Maud Evelina, Ulysses Kosby, Fannie Jane and John H. On March 8, 1872, John H. died, and the wife followed on January 26, 1874. John W. Minor had come to this county in 1865, settling in Harrison Township, where his father passed away November 9, 1869, and was followed by the mother one week afterwards, and in 1873 he settled on the farm on which he now lives, in section 35, Jackson Township. On September 2, 1875, Mr. Minor was married to Sarah Lindley, the daughter of Thomas and Peggy Lindley, natives of Orange County, Indiana. There were two children born to them —Lindley Erta, who died when little over a month old, and Cora Ethel, born December 2, 1877. Beginning life a poor boy, Mr.

Minor has worked hard, and has by dint of industry and perseverance gained a beautiful home of 150 acres of as fine land as any in the township, and on which are the best of modern improvements.

LEVIN G. MURPHY, lumber dealer and leading citizen of Xenia, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, October 1, 1841, is the fourth child, and one of the five children of George G. and Margaret (Arbuckle) Murphy, the former a native of Delaware, born February 29, 1808, and the latter a native of Preble County, Ohio, born in November 1813. The father in early life followed the trade of a carpenter, and in 1849, removed with his family to Miami County, Indiana, locating at Peoria, where he engaged in saw-milling and where he now resides. The paternal grandfather was Reuben Murphy, a native of Delaware, and died with the cholera in Ohio in 1849. Samuel Arbuckle, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, was a soldier in the war of 1812, a farmer by occupation and died in Hamilton County, Ohio. Our subject was reared by his parents, his education being acquired in the common schools. September 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until December 9, 1864. He took part in a number of engagements, among which were Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Stone River, in which he recived a slight wound in the left shoulder and head, battle of Tullahoma, and with his brigade was the first to enter Chattanooga. His next battles were Mission Ridge, Knoxville, Buzzard Roost Gap, in the last named he was wounded in the leg, the battle of Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, in that famous charge of June 27, 1864, where he received a wound in the left eye, totally destroying the sight of that organ, and which effectually ended his military career. He never wavered in the immediate discharge of such duties as devolved upon him, and throughout his military career was a brave and efficient soldier. He returned to Miami County after the war and engaged in the lumber business, in which he has successfully continued. Mr. Murphy was united in marriage January 1, 1872, to Miss Mary C. Slocum, and one daughter has blessed their union, Ethel, born January 19 1875. Mrs. Murphy is a native of Huron County, Ohio, born February 7, 1846. Her parents are George and Eliza (Pierce) Slocum, natives of Peru, the father born July 3, 1823, and the mother March 12, 1825. They removed to Wabash County, Indiana, in the fall of 1846, where the father died January 20, 1860. The mother is still living and resides in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are among the best citizens of Xenia. He is a Republican and a member of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM OVERMAN, a son of Jesse and Keziah (Stubbs)

Overman, was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 7th of February, 1816. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Wayne County, where Mr. Overman was raised on his father's farm, receiving an education sufficient to enable him to teach six winters in the public schools of the State. During his boyhood Mr. Overman staid on his father's farm helping to clear it up, and was at home more or less until at the age of twenty-nine, when he was married to Nancy Overman, a daughter of Cornelius and Rebecca Overman, and a second cousin to Mr. Overman. The young couple on the last day of 1845 came to Miami County and settled on 160 acres of land in Harrison Township which they entered from the Government. When they came here the land had not been surveyed and the Indians were still thick in the forest. Here they began to clear the land, building a little log cabin with the usual stick chimney. Here all the family, with the exception of Martha Ann, a native of Wayne County, were born. Their names are Mary Jane, Elijah F., George, Irvin C., Nathan A. and Iuna. Elijah, Irvin, Nathan and Iuna are still living. On the 6th day of July, 1869, the wife was taken away. Remaining a widower for two years he was, on the 8th of November, 1871, married to Mrs. Mary Annis, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Binford, with whom he he lived on the farm until in 1885 when he moved to Amboy, where now resides. Mr. and Mrs. O. are members of the Friends Church. Beginning life in poor circumstances, Mr. Overman has worked hard, and has, by dint of industry and perseverance, gained a fine and well cultivated farm. He is the oldest citizen of Amboy, and his family has grown to be one of the most respected in the community. There is a tradition in the Overman family to the effect that several generations ago three brothers by the name of Overman came to the United States from Germany, and from these all the Overmans of the country are descended, at any rate they are a very old family of the Carolinas, the grandfather being Isaac and the father Ephraim, to whom on the 17th day of October, 1782, was born Jesse, the father of William, Elijah and Joseph, all old residents of Miami County. Mr. Jesse Overman was a native of Pasquotank, N. C., being raised and educated on his father's farm at that place. The family left North Carolina for Virginia, and in 1807 emigrated to Indiana, then the far west and nothing but a howling wilderness, and settled in Wayne, where the city of Richmond now stands, and burned the stumps from the place where there are now large buildings. In 1810 Mr. Overman went to Preble County, and there in the Friends' Church was united in wedlock with Kesiah Stubbs, a native of Georgia, a lady of German descent. Beginning his married life in Butler County, most of his family of thirteen children, by name, Henry, Eli, Elizabeth, William, Rachel, Rebecca, Ephraim, Nathan, Enoch and Elijah,

Joseph, Hannah and Mary were born. Elizabeth, Rachel and Mary are dead. In 1823 he moved his family to Wayne County, Ind., where he raised and educated them. In 1835 the mother died, and the children growing up have married and raised families. About 1847 or '48 he came to Miami County, where several of his children had preceded him, and lived around among them until his death, which occurred on the 21st of September, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Overman were both members of the Friends' Church, and the remains of this sturdy pioneer now repose in the Amboy grave yard. Coming to this country when all was wilderness, Mr. Overman carved a home out of the forest and raised a family a credit to himself and the community, and at last sinking under the weight of years, sought the haven where so many of his friends had preceded him.

JOSEPH POWELL, a native of England, was born April 17, 1816, son of Thomas and Henriette (Howell) Powell, natives of England. They, in about 1818, emigrated to America, and located in Virginia, thence to Coshocton County, Ohio, where they resided until their deaths. The father was a farmer by occupation, which he followed with more than ordinary success, and was an intelligent gentleman and in every respect a worthy citizen. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, received a fair English education in the country schools, and made his own start in life as a farmer, which business he has carried on all his life with good success. He remained in Ohio until 1849, at which time he came to Miami County, Indiana, and located in Jackson Township, purchasing 143 acres of land upon which there was no improvement of any kind. He went to work with a will, and within a few years, established a comfortable home, where he has since resided. He was married January 30, 1839, to Miss Margaret Leighninger, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born October 12, 1819, a daughter of George and Mary (Wolf) Leighninger. The following family were born to this marriage, namely: Emily S., Mary H., Louisa, John C. (deceased), Francis W., who served in the late war, and took ill from exposure and died at home, March 28, 1864; Lewis, Henry C., Ella, William R. E. (deceased), Alonso J. and Carrie. Mr. Powell and family are members of the Methodist Church, in which he has been steward and class leader for many years. He is a man of sterling qualities, and highly esteemed in the community in which he lives. He is a Republican in politics, and has been called to fill several minor official positions.

HENRY J. RAUSMAN, a prosperous merchant at Xenia, was born in Germany, November 19, 1842. His father dying, when he was but five years old, his mother again married, and together with his mother and step-father, he, at the age of nine years, came to America. He received but a moderate schooling in

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youth, and began at the age of fourteen for himself by working on a farm. He later learned the moulder's trade at which he continued to work until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Forty-eighth Ohio Regiment with which he served until May 25, 1866, when he was honorably discharged as Quarter-Master Sergeant. He participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, April sixth, seventh and eighth, 1862, in which he was slightly wounded in the left arm; siege and capture of Corinth, Mississippi, April 29th to 30th, 1862; Holly Springs, Mississippi, June 30th, 1862; Chickasaw Bluffs, Mississippi, December 28, 1862, to January 1, 1863; Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863; Port Gibson, May 1, 1863; Champion Hill, Mississippi, May 16, 1863; Big Black River Bridge, Mississippi, May 17, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, from May 19 to July 4, 1863; Siege and Capture of Jackson, Mississippi, July 10 to July 17, 1863; Saline Cross Roads, Louisana, April 8, 1864; Cane River, Louisana, April 23, 1864; Yellow Bayou, Louisana, May 18, 1864; Escambia River, Florida, March 26, 1865; siege and capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama, from April first to ninth, 1865. Since the war Mr. Rausman has been engaged in various occupations, and in 1872 he came to Xenia, where he was employed as a clerk in a store, continuing in this until 1876. In the latter year he embarked in general merchandising on his own responsibility, and has established an extensive trade and carries a well assorted stock amounting to about $7,000. He began life poor, and by industry and good management he has secured a comfortable income and established a reputation as an honorable upright citizen. He was married in 1866 to Rebecca McBride, who died March 29, 1885, He chose for his second wife and present companion, Mrs. Mary E. Strayton. Mr. Rausman is a Republican in politics and a member of the G. A. R.

JOHN J. ROSBURGH, grocer, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, December 28, 1828, son of John and Nancy (McDonald) Rosburgh, both of whom are natives of Virginia. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a farmer, which vocation he followed through life; his death occured in Ohio in 1842, in his fifty-third year. His widow survived him till 1882. The paternal grandfather was Robert Rosburgh, a native of New Jersey, and died in Virginia. The great grandfather was a native of Scotland, and came to America previous to the Revolutionary war, in which he was an active participant. Our subject's early life was passed on his father's farm in Ohio, and attending the common schools, from which he obtained a fair education. He learned the trade of carpentering and cabinet making, and in 1869 came to Randolph County, Indiana, and thence to Xenia in 1873, where he worked at his trade until 1882. In this year he

resolved to embark in business for himself and accordingly opened a grocery on Main street, where he has prospered and has a steadily increasing business. Mr. Rosburgh was married in Ohio in 1852, to Miss Sarah E. Dowden, by whom he is the father of seven children, only one of whom is living, Harry. Mr. Rosburgh is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. and A. M., and politically is a Democrat.

REUBEN W. SMITH, M. D., the oldest established physician of Xenia, is a son of John and Isabel (Murphy) Smith. The father was born in North Carolina, February 17, 1804, and is of English and Irish descent. He was brought to Indiana by his parents in 1806, they locating where the town of Richmond now stands. He was a farmer by occupation, and moved to Howard County, Indiana, in 1848. Here he was elected the first Justice of the Peace of his township. He resided in Howard County until 1872, when he returned to Henry County, where his death occurred in 1883. His wife preceded him in 1835. The father of John and grandfather of our subject was Robert Smith, who died in Henry County, Indiana, his father being John Smith, one of the first settlers and merchants of Richmond, Indiana. The maternal grandfather of our subject was James Murphy, a native of Ireland, a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at Hagerstown, Indiana. Dr. Reuben W. Smith was the only son of his parents, and his birth occurred in Henry County, Indiana, November 29, 1831. His early education was obtained in the common schools, finishing the same at the State University at Bloomington. At the age of 22 he began the study of medicine at Wabash, Indiana, under the direction of Dr. Holloway, and in the session of 1855 and 1856 attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, after which he entered upon the practice of his profession at Farmland, Indiana. Here he remained until 1858, when he located at Xenia. The term of 1870 and 1871 he attended the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, from which he graduated in the latter year. In beginning the practice of his profession in Miami County, he has not only gained a lucrative practice in this and adjoining counties, but is recognized as one of the ablest physicians the county affords. He is a member of the Grant County and State Medical Societies, the Masonic fraternity, and in politics he is a Democrat. The Doctor was married in 1857 to Miss Matilda E. Franklin, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Personate) Franklin, of Henry County, Indiana. Five children were born to this union—Edgar A., John E., Benjamin F., Jennie M. and Mary B. (deceased).

NELSON T. TILMAN, proprietor of the Tilman House, is a native of Darke County Ohio, his birth occurring May 8, 1835, a son of Jacob and Mary (Thomas) Tilman, natives of South

Carolina and Tennessee respectively. The father removed with his parents to Tennessee, thence to Ohio, where he resided until 1843, in which year he came to Wabash County, Indiana, where he followed farming, and died in 1869. His widow surviving him until 1871. The paternal grandfather was Tobias Tilman a native of Germany, who came to America and served his adopted country in the Revolutionary war, was a farmer, and was married to Catharine Sharp, also a native of Germany. They died in Darke County Ohio. The maternal grandfather, John Thomas, was also a native of Germany, was married to Catherine Albright. He served in the war of 1812 and died in Darke County, Ohio, as did also his wife. Nelson T. Tilman was reared on a farm and came with his parents to Wabash County, Indiana, and at the age of Twenty he began doing for himself by engaging in saw-milling and the lumber business. He continued in this for a period of eleven years, then engaged in the mercantile business for one year, and then farmed for three years. In 1868 he came to Xenia and engaged in the drug business, continuing till the fall of 1885, since then he has conducted the Tilman House, of which he is the present popular proprietor. In 1856 his marriage with Miss Sarah A. —— was solemnized, and one child, Minerva C., blessed this union. In 1864, Mrs. Tilman died, and in 1866 he was united in marriage with Jerusha A. Druley, who died November 27, 1880, after bearing the following children: Edy T., Ora L., Bertha, Cassandra, Mary and Edith. He chose for his third wife, Clara Atchinson, who died shortly after marriage. Mr. Tilman's fourth and present companion was formerly Mrs. Mary E. Hadley. Mr. Tilman has, by industry, accumulated a comfortable income. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically is a Republican.

CHARLES N. WALES, postmaster at Xenia, is a native of Union County, Indiana, where he was born, August 15, 1845, the youngest of eight children born to James and Jane (Haynes) Wales, the former a native of Sussexshire, England, born in 1789 and the latter a native of Tennessee, born in 1805. The father came to Union County, Indiana, in 1819, where he followed farming, and resided there until his death, February 29, 1856. His widow still survives and is living in Miami County at an advanced age. Peter Wales, the paternal grand-father of Charles N., was a native of England, was married to Martha Caffin and resided in his native country all his life. The maternal grandfather was Richard Haynes, a native of Virginia, born in the year of 1763, was a farmer by occupation, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died in Union County, Indiana. Charles N. was raised to manhood in his native county, where he received a common school education and in 1873, came to Miami County, located at

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A. D. Coe, M. D.

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Xenia and engaged in the hardware business for one year and then for a period was engaged in the lumber business. In the fall of 1885 he was appointed Postmaster at Xenia and in addition to this he carries a stock of blank books, stationery, etc. He was married in September, 1876, to Miss Clara Kimball, by whom he is the father of one living child, Fannie. Mr. Wales is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Democrat in politics.

CHAPTER XV.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER LIFE—INDUSTRIES—RELIGIOUS HISTORY—EARLY EVENTS—MEXICO—DENVER—STRINGTOWN—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP was named in honor of the great Statesman and President, Thomas Jefferson. It is situated near the west-central part of the county, and contains a superficial area of about thirty-three square miles, or 21,120 acres of land, with the following boundaries: Union Township on the north, Richland and Peru Townships on the east, Peru on the south and Cass County on the west. The surface of the country is level in some parts and pleasantly diversified in others. Eel River flows through the township from northeast to southwest and receives in its course a number of small tributaries which traverse the country in various directions. A part of the country lying adjacent to the river is high and rolling, while other sections on the opposite side are comparatively level and characterized by a deep soil which for general agricultural purposes is not excelled by that of any other part of Indiana. Jefferson is without doubt the best and most highly improved farming district of Miami County, a claim which all who have seen her elegant country residences, commodious barns, large stock farms, and other evidences of thrift and prosperity visible on every hand, will readily acknowledge.

The river bottoms are unsurpassed for the production of the leading cereals while all parts of the township produce abundantly all the crops and fruits adapted to the climate of Northern Indiana. The whole area of the township was originally a dense forest but the steady drain upon it for fuel and

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manufacturing purposes has materially reduced the original supply. In the remaining forests may be found a good proportion of beech, elm, maple poplar, ash, black and white walnut and the different species of oak. Both iron and lead ores have recently been discovered near Denver in the northeastern part of the township, but as yet the mineral wealth of the country has not been developed.

Settlers.—Within the area of Jefferson Township were made some of the earliest permanent settlements of Miami County. "Doubtless the question will arise as to how it happened that the pioneers selected the lands in this part of the county in preference to that of some other township." A partial answer is found, perhaps, in the following: While the early survey ol Miami County proved a great benefit in determining and fixing beyond dispute the location of claims, there were details unnoticed which were of the utmost importance in deciding the pioneer's choice of a home. A fertile soil was an important consideration, but not any more important than others which have long since become absolute. The demands of the pioneer grew out of the undeveloped conditions of the country, and made him a hunter as well as a tiller of the soil. His resources as well as inducements for the cultivation of the land were of the most limited kind, and obliged him to depend upon nature far more than upon art for his subsistence. His education and experience prepared him to prefer this kind of existence, and while he sought a locality which was likely to invite immigration and thus lead to the appreciation of his pre-emption, his main hope of ultimate competence, his experience led him to seek a land where the meager demands for the supplies of his family could be most readily supplied. This implied a rich soil, an abundance of game, a good range for his few head of stock, convenient materials for the construction of his rude dwelling, and an abundent supply of good water. These conditions were all happily blended in this highly favored part of the country." "Through the central part of the township, from east to west, flows Eel river, adjacent to which were found dense forests indicating a deep, rich soil." Springs bubbled up in various parts of the country which, with the natural drainage of the land, were among the many inducements that lured the pioneer to locate his home in what is now the garden spot of Miami. But what excited the admiration of the emigrant, as much as any of these things, was the profusion of game which every where abounded, and included beasts of nearly every American kind. Deer, moving in small companies or herding together to the number of a hundred or more, thronged the woods, while an occasional bear and wolves in large numbers, were also found, adding piquancy to the mingled duty and pleasure of the hunt. Turkeys, foxes, and those woodland friends of man, the squirrel and raccoon, were

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hardly deemed worthy the ammunition and trouble to kill them, while the streams swarmed with water fowl and the choicest varieties of the finny tribe, which served to vary the pioneer's bill of fare. Into this highly favored locality the older settlements sent forth an eager settlement ready to riot in its charms, and as early as 1830, several claims were located and patents for the same obtained from the Government.

On December 13th of the above year one Samuel Walkinson, who came to the county on a tour of inspection, entered the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 6, township 27 north, range 3 east, and erected a small cabin on the present site of Mexico, to which he removed his family the following spring. This, from the most reliable information accessible, appears to have been the first settlement attempted within the boundaries of Jefferson. "Mr. Wilkinson laid claim to much land adjoining his place, which he and his sons subsequently entered." "He had seven sons—Ratliffe, John, Jacob, Jesse, William, Simeon and Baalam, all of whom took an active part in the early development of the country." "At this time it required almost an iron constitution, a determined resolution, supported by untiring energy to grapple successfully with the many obstacles presented, and procure the necessaries of life until a crop could be raised." "The Wilkinsons were true types of the pioneer settlers of fifty years ago, and so well did they play their parts that others, stimulated by their example, were induced later in the year to take up their abode in the wild woods of Jefferson." They were Wood Beard, who located near the central part of the township, and Abraham Beard, who laid claim to the land owned at this time by J. T. Hood. Contemporaneous with the above were William Smith, who took a claim near the present site of Mexico; John Smith, who made some improvements on what is known as the Leonard farm, not far from the village, and Thomas Smith, who settled in the same locality. William Conner moved to the country in 1832, and chose for his home what is known as the Brower and Bond farm, about one mile north of Mexico. Mr. Conner was a natural-born hunter, and spent his early years in quest of such game as the region afforded, resorting to farming only when the wild animals disappeared from the country. Others who made settlements as early as 1832 and '33 were Alexander Jameson, on the Harter farm, about one-half mile northeast of Mexico; William Bain, about one mile east of the village on Eel River; Isaac Hicks, on the river two miles southwest of the town; Eli Cook on the Matthews farm, and Samuel Newman, who is still a resident of the township.

Among the arrivals of 1834 was Thomas Harmon, who settled on the Graft farm, about one mile west of Mexico, where he opened and operated the first blacksmith shop in the township. William

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Eidson settled near the western boundary the same year, entering and obtaining a patent for a tract of land lying in section 35, 28 north, 3 east. Hamilton Duff settled on Eel river one mile and a quarter above Mexico, some time in 1834, and was one of the first manufacturers of the township, operating a water-mill within a short time after coming to the country. About this time Charles Murden moved to the township, and settled about two and a half miles northeast of Mexico. He came here from the State of Maryland, making the journey in a two-horse wagon, and was on the road from May 28 till July 5. He reached his home in this township September of the above year, and for the first two months and a half lived in a small tent, building a rude cabin and clearing a patch of ground in the meantime. His sons—Matthew, Imri, Timothy, Henry and Thomas all became prominent citizens of the township.

Anothor settler of 1834 was Burrell Daniels, who located on the north bank of Eel River, on what is now the Denison farm where he built the first mill in the township shortly after his arrival. William Daniels entered the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 27, Range 4 East, in 1830, and became a permanent resident a few years later. Adrian Wynkoop settled on the Joseph Fisher farm, two miles west of Mexico, as early as 1834, and the same year John Ratliff entered and improved a tract of land in Section 20, near the northern boundary of the township. Peter Fisher purchased from the government in 1834 a tract of land in Section 30, now owned by his son, Jacob Fisher. After receiving his land Mr. Fisher went back to Ohio for his family, and the following year returned to his new home in Jefferson Township, where he lived the remainder of his days, dying quite recently at an advanced age. He was a representative citizen of the township, and always manifested a deep interest in every movement tending to advance its welfare. His sons, Isaac, Joseph, Aaron, Noah, Jacob and George Fisher, are among the most prominent and public spirited citizens of the county at this time. Joseph Clymers settled about one and a half miles east of Mexico, as early as 1834, and was joined a little later by John and Levi Clymer, who made improvements near the central part of the township. Among others who came to the township prior to 1835, were William Leach, who settled about two miles northeast of Mexico; Elijah Cox, near the Denison farm, and Charles Lowe, on the Kunse farm. David Vinnedge entered the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 31, in 1830, and afterwards became a resident of the township. Thomas McGinnis, in 1833, obtained a patent to a tract of land in Section 28, and early became a settler. Nathaniel Leonard came early in 1835, and purchased land two miles northwest of Mexico. Asa Leonard moved about the same time, and entered land in Section 33, a short distance from the Richland Tonship line. Reed Leonard settled in the same locality as

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early as 1836, as did also Daniel Allbaugh, of whom the latter obtained a patent of Section 28, in 1834. The following settlers moved to the township in an early day and bore an active part in the subjugation of the wilderness: Elder Jacob Brown, pioneer minister of the German Baptist Church, near Mexico; John Brower, two miles northeast of Mexico; Abraham Louman, near the Cass County line; Henry Brower, near Mexico; Jeremiah Manson, southeast of the village, in Section 5; John Shadinger, east of Mexico, in Section 33; Henry Howe, a short distance northeast of the town; Thomas and David Walling, near the central part of the township, in Section 6; Jacob Hoover, Section 11; Isaac Newman, near the northwest corner of the township, where he still lives; Joseph Holman, on Eel river, northeast of Mexico; Jesse and Isaac Bond, near Eel river, in the southwest corner of the township, where they still live; William Gallagher, in the southwest part of the township; Hiram Butler, in Section 20; Jesse S. Williams, Section 32; Abraham Branaman, in southwest part of the township; Bernard Van Dorn, Section 34, Michael Fouts, Section 3, Township 27, Range 4 East; John M. Keen, Section 7; Isaac Stewart and Jonas Wolfe, Section 10; James B. Sayers, Section 37, Township 28, Range 4, East; James Marsh, Section 4, Township 27, Range 4, East; Stephen Marsh, Section 9, in southwest corner of the township; James Cook, southwestern part of the township; Samuel Brown, Israel T. Canby, John Long, William Burnett, Samuel Edwards, Jacob Kress, William Collett, Francis Edwards and Samuel Anderson, who located in various parts of the township.

Pioneer Life.—Many were the hardships endured by the pioneers in clearing away the forests and fitting the land for cultivation. When first seen by white men, this part of the country was the hunting grounds of the Indians who moved at will through the dense forests in search of game. They offered no violence to the early settlers, many of whom lived upon terms of intimate friendship with their savage neighbors. Life in the backwoods is about the same under all circumstances, and it is not the object of these pages to give in detail an account of the manners and customs of men who bore so gallant a part in laying the foundation of our present advanced and intelligent community. The earlier settlers generally brought their families with them, and until a cabin could be erected, the entire family would either live in the wagon, tent, or hastily constructed habitation made out of poles and bark. Later as cabins were more frequently found in the country, the emigrant manifested no hesitation in breaking up his home in a distant State, and with his family and few household goods on pack animals or wagons, start out for a new home, influenced and guided solely by rumors and picked up information on the road. Deciding upon a locality for his future home, he found no difficulty in securing tem-

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porary shelter for his family in some cabin already well filled by its owner, but which the simplicity of early manners and an unstinted hospitality rendered elastic enough to comfortably entertain the welcome addition to the community. A new arrival of this nature was heralded with a cordial welcome for miles around, and a neighborhood which scarcely knew limits, hastened to lend its friendly offices in rearing a cabin. A day was appointed, and no invitation was needed to draw together a company of willing, capable hands. To assist in raising a cabin for a new family was a duty which the unwritten law of the community imperatively laid upon every able bodied man, and to know of the occasion was a sufficient invivation. On gathering, one party was told off as choppers, whose business it was to fell the trees and cut the logs of proper dimensions. A man and team brought these logs to the site of the proposed building, others assorted, "saddled" and otherwise prepared the logs to form the structure which was finished in one day and occupied on the next. It was not infrequently the case that the necessity of preparing the ground for the first crop obliged the settler to forego the floor, and even a permanent roof, until the planted crop granted the opportunity. In its best estate, it was a rude, though not uncomfortable structure. A puncheon floor below and a clapboard roof above, a small window, with greased paper in lieu of glass, and a chimney carried up with "cal and clay" to the heighth of the ridge pole. The interior of the cabin was in harmony with the rude simplicity of the outward construction. Housekeeping conveniences were not yet contained and the inside finish consisted solely of some pegs driven into the wall for the accommodation of the few articles of spare clothing, and the trusty rifle, without which no pioneer's outfit was considered complete. "Moving in" was a trivial affair. The limited possessions of the settlers and the more restricted mode of early transportation compelled the emigrant to bring only such necessary things as the country did not furnish the the material for making. The furniture consisted of a few articles roughly made on the spot; a spit slab smoothed with an ax, and supported by four legs, did duty as a table, three legged stools or long benches of the same material, supplied the place of chairs, a log trough cradled the baby, while the bed, if raised from the floor rested upon a one-legged fixture in the corner of the cabin. A similar ingenuity provided kitchen and table utensils which consisted principally of articles turned or "coopered" out of wood. These included trays, bowls, spoons, ladles, besides the larger vessels. such as buckets, churns, tubs, &c. A kettle and frying pan or Dutch oven, were frequently the only metal articles used in the cabin. A tin cup was an article of delicate luxury, almost as rare as knives and forks, few of which were found in the household outfit. In this day of diversified industry, when one labor saving invention crowds

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another off the stage in rapid succession, one can scarcely comprehend the patient, persevering efforts required of the pioneer housewife, even for the successful discharge of the ordinary duties of the cabin. She was both mistress and servant, matron and nurse maid, housekeeper and charwoman, dairy maid and cook. Neatness was not the less demanded of her than the modern housewife and her split broom and scrub brush found ample service in keeping floor and furniture clean and white.

Food was abundant and wholesome, but like everything else the pioneer possessed, it was to be derived only from the crude, natural product. The richest milk, the choicest butter and the finest meats with wild fruits, nuts and honey were to be had for the trouble of taking them from natures bountiful hand. Bread was most difficult to obtain and its scarcity was often a great privation. At such a time the corn pone was esteemed a great luxury but this would at length pall on the taste and the eater would yearn for the neat and "abounding wheat trays" of his earlier home. The labor involved in procuring the necessaries of life was not unequally divided between the sexes. The men hunted and brought in the meat; they planted and gathered the corn, while grating it or pounding into hominy in the mortar was the joint work of both. But with these offices women's work was scarcely begun. Custom and necessity united to lay upon her the duty of providing for every household need the rude agriculture of the period did not supply, and in all the multifarious activities which engaged her skill and energy, she labored, unaided by labor-saving machinery. And so she milked the cows in all weather, churned the butter and pressed the cheese, carried the tubs to the spring, or caught the rain-water for the weekly washing from the eaves in troughs or barrels, made her own soap, washed, picked, carded and dyed the wool; pulled, broke, hatcheled and bleached the flax; spun the thread and wove the cloth; contrived and made the garments; reared her children, and nursed the sick, sympathized with the distressed and encouraged the disheartened laborer at her side. In all this and above it all women was the tutelary saint of the frontier. The dress of the woman consisted of linen and linsey woolsey combined. While heavier homespun and not unfrequently deerskins afforded the wearing apparel of the sterner sex. Social gatherings were frequent and were closely allied to useful occupations; meetings to raise cabins, roll up logs in a new clearing, or later for the opening of new roads, were occasions when the men, after a hard days work would spend the evenings in the rough sports of the period. Other gatherings in which the women took the leading part were quilting and spinning bees, while cornhuskings occasionally engaged both sexes and were popular sources of rude but absorbing amusement. The use of intoxicants was in an early day nearly universal. For a

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short time the first settlers were abstainers from force of circumstance. But it was hardly to be expected that a class of people who had been educated to the use of ardent spirits as a regular beverage would settle down to total abstinance in a day when public sentiment was not on that side of the question. For a friend to call on a neighbor and find the bottle empty occasioned a feeling of chagrin and gave rise to a suspicion of stinginess in the mind of the caller. There were some however, who were exceptions to the general rule. These were usually Methodists and members of other churches, whose discipline required abstinence. Honesty was a characteristic trait of the pioneer and to lock a house was a thing never thought of during the early settlement of the country. Dancing, while a favorite amusement, was not a universal custom, as many of the settlers were piously opposed to this form of pastime but there were no settlements from which it was entirely excluded. We might go on with a description of the early weddings, the singing school and other occasions which broke the monotony of the pioneers hard lot, but sufficient has already been said to convince us that the settlers enjoyed their wild, free life, as much as we who live surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of civilization do ours.

Industries—To Burrel L. Daniels is due the honor of erecting the first mill in Jefferson Township. As already stated he came to the county in 1834, and the same year, or early in 1835, began building a little corncracker on Eel river, on the spot where the Dennison mill now stands. His mill was completed in due time and the early settlers throughout the northern part of the county patronized it quite extremely until larger and better mills were erected elsewhere. Mr. Daniels subsequently attached machinery for the manufacture of lumber, in which branch of industry he was quite successful, supplying nearly all the building material for the early Eel river settlements. The present large flouring mill occupying the site of the original structure was built a number of years ago by E. A. Denison. It is a frame building supplied with good machinery and at one time did a successful business. It is still in operation, though not so extensively as formerly.

John Ratliff, in 1835, built a small water mill on Eel river about one and a half miles above Mexico, and operated it with fair success for several years. It was subsequently purchased by Isaac Marquis, who in turn sold to John G. McMurray, of New York, and he to a man by the name of Cole. Cole rebuilt the mill and it did a good business until the destruction of the building by a freshet about the year 1866. The last owner was Charles Stowman. A man by the name of Wagoner built a saw mill about one mile south of Mexico in an early day, and, after

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manufacturing lumber for some time, sold to other parties who subsequently converted it into a mill for the grinding of grain. Joseph Strouse operated it for some years, but at this time the machinery is standing idle. The present owner is Mr. Shirk, of Peru. The large frame flouring mill on Eel river, nearly opposite Mexico, was built as early as 1846 or '47 by the Wilkinsons, who, after running it some years, sold to B. L. Daniels. Mr. Daniels established a lucrative business and for a number of years the mill was considered one of the best on the river. It has passed through the hands of various parties and at this time is owned and operated by Edwards & Son, who have thoroughly remodeled it, supplying it with machinery for the manufacture of flour by the roller process. The Messrs. Edwards are doing a prosperous business, and their brand of flour has already acquired a reputation for superior quality.

The mill on Eel river opposite the Denison mill was erected some time prior to 1850 by Elijah Cox. It has been operated by different parties and is now run by Jacob Erb, who does a fair local business. A carding machine was built in an early day on the Stowman place above Mexico, but it did not prove a remunerative investment. It was in operation about two years. An early industry in the western part of the township was a tannery operated by Jacob Brower, who made a superior quality of leather, which found ready sale in Peru and other cities. The enterprise was subsequently purchased by Noah Brower, who operated it with good success for several years. John Slaybaugh was proprietor at one time, as was also George Olinger, who did the last business with it in 1856.

Religion in Jefferson.—It is a creditable feature of the early society of this township that, surrounded by the discouragements of poverty, lack of facilities and preachers, the people should have made such early efforts to secure the benefits of religious instruction. The pioneer minister was an important element in the early settlement of Jefferson, and his meetings proved the nightly agency in effectually checking much of the prevalent evils of that period. The lack of preachers, as well as of commodious buildings, led to frequent out-door meetings. To these a preacher who touched the popular chord would draw large numbers, who gathered at the appointed time from miles around. In inclement weather the cabins of the settlers would be thrown open and within the walls of many of these humble habitations were early heard the stirring appeal to repentance, which for real eloquence is scarcely to be surpassed by the polished pulpit oratory of more modern days. Several sects found the freedom of the newly-settled region congenial to the propagation of their faith, and each was represented in the creeds of the first settlers. Of these the Methodists were

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perhaps the first to plant their organization here. As early as 1833 traveling ministers of that denomination visited the sparse settlement, and held Divine worship at the cabin of William Smith. These meetings were held at regular intervals for several years, and finally crystalized into the organization of the Mexico class, of which a full history will be found in the sketch of that village. The next denomination to gain a sure footing was the Christian Church, which was early represented by Elder Abraham Sneethen, a man widely and favorably known throughout the counties of Northern Indiana for his untiring industry and great piety. He began visiting the early settlements on Eel river about 1837, and one year later succeeded in organizing a society of about nine persons who agreed to be known only by the name of Christian, and to have no other creed save the Scriptures of Divine Truth.

Eel River Christian Church.—From a small beginning has since grown one of the largest and most aggressive congregations in the county known as the Eel River Christian Church, of which the following is a brief sketch: The members composing the original congregation were Richard Cox and wife, William Gallahan and wife, Thomas Skinner and wife, Elijah Cox, Mrs. Jane Reed and Mrs. Abraham Branaman. Among those who identified themselves with the church a little later were William Pearson, Nicholas Myers and wife, Henry Myers and wife, and Abraham Branaman. Meetings were held at the residence of William Gallahan until the fall of 1843, at which time a neat frame house of worship, costing the sum of $600, was built on the land of Elijah Cox, near Eel River, in the south-east quarter of Section 2, Township 27 North, Range 3 East. The building was formally dedicated the latter part of the above year, and was used for a period of thirty-nine years. The society increased in numbers quite rapidly and within a few years the majority of early settlers in the vicinity were enrolled among its members. Revivals were frequently held on successive days and nights, and the amount of good accomplished in the neighborhood thereby is beyond human computation and calculation. The following is a nearly correct list of those who have sustained the pastoral relation to the church since its organization, viz: Abraham Sneethen, Isom Adkins, Thomas Whitman, Leonard Shoemaker, Joel Thomas, Joseph Roberts, John Hicks, William W. Winegardner, John S. Winters, James Atchison, K. E. West and C. V. Strickland. The membership at this time is about ninety, and the society is reported in prosperous condition. The present brick temple of worship was erected in 1882 and represents a capital of $2,800. It is one of the best church edifices in the county, and reflects great credit upon the congregation and community.

The Dunkards, or German Baptists.—Were well represented in the early settlement of the township and an organization of

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that order was brought about in 1837 and '38 (see sketch of Mexico). Aside from the church in Mexico there are two other societies in the township, one of them being the "old order" of Dunkards, the other, an off-shoot from the Mexico congregation, has a large membership and a commodious house of worship near the eastern boundary of the township. The other religious societies of Jefferson will be appropriately mentioned in the history of Mexico and Denver.

Early Events—The first death in the township was that of Solomon Wilkinson, which occurred in 1832. His was the first burial in the cemetery at Mexico. Others buried there in an early day were members of the Wilkinson family and Mrs. Solomon Wilkinson. A small cemetery on the Walling farm in the southwestern part of the township was consecrated to the burial of the dead as early as 1836 and within its narrow precincts were laid to rest many years ago, the bodies of Mrs. Burrel Daniels and Mrs. Burns. It was abandoned as a burying ground many years ago and at this time the old graves are scarcely distinguishable from the ground immediately surrounding. The Eel River graveyard, at the Eel River Chapel was laid aside for burial purposes as long ago as 1838 or '39, but the names of the first persons interred therein were not learned.

Among the earliest marriages in the township were those of Jesse Wilkinson to Sallie Jameson and William Wilkinson to Mary Jameson, both solemnized at the same time, in 1835. The following couples were early united in the holy bonds of wedlock, to-wit: Hamilton Duff and Rhoda Jameson, Thomas Jameson and Maggie Jameson, Imri Murden and Rebecca Woolpert, Annie Woolpert and Nannie Murden, Abel Howes and Martha Murden. One of the first births in the township was that of a child of Jesse and Sallie Wilkinson, born about the year 1836 or '37.

Jefferson Township was organized as a separate jurisdiction in 1834. "The same year an election was held at the cabin of A. Leonard near Mexico." "Mr. Leonard was chosen first Justice of the Peace." "The names of the other township officers are at present unknown."

Mexico—The beautiful little town of Mexico is situated on the west bank of Eel river, near the geographical center of the township, and is one of the oldest villages in the county—its history proper dating from the year 1834. The town site, overlooking the fertile Eel river valley on the east, is one of the most beautiful and romantic spots in Miami County, while the country lying immediately back of the village is one of the most highly favored and best improved parts of Northern Indiana. We have been moderately curious to ascertain the motives which

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lead to the founding of the town, and after some investigation learn that it was laid out for the purpose of securing a trading point for the early settlements along Eel river. A spirit of speculation undoubtedly had something to do in the matter, as the favorable location of the village in the midst of the oldest settlements in the county, promised much for its future welfare. The proprietors of the town were John B. and S. Wilkinson, who had previously purchased the land and several adjacent tracts from the Government. The original plat, consisting of twenty blocks and one hundred and twenty-six lots, was surveyed and recorded in August, 1834, at which time there were but one or two cabins on the town site. The first store was opened by D. R. Bearss and a Mr. Ewing, who established a trading post a short time after the survey of the village. Alexander Wilson was connected with the store for some time, and the firm is said to have done a very prosperous business during the early days of the county.

Asa Leonard built a two-story hewed-log building on the corner where Dr. Coe's office now stands, and embarked in the mercantile trade as early perhaps as 1835. He sold goods for a short time, closing out the following year. His building stood until about the year 1853. Washington Osborne was an early merchant, as was also John Griswold, the latter of whom carried on a general store on Main street until about the year 1852. Noah Sinks sold goods during the early days of the village, and was in business about two years. John Hartpence kept a general store in the Alexander Wilson building for a number of years, and about 1853 the firm of Train, Mason & Spencer opened a general goods business, which they continued until 1855 or '56.

The following business men and firms were engaged in the mercantile trade at different times, to-wit: C. B. Thompson & Bro., Griswold & Son, G. W. Train, successor to Mason & Spencer; Banks & Wilkinson, Ballou & Skinner, James L. Wilson, Wesley Wilson, later Homan & Wilson, who carried on a very successful business until 1882; J. C. Faris & Sons, Arthur Bond, Dr. Banks, Willard Griswold, James M. Mason, Henry Graft and others.

Among the earliest residents of the town was one Samuel Brown, who built and operated a tailor shop where the Nelson & Homan business house now stands, as long ago as 1836. The first hotel, the River House, was built and opened by Jacob Wilkinson, many years ago. It early became a favorite stopping place, and was kept by different parties, among whom was H. W. Mason, a very popular landlord. The house is still standing, owned at this time by John Benner. The early mechanics

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of the village were James Mason and a Mr. Leslie, blacksmiths, Mr. Reel, cabinet maker and wheel wright, and Frank Edwards, manufacturer of fanning mills. The latter business was subsequently carried on by P. S. Kennedy, who run a shop for about five years, making during that period, over a thousand mills. Among the early industries of the town was a tannery, operated by Joseph Oldham, and an ashery established by John Griswold about the year 1845. Mr. Griswold did a successful business for about five years, and at the end of that time sold out to Mr. Oldham who subsequently started the tannery. The first physicians of Mexico and vicinity, were Drs. Brown and Reasoner. Others were Drs. Rose, Herriman, Thompson, John Constant, E. N. Banks. A. D. Coe, who came in 1856, and are still in active practice. Isaac Walker, Dr. Davis, Dr. Rowdabush, Marion Constant, John Allbaugh, William Mendenhall, James McKee and James Armstrong.

Additions to the Town.—For the first eighteen or twenty years of its history, Mexico enjoyed the reputation of the leading business place in the county, outside of Peru. Its growth, while not rapid, was substantial, and as early as 1850 all the lots included in the original plat were improved. The projection of a railroad through the county, early in the fifties, attracted considerable interest, and in August, 1854, a railroad addition of forty-five lots was surveyed and placed at the disposal of purchasers. This road was not built, however, and the reaction caused thereby had an unfavorable effect upon the town. Two additions have been made since that time, viz: Benjamin Graft's addition of 21 lots, in April 1873, and R. Bond's addition of 20 lots, in October of the same year.

Mexico Manufacturing Company, was incorporated May 2, 1876, with a capital stock of $10,000. The first officers of the company were Daniel Griswold, President; C. H. Kline, Secretary; J. L. Wilson, Treasurer, and the same gentlemen, with Benjamin Graft and Joseph Brower, Directors. The company was organized for the manufacture of all kinds of plain and fancy furniture, including school and church furniture and fine fixtures for banks, etc. The company has been represented on the road by competent salesmen, and the business amounts to something over $12,000 yearly. A good building, supplied with the finest modern machinery, stands on Eel river, in the northern part of the town, to operate which a force of twenty-five skilled mechanics is required. The business, while not so prosperous as formerly, is still quite remunerative, and the establishment is destined to remain the leading industry of Mexico. The following were the officers for 1886: C. H. Kline, President; Daniel Griswold, Secretary; V. C. Homan, Treasurer; Benjamin

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Graft, V. C. Homan, C. H. Kline, Daniel Griswold and Amos Gipe, Directors.

Present Business Register.—Mexico at this time is represented by the following exhibit of business: Elias Olinger, general store; Lantz & Duncan, general stock; C. H. Kline, hardware; Samuel Ridenour, drugs; T. H. Ireland, drugs; George Griswold, confectionery and restaurant; A. D. Coe and James Armstrong, physicians and surgeons; Elisha Lawrence and Joseph Lester, blacksmiths; James Stratton, George Coil and Samuel Jones, carpenters; Amos Mobley and David Fiske, wagon-makers; William Jenkings and Enoch Smith, shoe-makers; L. P. Rood, harness-maker; Miller, Stafford & Co., saw-mill and lumber business; Edward & Son, flouring mill; Daniel Griswold, railroad agent and grain buyer; B. D. Jacobs, proprietor of the Central Hotel; William Dillman, Postmaster, and Frank Tracy, barber.

Lodges.—Mexico Lodge, No. 347, F. & A. M., was organized a number of years ago, and is still in a prosperous condition. The officers at the present time are A. D. Coe, W. M.; Harvey Pearson, S. W.; Oliver Armantrout, J. W.; C. H. Kline, Secretary; Daniel Griswold, Treasurer; Chas. Skinner, S. D.; Edward Black, J. D.; James Merrick, Tyler. The hall in which the lodge was erected in 1880, and with other property owned by the organization, represents a value of $1,200. The lodge is in the enjoyment of a reasonable degree of prosperiry, with a membership at this time of about sixty.

Mexico Lodge, No. 400, I. O. O. F., was instituted July, 1872, with the following charter members: George P. Kunse, W. V. Beecher, W. D. Allen, L. W. Hulce and R. R. Leonard. Nine members were initiated at the first meeting, and the records show the following elected upon this occasion: G. P. Kunse, N. G.; W. D. Allen, V. G.; C. H. Kline, secretary, and W. V. Beecher, treasurer. The present officers are J. L. Clouse, N. G.; O. P. Cotterman, V. G.; L. P. Road, Rec. Sec.; C. H. Kline, Permanent Sec.; and C. P. Kuns, Treasurer. The present membership is seventy-two. The lodge owns the hall in which it meets and also a good store room below. The building is a fine brick structure, erected in the year 1880 at a cost of $3,200. The hall is a model of neatness and convenience, being elegantly furnished, and is one of the finest lodge rooms in the State.

Mexico M. E. Church.—The history of Methodism in Jefferson Township dates from about the year 1835, at which time Rev. John A. Brouse, a pioneer missionary, visited the early Eel River settlements and preached wherever and whenever an opportunity presented itself. He was followed by others whose names were not learned, and from the above year until 1838 but little is known of the progress of the church in this part of the country. In the

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latter year Rev. J. B. Mashon was the regular pastor on the Rochester circuit, which at that time included a large area of the counties of North Central Indiana. He held services from time to time near Mexico, but it was not until the following year that an organization was attempted. It is not positively known what minister brought about the organization, but the generally accepted opinion seems to be that the real founder was Rev. Burroughs Westlake, the pastor in charge of the Rochester circuit in 1839. A small class was organized near Mexico that year, and among the early members were the following: Nathaniel Leonard and wife, William Eidson and wife, Charles Murden and wife, Nathan Raines and wife, Henry Howes, Sr., and wife, Joseph Burke and wife, Samuel Brown and wife, William Smith and wife, Thomas Henry, Asa Leonard, Matthew, Orpha, Elizabeth and Timothy Murden. Meetings were first held in the houses of the different members, and it was not until 1844 that the society found itself sufficiently able to erect a house of worship. In the fall of that year a substantial frame building, 30x40 feet in size, was erected in the northern part of the village, on what is known as the Rochester road. The completion of this house marked an era in the history of the society, and from that time it began to rapidly increase in numbers and influence. Among the early preachers were Revs. Eventus Dowd, Ansel Beech and Nelson Green. Beginning with the year 1843, the following is a complete list of pastors and assistants to the present time: Allen Skillman, Paul Jones, O. P. Boyden, Jacob Colclazer, D. F. Strite, Geo. Guild, P. J. Beswick, Mr. Hazen, Arthur Badley, who was the first pastor on the Mexico circuit, which was formed out of the southern part of Rochester circuit in 1849; P. F. Milner, John Davis, Wm. Reeder, J. C. Medsker, Mr. Carter, S. Woolpert, R. H. Calvert, S. P. Stephens, J. C. White, H. J. Lacy, R. Buchanan, A. S. Lakin, Lewis Roberts, W. J. Vigus, Enoch Waymire, W. J. Martindale, Samuel Lamb, under whose administration the circuit was again divided, and reduced to four points, to-wit: Chili, Mexico, Bethlehem and Bethel. This was done in the year 1864. Since then the following pastors have had charge of the work, viz: Wm. Comstock, V. M. Beamer, John Birt, David Thompson, P. Carland, James Leonard, C. E. Disbro, R. J. Parrott, W. R. Jordan, F. A. Robinson, James Johnson, J. H. Ford, George Hill, I. J. Smith and the present incumbent, G. B. Work. In 1864 the present brick house of worship was erected and formally dedicated. The building is 32x46 feet in size, has a comfortable and commodious audience room, and represents a capital of $2,200. The present membership of the church is about 86. The officers are Noah Hoover, class leader; A. Moore, John Harter, Noah Hoover, W. V. Beecher and Vinton Homan, trustees. The Sunday School, under

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the superintendency of Thomas Whitecraft, is well attended and in a flourishing condition.

German Baptist (Dunkard) Church, of Mexico, is an old organization, its history dating as far back as the year 1837. Quite a number of the early settlers in the vicinity of Mexico, had formerly belonged to this denomination and they did not neglect their religious duties after locating in the new country. Among the early preachers of the faith in the township were Elders Jacob Brower and Moss, who held services at the residence of Peter Fisher, prior to the date already referred to. These meetings finally culminated in the organization of a society, among the early members of which were Peter Fisher and wife, Nathaniel Clingenpeel and wife, Jacob Brower and wife, Henry Brower and wife and Salome Brower. Within a few years after the organization, the society had a substantial membership and from that time until 1861, the meetings were held at private residences, barns and groves. In the latter year the present large brick house of worship north of Mexicc was erected and dedicated to the service of God after the manner observed by the church. It is 44 x 64 feet in size and will comfortably seat an audience of 500 persons. The society at this time has an active membership of 360 and is reported in a prosperous condition. It has been the means of accomplishing an untold amount of good in the community and its annual meetings are frequently attended by thousands of persons from all parts of the country. The following are the names of some of the preachers of the church, to-wit: Matthew Moyer, George Brower, William Moss, Jr., George Bair, Jonathan Swihart, Isaac Fisher, Jacob Barnhart, Daniel Balsbaugh, John Eikenberry, Samuel Myers, David Keifer, Noah Fisher, Joseph Brower, Jacob Fisher and Jacob Metsker. The officers at this time are Isaac Fisher and Jacob Barnhart, Elders; Samuel Myers, Noah Fisher and Joseph Brower ministers of the second degree. Robert Metsker and Jacob Fisher, ministers of the first degree. The deacons are, Noah Flory, Benjamin Fisher, Zeri Baldwin, John Earnest, David Fetrow, Henry Balsbaugh, James Himelick, Noah Sullivan, John Liar and Levi Eikenberry.

Mexico Baptist Church, was organized at the residence of George Hutchinson, near Mexico, on the 5th day of June, 1861. It is an offshoot from the Weasaw Creek Church, in Union Township, and at the date of the organization was composed of the following members: John Shadinger, Jacob Wilkinson, Elizabeth Shadinger, Rebecca Strayer, George Ulch, Elizabeth Ulch, David Sloppy, William Cunningham, A. W. Hedges, George Hutchinson, Henry Howes, Mary Copeland, Lavina Wolfe, Nancy Burnett, Jesse Copeland, G. Copeland, Mary Wilkinson, Fanny Sloppy, Eliza Cunningham, Sophia House, Louis A. Shadinger,

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Nancy E. Hutchinson, Cynthia Hutchinson, Catherine Sloppy, Lucy L. Strayer. The first officers were Wm. Cunningham, clerk; George Hutchinson, deacons. The Methodist Church was used for meetings until 1863, at which time a frame house of worship was built in the northwest part of the town. It is still in use and with recent repairs is quite a comfortable building. The following ministers have exercised pastoral control of the society since its organization, viz: J. M. Maxwell, J. Barrett, J. B. Allen, P. Rowden, C. Hall, Rev. Mr. Smith, Madison Reed, E. J. Delp and J. B. Bair, the last named being the pastor in charge at the present time. The church has a membership of sixty-nine. The officers are as follows: John W. Turnipseed and J. J. Stafford, deacons; J. J. Stafford, Levi Fisher and David Sloppy, trustees. John W. Turnipseed is superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of about seventy scholars.

Denver.—The thriving town of Denver is situated at the junction of the I., P. & C. and the Detroit branch of the Wabash railroad, in the northeast corner of the township, distance four miles from Mexico, and eight miles from Peru. "The original plat embraces that portion of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 28 North, Range 4 East, which lies North of the limits of the Detroit railroad, and East of the right-of-way of the I., P. & C. railroad, and also one tier of lots in the Southeast quarter of Section 16." The town was surveyed August, 1872, for Harrison Grimes, proprietor, and the plat as described above consists of seven blocks and sixty-five lots, with the following streets: Chandler, Emmons, Payson, Bond and Harrison, the first four running North and South and the last named East and West. The town was the immediate outgrowth of the Detroit railroad, and the advantages of its location are such as to indicate that it is destined to become a flourishing commercial and manufacturing center. Its close proximity by rail to many of the leading cities of Indiana, and its location in the midst of a rich agricultural district, unmistakably point to a future of permanent prosperity. As originally surveyed the town laid in parts of three townships—Jefferson, Union and Richland, a fact which led to a great deal of inconvenience in the matter of schools, etc., and after much importuning on the part of the citizens, the County Board subsequently modified the boundaries of the different townships so as to throw the village entirely in Jefferson. The advantages of the railroad junction early attracted business to the place, and within a couple of years after the founding of the town, its growth and development was such as to astonish its most sanguine friends. According to the testimony of Mr. Wooley, who came to the place shortly after it was laid out, and who is still a resident, the earliest comers to Denver were Frank Moody, David and William Fetrow, Asel Griffith, W. H. Howe and Jerry Johns. Mr. Moody bought lots

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number one and two in block one, and erected thereon a residence, probably the first in the town. He built a blacksmith shop on Harrison street, and had the honor of being Denver's first mechanic. David Fetrow engaged in the blacksmithing business also, and W. W. Fetrow built a store room on the corner of Harrison and Payson streets, block four, which he stocked with groceries and drugs. Mr. Howe erected a dweliug on Harrison street, where Mr. Anderson now lives. Mr. Johns built on the same street and Mr. Griffith started the first steam saw-mill in the town, with which he did a flourishing business. The first general store was opened by Harrison Grimes and R. R. Charles, near the I., P. & C. railroad, north of the crossing. Their business house fronts Harrison street and is occupied at this time by Oscar Piper, who purchased the stock of the original proprietors. John Charles and Martin Wooley opened a hardware store a few years after the platting of the town, on Payson street, where the drug store of O. T. Snyder now stands. After continuing the business as a firm, for a short time, Mr. Charles purchased the stock and subsequently sold out to J. N. Wooley, who continued the business about two years. The following business men and firms carried on the mercantile trade at different times, to-wit: Clem Keys, N. B. Kiplinger, Trout & Hutchinson, Piper & Wilkinson, Piper & McGinley, Lon Wilson, S. D. Laden, Harry Armantrout, Jasper Downey, Hamilton & Enley, J. J. Cooper and perhaps others. The early mechanics were Messrs. Woody and Fetrow, already mentioned, H. M. Fox and H. M. Lambert, carpenters, and John DeBolt, shoemaker.

Industries.—As already stated the first manufacturing enterprise of any kind brought to Denver, was the steam saw-mill operated by Asa Griffith. After running the mill a short time, he moved it from the village, but subsequently brought it back. It is still in operation, the present proprietor being a Mr. Dickerman. The Kessler Brothers engaged in the saw-milling business in 1876, and for the time were quite successful. They subsequently supplied machinery for the planing of lumber, with which they did a fair business. The Constant Brothers, in 1876, purchased a large building, which had been previously erected by Mr. Grimes, and supplied it with a planing mill and machinery for the manufacture of wind-mills, rakes, barrel hoops, washboards and various other articles. They engaged in the business with every prospect of success, but after continuing it some time, disposed of the mill without realizing a fortune. The last proprietor was C. E. Noftzgar, who, in addition to planing lumber and manufacturing some of the articles mentioned above, did a fair business in the manufacture of wagon-felloes and spokes. The mill ceased operations about the year 1879.

The Denver flouring mill was built in the year 1880, by Cloud & Son, who operated it about eighteen months. It was then pur-

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chased by a joint stock company, and later Messrs. Amey & Newbold became the proprietors. They thoroughly refitted the mill and supplied roller machinery, since which time it has done a lucrative business—grinding about one hundred bushels of wheat per day. The present firm is Newbold, Stowman & Kessler.

Denver College was established in the year 1876, at which time a joint stock company was organized for the purpose of erecting a building. The college building, a large brick structure, was erected that year at a cost of $3,500, and under the management of Prof. J. A. Reubelt, the school was opened under very promising circumstances. Mr. Reubelt taught two terms, and finding that the institution did not come up to his expectations, resigned the charge into the hands of other parties. Profs. Hershey and McGinley afterwards took control of the school, but like their predecessors, they failed to make it a success. The company was subsequently disbanded, and at this time the building is used for the public schools of the town.

Additions to Denver.—The following additions to the town have been surveyed and platted from time to time to time, viz: George Brower's addition of eighteen lots, December, 1872; R. R. Charles' addition, 11 lots, March, 1874; Charles' 2nd addition, 21 lots, July, 1875; Grimes' addition, 16 lots, October, 1880; Howe's addition, 9 lots, June, 1881, and Noftzgar's addition in March, 1881.

The Denver Sun, a sprightly local paper devoted to the interests of the town and adjacent country, was established November, 1883, by Dr. O. F. Snook. The *Sun* is a seven column folio, neutral in politics, but fearless in the advocacy of all measures and movements having for their end the public good. It is issued every Saturday and has already reached a circulation of about one thousand.

Physicians.—The following medical men have at different times practiced the healing art in Denver, to-wit: Drs. Smith, Ladue, Downey, Hewit, Abbott, Million, Martin and Jameson. The resident physicians at this time are Drs. J. Q. A. Robbins, O. F. Snook and Newell.

Churches.—Denver has several healthy religious organizations, the oldest of which is the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized by Rev. R. J. Parrot in the year 1873. The original membership was about thirty or forty, the majority of whom had previously belonged to the Chili and Mexico societies. The house of worship, a beautiful frame edifice, 36x50 feet, was completed in 1873, at a cost of $1,500. The following pastors have served the church from time to time: R. J. Parrot, W. R. Jordan, F. A. Robinson, James Johnson, J. H. Ford, George Hill, I. J. Smith and G. B. Work. The membership at this time is about 100 and the society is in the enjoyment of a reasonable degree of prosperity. W. J. Smith is Class

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Leader, J. P. Tharp and Imri Murden, Stewards, Charles Long, Quincy Howes, Joseph Smith, J. P. Tharp and Imri Murden, Trustees, and S. S. Bappert, Superintendent of the Sunday School.

Denver Baptist Church was organized April, 1886, by Rev. E. C. Robbins. Sixteen members were enrolled at the time of organization, a number which has since been increased by nine additions. Immediately after the organization, steps were taken towards the erection of a house of worship, and at this time the building is rapidly nearing completion. It stands on a beautiful elevation in the northern part of the town, and in size is 36x60 feet, and cost the sum of $2,500. It is a beautiful frame edifice, and reflects great credit upon the congregation. The little society has already accomplished a good work in the village, and we bespeak for it a prosperous future. Rev. E. C. Robbins, to whom credit is largely due for the erection of the building, is pastor in charge. The officers are: F. P. Stowman, deacon; Moses Murphy, clerk; William Cunningham, Moses Murphy and Dr. Ladue, trustees. The Sunday School recently organized is under the efficient superintendency of F. P. Stowman.

Church of the Seventh Day Adventists was organized about the year 1883 by Revs. Reese and Covert, with a membership of twenty persons. Meetings were held in the college building until 1885, at which time a neat frame temple of worship was erected in the southeast part of the town at a cost of $800. The organization is not very strong in numbers, there being at this time but thirty active members. Revs. William Covert and E. E. Marvin preach at regular intervals. The Sabbath School is superintended by Jesse Woods.

Lodges.—Denver Lodge, No. 537, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 14, 1876, with fourteen charter members. The organization has a valuable property, erected in 1880 or 1881, and the membership includes many of the leading citizens of the village and adjacent country. It is in a prosperous condition, with the following officers in the chairs, viz.: Rufus Pontius, N. G.; C. Bell, V. G.; J. Q. A. Robbins, permanent secretary; W. J. Smith, recording secretary; W. O. Piper, treasurer, and W. W. Fetrow, district deputy.

Josiah Brower Post, No. 66, G. A. R., was established in 1881 with a membership of thirty. The following were among the first officers: William Trout, commander; Abraham Whistler, J. V. C.; M. Bappert, adjutant; O. Armantrout, officer of the day, and F. M. Moody, officer of the guard. The present membership is about forty. The officers are: M. Bappert, commander; C. Bell, S. V. C.; W. O. Piper, J. V. C.; G. A. Martindale, adjutant; Joseph Smith, quartermaster; J. R. Waymire, chaplain; W. W. Fetrow, surgeon.

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Denver To-day.—The growth of Denver since the erection of the first building in 1872 has been all that its friends could reasonably desire, it being at this time the third town in point of population in the county. During the year 1886 buildings representing a capital of over $16,000 were erected in the village, and all kinds of real estate commands good prices. The recent discovery of rich deposits of iron and lead ores in the vicinity is attracting considerable interest to the place, and if the deposits prove as abundant as is anticipated, the time is not far distant when Denver will resound with the music of rolling mills and manufacturing establishments. Should the expectations of the people prove true in regard to the mineral wealth of the country, there is no doubt that the town will at no distant day be an important commercial and manufacturing point of Northern Indiana. The following is the business of the town at this time: General stores, W. O. Piper and Pontious and McElwee; hardwares, Lockwood and Robbins; groceries and meat market, Richard Wright; drugs, W. W. Fetrow and O. T. Snyder; bakery and groceries, J. E. Million; restaurant, E. C. Bennett; milliners, Martindale & Wooley, Mrs. J. H. Johns and the Belt Sisters. Mechanics—E. A. Guyer and Mac. Lawrence, blacksmiths; J. N. Wooley and J. H. Johns, wagon makers; B. Bird, shoemaker; Joseph Smith, Geo. A. Martindale and J. D. Arnest, carpenters; Andrew Yount, manufacturer of patent wire picket fence. Hotels—O. J. Hunt, Denver House, and Mrs. Lucy Medsker, Commercial Hotel. Livery stables, J. H. Johns and O. J. Hunt; attorneys, John Tudor and W. J. Smith; railroad agent, G. W. Cannon; express agent, W. W. Fetrow; postmaster, Frank Griffith; barber, W. H. Kirkpatrick.

Stringtown, the site of an early settlement, about two and a half miles southeast of Mexico, was so called on account of the number of houses scattered along both sides of the Peru road. A saw mill was operated here many years ago and at one time there was a general store kept by one Evans Bean. John S. Winters operated the mill for several years. It was afterwards completely destroyed by fire. Mr. Ireland, at present a resident of Mexico, moved to the locality many years ago and opened a cabinet shop. He made all kinds of furniture and met with reasonably fair success in that branch of industry. He subsequently moved to Mexico and took away with him the last vestige of business from Stringtown, which at this time is scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding country.

Courter, a small station on the I., P. & C. Railroad in the eastern part of the township, was laid out August, 1869, by R. F. Donaldson. The plat consists of twenty lots and lies on a part of the northeast quarter of section 34, township 28, north range 4

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east. There are at this time a small general store, blacksmith shop, school house and several residences. It is a fair trading point and is situated in one of the best parts of Jefferson Township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

OLIVER ARMANTROUT was born in Peru Township, this county, April 26, 1844. His parents, R. and Margaret (Hoover) Armantrout, were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, and were born as follows: The father in Virginia July 25, 1809, and the mother in Pennsylvania, March 28, 1811. They were married in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 3, 1829, and from thence moved to Delaware County, Indiana, in 1831, and from there to Cass County, Indiana, and in 1835 to Miami County, settling at Peru, where he engaged in blacksmithing, and afterward resided until his death, which occurred November 3, 1843. His widow subsequently married Andrew Williams, and moved with him to Jefferson Township, where she still resides. Nine children were born to her, viz.: David H., born May 3, 1830; Margaret J., born Augnst 3, 1831 (deceased); Peter, born July 29, 1833; Lewis, born March 28, 1835 (deceased); John S., born March 18, 1837; Elizabeth J., born March 4, 1839 (deceased); William F., born July 13, 1841 (deceased), and Oliver, born April 26, 1844, by Mr. Armantrout, and Mary (deceased), by Mr. Williams. Oliver, our subject, was married in Richland Township, this county, June 24, 1866, to Martha J., daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Shoop) Hersey. She was born in Butler Township, this county, June 3, 1849. After Mr. Armantrout, our subject's marriage, he settled on his present farm, where he has resided since. He owns at present 100 acres of fine and well improved land. Mr. Armantrout was elected to the office of trustee of Jefferson Township in 1882, and re-elected in 1884. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and a member of the G. A. R. Order. He enlisted in the service May, 1864, in Company K, 134th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private until September, 1864. Mr. Armantrout is a wide-awake and enterprising man, and is highly esteemed by all.

JAMES S. BAIR (Trustee of Jefferson Township) is a native of Botetourt County, Virginia, born Nov. 13, 1848. His parents, George and Catherine (Crumpacker) Bair, were also both natives of Virginia, and were born as follows: The father in Franklin County, Jan. 1, 1812, and the mother in Botetourt County, Oct. 3, 1813. They were married in Botetourt County in October, 1839, where the mother died in June, 1856. The father subsequently married Barbara Snyder, and in

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1857 moved to Miami County, Indiana. In 1858 he purchased and settled upon the farm on which our subject now resides, in Section 30, Jefferson Township, where he afterwards resided until his death, which occurred August 24, 1864. He was the father of seven children, viz: Mary J., Lewis E., Sarah, Ann, James S., Jones B. and Catharine E. James S., our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1857, was married Oct. 13, 1870, to Sarah, daughter of George and Catharine (Minick) Maus. She was born in Miami County, Ind., Jan. 7, 1850. After Mr. James S. Bair's marriage he first settled on the old home farm in Miami County, where he resided until the spring of 1872, at which time he moved to Fulton County, Ind., and resided until the following spring of 1873, when he removed to Miami County, Indiana, purchasing and settling upon the old home farm, where he has resided since. He owns eighty acres of fine and well-improved land. Has had born to him three children, viz: Leota A., born July 11, 1871; Stella M., born Aug. 25, 1875; George F., born Sept. 9, 1878. Mr. Bair is an intelligent and enterprising man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

ZERI M. BALDWIN, a native of Wayne County, Indiana, was born November 16, 1827, and is the eldest son of Enos and and Elizabeth (Hoover) Baldwin, natives of Guilford County, North Carolina. The subject was reared in Jefferson Township, and received a very good education, attending the first school in the township, taught by William M. Sumalt. He has always followed the occupation of farming, and now owns eighty acres of good land. In November, 1849, he was married to Rachel S. Ptomey, a native of Wayne County, Indiana, and is the father of four children—James N., Author C., Pearlie M. and Emma F. His wife died in 1885, and in 1873 he was again married to Miss Amanda English, of Licking County, Ohio, to whom four children were born.

AUGUSTUS BANKS, a native of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, was born November 29, 1800, to James and Catharine (Nelson) Banks, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and Irish nationality respectively. They settled about midway between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and assisted in driving the Indians from that country. The subject remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, receiving a common school education, and he was then engaged in Lewiston, Penn., to learn the printer's trade, in which he succeeded, and afterwards worked in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia as a jour printer, he then went to Jackson, Tenn., and established the *Western Republican*, where he stayed about two years, and thence to Florida, after which tour he returned to Huntington, Penn., and assumed charge of the paper at

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that place and held editorial control about four years, when he went to Pittsburg to accept the position of foreman of one of the leading papers of that city. There he remained two years and then emigrated westward to Peru in 1838 and became the editor of the Peru *Gazette*, associated with James Scott, now of Delphi. After a time he purchased a yoke of oxen and commenced farming. In September, 1834, he married Miss Sarah McConnell, a native of Huntington, Penn., and their marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: John (deceased), James (killed at Mission Ridge), Mary, Catharine, Martha, Sarah, David (deceased) and Augustus. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM V. BEECHER is a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, born December 4, 1831. His parents, Benjamin and Margaret (Finney) Beecher, were both natives of Pennsylvania. The former, Benjamin Beecher, was a son of John and Mary A. (Albert) Beecher, who were natives of Germany, and from thence emigrated to the United States in a very early day, settling in the State of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of fifteen children, viz: George, Samuel, Jacob, William, Benjamin, John, Catherine, Lydia, Barbra, Mary, Margaret, and four whose names have been forgotten. Benjamin, the father of our subject, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1801. He was married in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1825, to the above Margaret Finney, who was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1804, and a daughter of Samuel F. and Elizabeth Finney. After their marriage they settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and from thence moved to Chester County, Pennsylvania, and from there to Franklin County, Ohio, in the year 1856, and in 1861 moved to Miami County, Indiana, where they afterward resided until their respective deaths. They were the parents of the following nine children, namely: Cyrus F., Samuel F., Eliza J., William V., Mary A., Catherine M., John J., Margaret S. and Lydia. William V., our subject, resided in Pennsylvania until 1852, when he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in the carpenter trade, and was there married, April 3, 1853, to Julia A., daughter of William and Julia A. (Carpenter) Beecher. She was born in Franklin County, Ohio, October 4, 1835. In 1861, Mr. Beecher, removed to Miami County, Indiana, and first settled in Peru Township, where he purchased land and resided until February, 1872, at which time he purchased and settled upon the farm on which he now resides in section 35, Jefferson Township. He owns at present 160 acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him nine children, viz: Margaret J., born April 7, 1854; Mary J., born January 31, 1858; Elizabeth E., born May 31, 1860; George L.,

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born September 22, 1862; Cyrus M., born January 22, 1865; William C., born March 2, 1868; Ulysses G., born June 22, 1870; Charles W., born December 30, 1872, and Gracie P., born July 23, 1875. Mr. Beecher is an intelligent and enterprising man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

A. D. COE, M. D., is a native of Portage County, Ohio, and was born January 24, 1824. His parents were Samuel A. and Lucy (Lester) Coe, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut, respectively. They were married at Granville, Massachusetts, and from thence, in an early day, emigrated to Portage County, Ohio. They were the parents of six children, viz: Samuel A., William L., Eliza, Mary, Alonzo D., our subject, and Heman L. A. D. Coe was educated at Twinsburg Academy, Twinsburg, Ohio, and also at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. In 1847 he began reading medicine at Newark, Ohio, under the instructions of Dr. N. W. Hubbard of that place, remaining under his instructions until 1849, when he entered the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. In 1850 he attended the Albany Medical College, of Albany, New York, after which he returned to Portage County, Ohio, and the following winter taught school, and in the spring of 1851, came to Indiana, locating the same fall in Miami County, where he engaged in teaching school and practicing his profession. In November, 1856, he located at Mexico, Indiana, where he began the practice of medicine, which he has devoted his whole attention to since. In the winter of 1857 and '58 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated February 26, 1858. He was united in marriage at Mexico, Indiana, November 20, 1858, to Emily J. Hartpence (wife of John Hartpence, deceased), and daughter of Horace W. and Desire (Kent) Mason. She is a native of New York, born near Syracuse, February 24, 1831. The doctor has had born to him two children, viz: William H. and Dulcenia C. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a member of the Logansport Medical and Surgical Association. He is an intelligent and enterprising man, as well as a thorough medical scholar, and a successful and eminent physician and surgeon.

R. R. DONALDSON settled in the Miami Reserve in Jefferson Township, in the year 1841, and is a native of Louden County, near Centerville, Virginia; born March 3, 1821, to Thomas and Nancy (Saffer) Donaldson, both natives of Virginia. He was brought up on a farm in Ohio and when he came to this county continued in the same vocation. For about sixteen years he bought and sold grain, and in May, 1886, came to Peru and now controls the Wabash elevators. In 1850 he

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served in the House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1852 and 1863. In 1885 a convention of the members of the first constitutional convention was held, which he attended. He has also held the office of Township Trustee. In July, 1840, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Rickner, a native of Ohio, to whom five children were born, viz: Leroy P., Lorenzo, L. B., Ruth A. and Emma. He is a Master Mason, a Royal Arch member and Knight Templar.

MATTHEW DUNCAN (of the firm of Lantz & Duncan, dealers in general merchandise, Mexico, Indiana), was born in Clinton County, Ohio, July 7, 1854. His parents, Emanuel and Margaret (Stotlar) Duncan, moved to Grant County, Indiana, about 1856, and from thence, subsequently, to Miami County. In about 1877, he returned to Grant County, where he still resides; the mother died in Miami County in about 1868. Matthew Duncan, our subject, came with his parents to this county, where he was married August 20, 1877, to Julia A., daughter of John and Julia A. Hines. She was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 5, 1857. After Mr. Duncan's marriage, he first settled in Fulton County, Indiana, where he engaged in farming about one year, after which he moved to Miami County, and, subsequently, to Grant County, where he resided until 1884, when he moved to Mexico, Indiana, and formed a partnership with Mr. Lantz in the mercantile business, purchasing the interest of Mr. Sullivan. He has had born to him four children, viz: Emanuel (deceased), Marion F., Lillie and Rosie B. Mr. Duncan and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE EIKENBERRY was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 6, 1830. His parents were Peter and Eliza (Morningstar) Eikenberry, natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively, and of German and English extraction. The former, Peter Eikenberry, was a son of Henry Eikenberry, a native of Virginia. His father, Peter Eikenberry, emigrated from Germany to the United States in an early day. Henry Eikenberry was married in Virginia to Mary Landess, and from thence moved to Preble County, Ohio, in about the year 1806. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Elizabeth, Samuel, Henry, Peter, Isaac, David and Benjamin. Peter Eikenberry, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia, May 8, 1803. He moved with his parents to Preble County, Ohio, and was there married to Eliza, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Swisher) Morningstar. She was born in Maryland on January 13, 1806. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Eikenberry settled in Preble County, Ohio, where they made their home until their deaths, which occurred as follows: The father died February 14, 1871, and the mother Nov. 29, 1885. They were the parents of eleven children, viz: Mary,

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George, Elizabeth, Lydia, Levi, Henry, Isaac, Eliza, Peter, and two which died in infancy and not named. George, our subject, was married in Preble County, Ohio, March 21, 1851, to Rebecca, daughter of Abraham and Nancy (Moses) Miller. She was born in Augusta County, Va., Sept. 18, 1832. In the following October, after subject's marriage, he moved to Miami County, settling upon the same farm on which he now resides in Section 27, Jefferson Township. He owns 268 acres of fine land, well-improved and under a high state of cultivation. He has had born to him ten children, viz: Henry F., born July 17, 1852, and died February 19, 1854; Sarah J., born Nov. 5, 1854; Ira L., born Aug. 26, 1857; Mary A., born March 1, 1860; Ida M., born Oct. 27, 1862; Levi I., born March 11, 1865; Charles, born March 29, 1868, and died April 12, 1868; Peter A., born Jan. 11, 1871; Eliza O., born Feb. 12, 1874; infant son, born Jan. 28, 1877, deceased. Mr. Eikenberry was elected to the office of County Commissioner of this county in 1876, and re-elected in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic order. He is an enterprising man and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM W. FETROW, one of the leading business men of Denver, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, April 2, 1832. He was the second son born to Daniel and Ruth Ann (Smith) Fetrow, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. William spent his boyhood and youth with his parents in his native county. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the blacksmith's trade. He served an apprenticeship of three years in the town of Keene, Ohio. After finishing his trade, he engaged in blacksmithing first in Keene, Ohio. In January, 1856, he came to this county and located at Wooleytown, Richland Township. Here he worked at his trade fourteen years. In the spring of 1865 he went out into the service of the Union Army, in Company K, 155th Indiana Regiment, from which he was honorably discharged on the 6th of August following. At the close of the war he returned to Wooleytown and resumed his trade. In the spring of 1869 he removed to Milford, Kosciusko County, where he worked at his trade until the fall of 1872. At that time he returned to this county and located in Denver, where, in the following spring, he engaged in the drug business. February 8, 1857, he was married to Mrs. Ann E. Kirby, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born July 21, 1831. She was the daughter of Amos and Anna (Ellis) Wooley. To this union three children were born. They are Charles C., born December 13, 1858; Mary H., born February 18, 1861; and Ann Elizabeth, born July 6, 1863; all of whom are living. Mr. Fetrow lost his first wife December 27, 1871, and on the 14th day of December, 1876, he was married to Mrs. Eliza J. Ireland. a native of Preble County,

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Ohio, born May 8, 1844. She was the daughter of James P. and Rebecca J. (Johnson) Kemp, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Fetrow are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Fetrow is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Lodges and a Republican in politics. He is a pleasant, intelligent gentleman, a reliable business man and a good citizen. He held the office of postmaster in Denver, from April 1, 1873, to September 30th, 1885, and discharged the duties of the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to its patrons. He has been the agent of the U. S. Express Company at Denver since October, 1873. From October, 1873, to June 1, 1883, he was the agent of the American Express Company and since the latter date he he has been the Agent of the Pacific Express Company. He has a neat little drug store, well stocked, and is doing a fair business.

JOSEPH FISHER, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Miami County, Indiana, is a native of Franklin County, Virginia. His parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Brower) Fisher, were both natives of Franklin County, Virginia, and were born as follows: The father May 2, 1792, and the mother December 24, 1793. The former, Peter Fisher, was a son of Philip Fisher, who was a native of Germany, and from there immigrated to the United States, in an early day, settling first in the State of Pennsylvania, and from thence, in an early day, moved to Franklin County, Virginia, where he afterward resided for a number of years. He was the father of nine children, viz: Solomon, Mary, Jacob, Daniel, Peter, Catharine, Abraham, Jonathan and John B. Peter, the father of our subject, and Miss Elizabeth Brower, were married in Franklin County, Virginia, and from thence they emigrated to the State of Ohio, in the fall of 1828, and settled in Preble County, where they resided until the fall of 1836, at which time, they moved to Miami County, Indiana, and settled upon land in Sections 25 and 30, Jefferson Township, which he had entered previously, and upon which he resided until death. His wife died January 20, 1867, and he survived her until May 27, 1878. They were the parents of ten children, viz: Lydia, born January 22, 1819; George, born July 23, 1820; Benjamin, born February 10, 1822; Joseph, born November 10, 1823; Mary, born April 10, 1826; Isaac, born August 22, 1828; Aaron, born October 7, 1830; Hannah, born December 28, 1833; Noah, born May 28, 1839; Jacob, July 14, 1842. Joseph, our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1836, where he has resided since. He was married in Jefferson Township, this county, January 12, 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Teal) Brower. She was born in Preble County, Ohio, September 28, 1827. Her parents were both natives of Virginia, and settled in Ohio, in an early day, where they were married, and from thence, in 1837, moved to

Miami County, Indiana, settling in Jefferson Township. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Aaron, Joseph, Noah, Mary, Rebecca, Abraham, Elizabeth, Sarah, Susan and Jacob. In 1848, Mr. Joseph Fisher purchased land in Section 35, Jefferson Township, this county, upon which he settled in August of the following year, and resided until 1864, when he settled upon land in Section 1, this township, which he had purchased in the year previous. Here he resided until March, 1884, when he moved to Mexico, Indiana, where he now resides. He owns at present 240 acres of fine and well improved land, and also one of the finest residences in Mexico. He has had born to him four children, viz.: Martha A., born October 30, 1848; Dulcinea E., born November 29, 1851; Sarah E., born August 15, 1857; Rosa J., born November 21, 1860. Mr. Fisher and wife are members of the German Baptist Church, and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

DAVID A. FISHER is a native of Carroll County, Indiana, and was born February 8, 1840. His parents, Nathaniel and Francis (Altic) Fisher, were both natives of Franklin County, Virginia, and were born as follows: The former September 8, 1810, and the latter December 25, 1807. They were married in Franklin County, Virginia, and from thence in 1834, moved to Darke County, Ohio, and from there to St. Joseph County, Indiana, and subsequently to Carroll County, where he died May 28, 1847. His widow subsequently married John Brower and moved with him to Miami County, Indiana, where she still resides. She is the mother of six children, five by Mr. Fisher and one by Mr. Brower. David A., our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1850. He was married in Jefferson Township, this county, October 14, 1866, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Rhoads) Harter, She was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 3, 1841. After Mr. Fisher's marriage he settled upon the same farm on which he now resides, in Section 21, Jefferson Township, where he resided until 1872, when he removed to Peru, Indiana, and engaged in mercantile business three years. In October, 1876, he removed to his farm in Jefferson Township, where he has since resided and engaged in farming and fruit growing. He owns 113 acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him three children, viz: Infant son, born August 19, 1867 (deceased), Charles L., born July 1, 1869, and Iva L., born February 29, 1872. Mr. Fisher was elected to the office of assessor of Jefferson Township in 1886, which office he at present holds.

JOHN O. FISHER was born in Franklin County, Virginia, November 27, 1841. His parents, John B. and Alie A. (Teel) Fisher, were also both natives of Franklin County, Virginia. He

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came to Miami County, Indiana, in the fall of 1849, and in 1850 begun the carpenter trade, which he completed and has engaged in the same more or less since. He was married in Miami County, Indiana, July 3, 1871, to Sarah A., daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Graft. She was born in Miami County, Indiana, May 12, 1843. Soon after Mr. Fisher's marriage he settled at Canton, Ohio, where he resided until the spring of 1872, at which time he moved to Miami County, Indiana, and purchased and settled on a small farm in section 31, Jefferson Township, where he resided only about one year, when he purchased and settled on a farm in section 1, Jefferson Township, and in 1876 he moved to Wabash County, Indiana, where he resided until the spring of 1886, at which time he removed to Miami County, Indiana, and purchased and settled on the farm on which he now resides, in section 6, Jefferson Township. He owns at present 120 acres of fine and well-improved land. He has had born to him six children, viz: Linnie B., Harvey A., Myrtie B., Ethel M., Charles (deceased) and Frederick.

LEVI FISHER is the son of George and Barbara (Moss) Fisher, natives of Virginia and Indiana, respectively, and born as follows: The former in Franklin County, Virginia, July 23, 1820, and the latter in Union County, Indiana, August 19, 1822. They were married in Jefferson Township, this county, November 11, 1841, and afterward settled on his father's farm in Jefferson Township, where he resided about one year; then settled upon land in Section 30, Jefferson Township, where he resided until August, 1883, when he settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in Section 31 in Jefferson Township. He has had born to him nine children, viz: William, born September 9, 1842; Henry, born May 11, 1845; Levi, born December 14, 1847; Sarah J., born November 13, 1850; Elizabeth, born May, 30, 1853, died September 21, 1862; Minerva, born February 23, 1856, and died March 4, 1858; Peter M., born July 15, 1859; Alston W., born August 4, 1863, and died February 2, 1884; Christena, born July 10, 1868, and died April 15, 1871. Levi, our subject, was married in Cass County, Indiana, January 2, 1873, to Mary J., daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Graft) Dillman. She was born in Cass County, Indiana, February 14, 1854. After our subject's marriage he settled upon a farm in Jefferson Township, where he engaged in farming, and where he resided until the fall of 1875, at which time he moved to Mexico, Indiana, and engaged in butchering in partnership with J. W. Turnipseed, for some time. He afterwards engaged in buying and shipping stock, and in the spring of 1877, removed to Cass County, Indiana, and engaged in farming and stockdealing until 1881, when he removed to Mexico, and again engaged in stock dealing. In the winter of 1886, he purchased the agency of

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this county for the Flint and Walling Manufacturing Company, and has since engaged in putting down the tubular wells and windmills. He owns 90 acres of land in Section 25, Jefferson Township. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He assessed Jefferson Township in 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

ISAAC FOUTS is a native of Preble County Ohio, and is one of ten children born to Michael and Sarah (Brower) Fouts, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. They were born as follows: The father in North Carolina September 1, 1797, and the mother in Virginia, June 6, 1801. They were married in Preble County, Ohio, August 24, 1820, and from thence in the fall of 1838, moved to Miami County, Indiana, and settled upon land in Jefferson Township, Section 28, where they afterward resided until death, which occurred as follows: The father died January 10, 1857, and the mother September 27, 1871. They were the parents of ten children, viz: Jacob, born June 8, 1821; Elizabeth, born February 11, 1822; Anna, born October 28, 1824; Sarah, born October 6, 1826; Rosanna, born February 18, 1829; David, born April 22, 1831; Isaac, born January 13, 1834; Andrew, born May 2, 1836; Sophia, born January 23, 1840, and Mary, born January 3, 1845. Isaac, our subject, came with his parents to this country in 1838, where he has resided since. He was married in Wabash County, Indiana, January 7, 1858, to Diannah, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Harter) Hoff. She was born in Carroll County, Indiana, July 22, 1837. After his marriage he settled upon the same farm on which he now resides, in Jefferson Township, Section 34. He owns at present 222 acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him four children, viz: William H., born January 31, 1859; John H., born August 28, 1861; Jacob M., born July 21, 1864, and Alice M., born March 14, 1869. Mr. Fouts and wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

ANDREW FOUTS, son of Michael and Sarah (Brower) Fouts, was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 2, 1836. He came with his parents to this county in 1838, and has resided here since. He was married in Jefferson Township, this county, Aug. 8, 1858, to Mary Roller, and afterward settled upon the farm on which he now resides, his father's old homestead. He lost his wife by death, Oct. 3, 1868, having born to him by her three children, viz: Lavina, born Feb. 7, 1861; Albert, born April 25, 1863, and Nathan, born Oct. 17, 1866. Mr. Fouts was again married Feb. 10, 1870, to Polly Hoff, by whom he has had three children, viz: Cora D., born Sept. 4, 1872; Clarence M., born June 14, 1875, and Irene E., born Sept. 11, 1876. Mr. Fouts owns 220 acres of fine land in this county, and 80 acres in Wabash County, Indiana.

ABRAHAM GRAFT, son of David and Anna (Grove)

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which time he moved to Mexico, Indiana, where he now resides. He has had born to him eleven children, viz: Isaac H., born February 29, 1840; Nancy, born May 31, 1841, died April 23, 1868; Sarah A., born May 12, 1843; John, born November 2, 1844; Harriet, born August 14, 1846; David, born March 2, 1848; Isabelle, born January 24, 1850, died August 10, 1870; Margaret, born November, 9, 1851; Catharine, born April 22, 1853, and died September 1, 1854; Mariah E., born May 25, 1855; Alonzo D., born June 27, 1859. Mr. Graft is an enterprising and highly esteemed citizen. He was one of the three early Trustees of Jefferson Township, and in 1870, was elected to the office of County Commissioner, and re-elected in 1873.

ALONZO D. GRAFT, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Brower) Graft, was born in Jefferson Township, this county, June 27, 1859. He was married in Berrien County, Michigan, December 13, 1877, to Martha A., daughter of Allen and Rebecca (Jenkins) McGuire. She was born in Jefferson Township, this county, March 7, 1860. After marriage, Mr. Graft first settled upon his father's farm in Jefferson Township, where he resided until the spring of 1886, when he moved to Mexico, Indiana, where he now resides. He owns 160 acres of fine land in Fulton County, Indiana, which he purchased in April, 1886. He has had born to him one child—Freddie E., born December 4, 1878. Mr. Graft is an enterprising and intelligent young man, and has a prospering future.

HARRISON GRIMES, one of Miami County's pioneers and one among the early settlers of Union Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, February 14, 1823. He was the oldest child born to Jeremiah and Barbara (Hashbarger) Grimes, natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively, the former of Irish and the latter of Dutch descent. Harrison left home at the early age of ten years and went to Preble County, Ohio, where he worked upon a farm for his board and clothes until he reached the age of sixteen, when he was given his choice of keeping his place or learning the blacksmith's trade. After due consideration he chose the latter, but owing to an inaccurate understanding with the man who was to give him the instruction, he abandoned the notion of learning the trade and concluded to remain upon the farm, which he did until he was twenty-one of age. He had been bound to his employer, who, when Harrison became of age, was to give him one hundred and fifty dollars. He took a horse worth fifty dollars and one hundred dollars in money, which represented his entire capital at that time. Upon leaving the farm he came on foot, with a thirty-seven and one-half pound budget upon his back, to this county. This was in March, 1844. Here he worked upon a farm until the following June, when he walked the entire distance back to Preble County, Ohio, but in the following August he again came to this county—

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this time on horseback. During the first year of his residence here he worked by the month and job at any and all kinds of work which he could find to do. In 1846 he purchased a farm of ninety-three acres in Section 16, Union Township. There he located, and immediately set about clearing up a farm. To do this without any assistance necessarily devolved upon him a great deal of hard work. He chopped, grubbed, burned brush, rolled logs, plowed, and in fact did all kinds of hard work which the development of a new country necessitates. Since then he has purchased other lands, until at one time he owned about 1,000 acres. His attention during his entire life has been given to agricultural pursuits, though he has in more recent years given some attention to the grain business, the buying and selling of hogs, and to the raising of fine stock. He was married on the 4th of May, 1845, to Elizabeth Brower, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born of Dutch descent, February 8, 1826. She was the daughter of George and Sarah (Swihart) Brower, both natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes have had nine children. Their names are: Josiah, born July 31, 1846; Hiram, born January 5, 1848, died September 12, 1880; John H., born March 1, 1849, died February 11, 1853; Sarah D., born August 22, 1851; George T., born October 24, 1854; Albert, born September 5, 1856; Martha J., born December 24, 1857; William, born June 29, 1859, and Charles, born October 13, 1868. Politically, Mr. Grimes is a Republican. He has held the office of Assessor in Union Township two terms. He has, where he resides, a fine farm of 187 acres, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good buildings and fences, and is one of the most desirable locations in the county. Mr. Grimes is an honest, upright, square-dealing man, a pushing and enterprising farmer, and a good citizen. He began life without a dollar, but through industry, perseverance and economy, he is now in good circumstances.

DANIEL GRISWOLD (dealer in grain and seed, and also agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R., Mexico, Ind.) was born in Lamoille County, Vermont, August 24, 1830. His parents, John and Mary (Weeks) Griswold, were natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, respectively. The former was a son of Daniel and Sarah Griswold, who were both natives of Vermont, where the mother died, and he subsequently married a Miss Berry and moved to Miami County, Ind., in the year 1845, where he afterward resided until death. He was the father of six children. John Griswold, the father of our subject, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, in the year 1805, and was married to the above Mary Weeks in 1826, who was born

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in Massachusetts in the year 1801. After their marriage they settled in Lamoille County, Vermont, where they resided some time, and from thence moved to Massachusetts, and from there to Miami County, Ohio, and subsequently to Darke County, and from thence to Miami County, Ind., in 1844, settling at Mexico, where they afterwards resided until their deaths, which occurred as follows: The mother died in 1873, and the father in 1886. They were the parents of two children, Adelia, and Daniel, our subject, the elder member of the family. He came with his parents to this county in 1844, and has resided here principally since. In 1852 he went to California, where he engaged in mining until 1854. Having engaged in the merchantile business at Mexico, Ind., with his father previously, after his return to Mexico, Ind., in 1854, he again engaged in the mercantile trade with his father, and was united in marriage at Mexico May 1, 1854, to Louisa, daughter of Henry and Mary (Howard) Bliss. In 1860 he purchased 196 acres of land in Section 7, Jefferson Township. In 1863 he sold his interest in the store. In 1872 he began the grain and seed trade at Mexico, Ind., and has engaged in the same ever since. In 1876 he purchased stock in the Mexico Manufacturing Company, which he still owns. In 1867 he was elected to the office of trustee of Jefferson Township. He is a member of the Masonic order. He has had born to him eight children, viz: Alton (deceased), John, Cassius N., George, Edward, Nellie (deceased), Emma and May. Mr. Griswold is an intelligent and enterprising man.

DANIEL HARTER is a native of Preble County Ohio, and was born March 4, 1834. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Rhoads) Harter, were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, They settled in Montgomery County, Ohio, in an early day, and from thence moved to Preble County, Ohio, and from there to Miami County, Indiana, in about the year 1849, and settled upon the same farm upon which our subject now resides, where they afterwards resided until deaths, which occurred as follows: The father died May 30, 1879, at the age of 77 years, 7 months and 18 days, and the mother died May 8, 1881, at the age of 77 years and 7 months. They were the parents of eight children, viz: Rebecca, Mary, John, Daniel, George, Catharine, Elizabeth and Nancy. Daniel, our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1849, and has resided here since. He was united in marriage in Jefferson Township, this county, November 21, 1867, to Nancy, daughter of Levi and Ursula Miller. She was born in Miami County, Indiana, July 21, 1844. After Mr. Harter married, he settled upon his present farm, where he has resided since. He owns, at present, 360 acres of fine and well improved land. He lost his wife by death, January 19, 1879, she having borne four

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children, viz: Dora O., born September 25, 1868; William E., born June 21, 1870; Iva L., born March 11, 1872 (deceased); Delbert D., born July 1, 1875. Mr. Harter is one of the substantial and enterprising men of Miami County. He is a wide-awake citizen and is highly esteemed by all who him.

MICHAEL HINER, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Miami County, Indiana, is a native of Highland County, Virginia, and was born July 10, 1819. His parents, John and Rachel (Hoover) Hiner, were also both natives of Highland County, Virginia, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. The former, John Hiner, was a son of John and Margaret (Burner) Hiner, who were married in Highland County, Virginia, where they resided until deaths. They were the parents of eleven children, viz: Alexander, Joseph, Jacob, Herman, John, Esther, Jemima, Molly, Mary, Jane and Lucinda. John Hiner, the father of our subject, and Rachel Hoover, were united in marriage in Highland County, Ohio, and from thence in 1836, moved to Miami County, Indiana, settling in Peru Township, where they afterward resided until death. They were the parents of nine children, viz: Margaret, Mariah, Catherine, Herman, Elizabeth, Michael, Eli, John and Joseph. Michael, our subject, came with his parents to this county, in 1836, and has resided here since. He was married in Richland Township, this county, May 1, 1843, to Catherine S., daughter of Samuel D. and Catherine (Deffenbaugh) Rank. She was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1826. In 1862, Mr. Hiner, our subject, settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in Jefferson Township, Section 18, and has since resided. He owns at present, 277 acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him eleven children, viz: Mary, Rachel, Samuel, Mariah, Catherine, Ada, Agnes, Ruth, Jesse, and two which died in infancy and not named.

VINCENT C. HOMAN is a native of Preble County, Ohio. His parents, Benjamin and Rachel (Curtis) Homan, were natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey respectively. The former, Benjamin Homan, was a son of Eber and Jane (McPurdy) Homan, who were natives of New York and Ireland, and were born as follows: The former at Long Island City, New York, September 7, 1764, the latter in Ireland, May 25, 1775. They were married in Pennsylvania and settled in Fayette County, where the mother died April 14, 1810. He subsequently married again and moved to the State of Ohio, where he died March 25, 1840. They were the parents of seven children, viz: David, born September 26, 1802; James; born October, 1803; Phebe, born November 7, 1804; Eder, born March 16, 1806; Jane, born June 7, 1807; Keder, born May 29, 1809, and Benjamin, the father of our subject, the eldest member of the family, born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1801. He and Rachel Curtis were married in Warren

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County, Ohio, March 27, 1823. She was born in New Jersey, July 14, 1802. After Mr. Benjamin and Rachel Homan's marriage, they first settled in Warren County, Ohio, and subsequently moved to Clinton County, Ohio, and from thence to Preble County, Ohio, where he still resides. His wife died July 15, 1844, and he subsequently married Margaret Grissom. He is the father of seven children, viz: William, born February 13, 1824, and died July 3, 1832; Ezra, born October 24, 1827, and died July 9, 1832; Sarah J., born October 3, 1832; Vincent C., born October 18, 1837, and Mary E., born May 16, 1841, by the first wife, Rachel; and Benjamin F., born September 17, 1847, and Nancy K., born August 5, 1849, by his last wife, Margaret. Vincent C., our subject, was educated in Preble County, Ohio, was raised on a farm until his twenty-first year, after which he clerked in a grocery at Eaton, Ohio, for a short time, and in August, 1859, he, in partnership with his father, purchased a stock of groceries at that place and engaged in business until March, 1865, at which time he sold out and came to Mexico, Indiana, and in April of that year, purchased a half interest in a stock of general merchandise at Mexico, Indiana, with James L. Wilson, with whom he carried on business until September, 1882, at which time they traded their stock of goods for a tract of land in Pulaski County, Indiana, consisting of 662 acres, of which Mr. Homan owns a half interest. He also owns 150 acres of fine land in Jefferson Township, Miami County, which he purchased in 1884. He also owns stock in the Mexico Manufacturing Company, and a fine residence in Mexico, where he resides. He was married at Mexico, Indiana, October 27, 1863, to Sarah J., daughter of James and Sarah (Ault) Wilson. She was born in Preble County, Ohio, July 1, 1840. Mr. Homan is an intelligent and enterprising man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

CHARLES H. KLINE (of the firm of Kline & Bender, dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware, paints, glass, sash, doors, etc., Mexico, Indiana) is a native of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and was born January 27, 1837. His parents, Josiah and Hannah (Snyder) Kline, were also both natives of Pennsylvania, and were born as follows: The father, March 13, 1812, and the mother, February 8, 1814. After their marriage, they settled first in Berks County and resided for some time, after which they moved to Lehigh County, where they still reside. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Edwin S., William S., Amanda E., Mary A., Benjamin F., Preston J. and Charles H., our subject, the eldest member of the family. He was educated in Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming and teaching school. He enlisted in the service July 20, 1861, in Battery A, Fifth United States Artillery, and served until January

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27, 1863, at which time he was discharged and returned home. He was wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill, Virginia, on July 1, 1862, by rifle balls, one through the left shoulder and one through the right foot. In the spring of 1864, he came to Miami County, Indiana, and after a short stay, returned to Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1865, he went to Kansas, where he engaged in driving teams for the government, and in July, 1865, returned to Miami County, Indiana, where he was united in marriage, on August 27, 1865, to Martha, daughter of Philip and Rosanna (Long) Sullivan. She was born in Williams County, Ohio, March 4, 1844. After Mr. Kline's marriage, he settled on Eel River, near Mexico, where he engaged in the lumber business until 1881, when he moved to Mexico, Indiana, and engaged in the hardware business, which he has since continued. He also owns a large interest in the Mexico manufacturing establishment, of which he is the present president. He was elected to the office of Trustee of Jefferson Township in 1874, and held the office for three successive terms. He had born to him five children, viz: Carrie E., Minnie C., Rosa A., Elmer E. (deceased), and Elbert S. Mr. Kline is a member of the Masonic Order; also, a member of the Odd Fellows' Order. He and wife are members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Kline is an enterprising citizen, as well as a wide-awake business man.

JOHN H. LANTZ (of the firm of Lantz & Duncan, dealers in general merchandise, Mexico, Ind.) was born in Union Township, this county, Aug. 12, 1855, and is the son of Gabriel and Caroline (Ream) Lantz. He was married in Union Township, this county, February 24, 1876, to Miss Priscilla, daughter of William D. and Harriet (Mann) Tracy. She was born in Miami County, Ind., September 5, 1859. In April, 1876, Mr. John H. Lantz, our subject, settled at Denver, Ind., where he opened up a flour and feed store, which he continued for several months, and in the fall of 1878 he moved to Mexico, Ind. In July, 1881, he opened up a meat market at that place, and in October, 1884, opened up a stock of groceries in partnership with Philip Sullivan, and at the same time carried on butchering. In April, 1885, Mr. Sullivan sold out his interest to Matthew Duncan, since which time the firm has been Lantz & Duncan. In April, 1886, they disposed of their meat market and have since turned their full attention to the mercantile trade, and are at present commanding a large and extensive business. In April, 1886, they purchased a half interest in the large and commodious brick building known as the Wilson & Homan block, into which they moved their stock of goods, and by adding more to it they now have one of the largest and finest stocks of general merchandise in the place. They are both wide-awake and enterprising young business men, and are

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highly esteemed by all who know them. Mr. Lantz has had born to him one child, Maud D., born July 17, 1881. Mr. Lantz and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

PHILIP M. LAWRENCE, of Denver, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, October, 9, 1850. He was the third son born to John and Nancy (White) Lawrence, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Maryland. When Philip was yet a child, he accompanied his parents to St. Joseph County, this State. They came to this county in 1857, and located at Chili, Richland Township. In the vicinity of that place Philip spent his youth, working upon a farm. In 1866 he accepted a position as brakeman upon the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, between Crestline, Ohio, and Pittsburgh. He was thus employed nearly one year. He then returned to this county, and for one year worked upon a farm. He then went to Iowa, where he worked upon a farm about eighteen months. He then returned once more to this county and located at Chili, where he began to work at the blacksmith's trade. This has received his attention ever since, excepting one year, in which he acted as agent for a sewing machine company. He located in Denver in August, 1884. July 30, 1873, he was married to Laura A. Smith, a native of Allen County, this State, born May 8, 1856. She was the daughter of Daniel and Ruth Ann (Homan) Smith, both natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have had three children. They are, Arba, born April 30, 1875; Edna Zoe, born October 9, 1877, and Loa L., born May 25, 1879; all of whom are living. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the F. and A. M. Lodge and a Democrat in politics. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1886, and is the present incumbent. He is an industrious young man, a good workman and a number one citizen.

LEVI MILLER, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Miami County, Indiana, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, February 23, 1817. His parents, Abraham and Nancy (Moses) Miller, were both natives of Augusta County, Virginia, where they were married and resided until 1833, when they moved to Preble County, Ohio, where the father died. The mother subsequently came with her children to Miami County, Indiana, where she departed life. They were the parents of eleven children, viz: Catharine, Levi, Daniel, Isaac, Elisha, John, Abraham, Nancy, Rebecca, Jacob, and an infant son, which died in infancy and not named. Levi, our subject, was married in Preble County, Ohio, in November, 1840, to Ursula, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Eikenberry) Albaugh. In February, 1842, Mr. Miller, our subject, moved to Miami County, Indiana, and settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in Section 4, Jefferson Township, where he has resided since. Mr. Miller

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started in life a poor boy, beginning in this county on 160 acres of woodland, upon which he toiled and labored hard, and succeeded in clearing up his land, and from that, little by little, he added to his lands, and through hard work and well directed industry, his estate magnified to about one thousand acres of fine land. He distributed among his children, and after giving them all fine homes, he still owns 120 acres of fine and well improved land, and fine property in the city of Peru, Indiana; also in the Mexico saw-mill and planing factory. He is also a stockholder in the Citizens' Bank of Peru, Indiana. He lost his wife by death in October, 1876. He had born to him by her ten children, viz: Abraham, Elizabeth, Nancy, Sarah, Mary A., Rebecca, John H., William I., Eli and Joseph E. Mr. Miller is a member of the German Baptist Church.

ABRAHAM MILLER, son of Levi and Ursula (Albaugh) Miller, was born in Preble County, Ohio, October 11, 1841. He came to this county with his parents in 1842, where he resided until 1867, when he went to Johnson County, Missouri, where he purchased land, and engaged in farming. He was there married, December 25, 1870, to Mary E., daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth J. (Alexander) Wampler. She was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, January 13, 1851. In December, 1870, immediately after our subject's marriage, he moved to Miami County, Indiana, and settled upon the farm upon which he now resides, in Jefferson Township, Section 19, where he owns 255 acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him seven children, viz: Florence, born October 7, 1871; Clara, born July 6, 1873, died March 12, 1877; Ursula, born April 26, 1875; Oscar L., born April 5, 1877; Rebecca, born May 10, 1880; Gilbert I., born January 12, 1883, and Leroy, born August 31, 1886. Mr. Miller and wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

ABRAHAM L. MILLER, son of Isaac and Anna (Lybrook) Miller, was born in Jefferson Township, this county, October 11, 1847. He was married in Richland Township, this county, March 31, 1870, to Rebecca S., daughter of Lewis and Sarah (Shideler) Trent. She was born in Miami County, Indiana, April 1, 1852. After Mr. Miller, our subject's, marriage, he settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in Jefferson Township, Section 33, where he has resided since. His wife died May 25, 1872, having borne him one child, Otto E., born July 31, 1871. On February 26, 1874, Mr. Miller married Elizabeth, daughter of Noah and Anna (Trouts) Fouts. She was born in this county, October 28, 1851. Seven children were born to this union, viz: Elbert G., born January 6, 1875; Marion E., born October 1, 1876; Anna, born March 15, 1878; Truman E., born March 31, 1880; Howard E., born September 9, 1881; May, born May 28, 1883, and Flora, born February 7, 1885. Mr. Miller owns 201½ acres of fine and well

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improved land. He and wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

JOHN H. MILLER, son of Levi and Ursula (Albaugh) Miller, was born in Jefferson Township, this county, November 9, 1852. He was married in Jefferson Township, this county, March 26, 1874, to Rebecca A., daughter of William Stroud. She was born in Cass County, Ind., January 20, 1855. After Mr. Miller, our subject's, marriage, he settled upon the same farm on which he now resides, where he owns 360 acres of fine and well-improved land. He lost his wife by death January 11, 1879, having borne to him one child, Bertha E., born August 6, 1875. On November 28, 1881, he married Emma, daughter of Isaac and Talittia (Stingley) Constant. She was born in Cass County, Ind., April 30, 1862. One child has been born to this union, Walter L., born August 28, 1883. Mr. Miller is a wide-awake and enterprising young man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN F. MYERS, Commissioner of Miami County, Indiana, is a wide-awake and enterprising citizen, and is one of the most extensive farmers and stock dealers of Jefferson Township. He is a native of Germany, and was born near Hanover, December 25, 1828. His parents, Nicholas C. and Catharine Myers, were also both natives of Germany, and emigrated from there to the United States in 1833, settling in Miami County, Indiana, where they afterward resided until death. They were the parents of eight children, viz: Catharine E., John F., Henry, Mary, Emma, Elizabeth, Isaac N. and an infant son which died young and not named. John F., our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1833 and has resided here since. He was married in Peru Township, this county, in January, 1852, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Cromer) Bowman, and afterwards settled upon his father's farm in Peru Township where he resided until the spring of 1861, when he settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in section 14, Jefferson Township. He owns at present 650 acres of fine and well improved land, 284 acres of which lie in Miami County and 366 acres in Cass County. He lost his wife by death, November 3, 1883, having borne to him eleven children, viz: Lewis (deceased), John F., James B. (deceased), William H. (deceased), George W., Amanda J., Ira D., Frank S., Milton H., Benjamin (deceased), and one which died in infancy and not named. On January 22, 1885, Mr. Myers married Levina, daughter of Enoch and Mary (Myers) Bowman; having born to him by this lady, one child, Edna. Mr. Myers was elected to the office of Commissioner of this county in 1882.

ISAAC NEWMAN, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Miami County, Indiana, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio,

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and was born May 3, 1815. His parents, Jonathan and Mahala (Cox) Newman, were both natives of Tennessee, and from thence emigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, in an early day, where they were married, and afterward resided until death. They were the parents of nine children, viz: Isaac, Cyntha, Mary A., Samuel K., Jane C., Elijah, Matthew C., Jonathan E., and one which died in infancy and not named. Isaac, our subject, was married in Miami County, Ohio, March 6, 1834, to Susannah, daughter of Daniel and Mollie Hoover, and in September, 1835, he moved to Miami County, Indiana, settling upon the same farm on which he now resides, in Section 23, Jefferson Township, where he has remained since. He lost his wife by death, July 20, 1851, having had born to him by her seven children, viz: Matilda, Benjamin F., Mary J., Sarah, James P., Daniel B., and one which died in infancy and not named. On September 8, 1853, Mr. Newman married Mary Conner (wife of John Conner, deceased). Mr. Newman owns 160 acres of fine and well improved land. He is an enterprising and highly esteemed man.

ELIAS OLINGER (dealer in general merchandise, Mexico, Ind.) is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and was born March 20, 1835. His parents, George and Barbara (Shoemaker) Olinger, settled in Miami County, Ind., in about the year 1846. They were the parents of four children, viz: Anna, Levi, Sarah and Elias, our subject, the eldest member of the family. He came with his parents to Miami County in 1846, where he has resided ever since. He engaged in harness making for a number of years, after which he engaged in shoemaking and also handling ready made goods. He began in life with a very small capital, and by well-directed industry he added to his stock, little by little, until he has now a fine stock of general merchandise of nearly $5,000. He married Eveline Skinner, by whom he has had born to him two children, viz: William L. and Laura D. This lady died, and he subsequently married Pauline Reed, by whom he is father of three children, viz: Grace D., Barbara E. and Jesse (deceased).

WILLIAM O. PIPER, one of the prominent business men of Denver, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, October 26, 1837. He was the fifth son born to John and Elmira (Bassett) Piper, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Vermont, of Scotch and Irish descent respectively. When William was seven years old, he accompanied his parents to this county, and located with them in the woods of Union Township. That was in 1844. There our subject spent his boyhood and youth, working upon his father's farm. At the age of twenty he left home and went to Ogle County, Illinois, where he worked upon a farm by the month, one year. He then returned to this county, and during the three years which followed, he taught

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school in the winter time and worked upon the farm, and at threshing during the summer. October 8, 1861, he enlisted into the service of his country in Company G, 51st Indiana regiment, from which he was honorably discharged December 16, 1864, having, in the meantime, been promoted to the rank of sergeant. He participated in the battles of Stone River, those attending the raid of Col. Streight, and Franklin. He was taken prisoner near Rome, Ga., and for a short time was imprisoned at Belle Isle, Virginia, but was soon liberated by exchange. At the close of the war he went to Newton County, this State, and engaged in farming. Four years later he returned to this county, but a year later he went to Topeka, Kansas, where, in the spring of 1870, he engaged in the real estate business. In the following October he again returned to this county and located at Denver, where he has ever since been engaged in the mercantile business. January 1, 1861, he was married to Ann E. Charles, a native of Wayne County, this State, and daughter of Reuben K. and Margaret (Cunningham) Charles, natives of Preble County, Ohio, and Virginia, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Piper have had seven children, six sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. Their names are Charles E., William J., Walter E., Harry M., George W., Omer S. and Clara E. Mr. Piper is a member of the F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and G. A. R. Lodges, and a Republican in politics. He is a pleasant and intelligent gentleman, a successful business man and a number one citizen. During the last four years his attention has been divided between the mercantile business and farming. He owns 150 acres of good land adjoining the town of Denver, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation. Politically, Mr. Piper was a Democrat, and entered the war as such, but on returning he declared himself in favor of the Republican party, whose principles he has ever since ardently supported.

JOHN Q. A. ROBBINS, M. D., of Denver, is a native of Wayne County, this State, and was born November 6, 1826. He was the second son born to Moses and Elizabeth (Long) Robbins, both natives of North Carolina, the former of Welsh and Irish and the latter of German descent. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth working upon his father's farm in his native county. At the age of sixteen, having decided to fit himself for the medical profession, he began the study of medicine with Dr. James Ruby, of Abington, Wayne County, with whom he diligently pursued his studies for about five years. In June, 1849, he came to this county and entered upon his professional duties at Chili. Here he remained until April, 1856, when, owing to the impaired condition of his health and the death of his wife, he returned to his father's in Wayne County for recuperation. He remained there about one

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year and a half, during which time he traveled through the West for his health. On the 1st day of January, 1858, he located at Abington, where he again entered upon the practice of his profession. In the latter part of November, 1881, he again came to this county, and this time located at Denver, where he has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1868, while a citizen of Abington, he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he attended one course of lectures, graduating in February, 1869. On the 17th day of May, 1849, he was married to Mary C. Jarett, also a native of Wayne County, this State, born of English descent, in September, 1826. She was the daughter of William and Nancy (Wilson) Jarett, both natives of Virginia. To this union two children were born: Moses E. and John H. C., the former of whom died at the age of eleven years, and the latter died before he was two years old. Dr. Robbins lost his first wife October 13, 1853, and on the 6th day of April, 1854, he was married to Eliza Ann W. Myers, who died February 21, 1856. She was born in Preble County, Ohio, and was the daughter of James Myers. His second marriage resulted in the birth of one child—James Edgar, who died at the age of seven years. October 27, 1858, our subject was married to Mrs. Martha E. Heacock, a native of Wayne County, this State, and daughter of William and Nancy (Long) Larkin, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. To this last union four children have been born. Their names are Harriet A., born August 24, 1859: Carrie J., born August 1, 1862; Francis C., born June 11, 1867, and Altie H., born June 16, 1876, all of whom are living. Dr. Robbins and wife are faithful members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. Lodges, and a Republican in politics. He is a pleasant, intelligent gentleman, a first-class citizen, and as a physician is very successful.

REV. ERWIN C. ROBBINS, of Denver, is a native of Richland Township, this county, and was born July 16, 1853. He was the eldest son born to Emma D. and Alice (Clendening) Robbins, who were among the first settlers of Richland Township. Our subject spent his early life working upon his father's farm and attending the public school. In September, 1874, he entered the State Normal School, at Terre Haute, where he spent nearly one year fitting himself for the avocation of a teacher. He then began teaching and taught, in all, six terms, spending his summers upon a farm. He continued to farm until the spring of 1884, at which time he yielded to an inclination to enter the ministry. He immediately began to fit himself for this work, and in February, 1885, he was licensed to preach in the Baptist Church. His pastoral work was begun in the Palestine Church, of Fulton County, where he preached for one year. Since October, 1886, he has

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occupied the pulpit in the Baptist Church of Denver, he having located in that place in September of 1885. September, 17, 1875, he was married to Sarah A. Charles, who died February 29, 1884, leaving to the care of our subject, four children: Charles O., born September 27, 1877; Alta M., born August 20, 1879; Ida E., born June 16, 1881; and Kercheval, born November 23, 1883; all of whom are living. On the 19th day of August, 1885, Rev. Robbins was married to Mrs. Emma E. Howes, a native of Kane County, Illinois, born August 19, 1854. She was the daughter of Nelson E. and Mary A. (Peck) Gowdy, both natives of Alleghany County, New York. Politically, our subject is a Republican. He and his little family are pleasantly located in Denver, where they expect to remain. He is a good citizen and an earnest and successful worker in the cause of Christianity.

PHILIP M. SMITH, operator at Denver, was born in Johnson County, this State, May 13, 1850. He was the second son born to Martin and Christiana (Orm) Smith, the former of whom is at present a resident of Tipton County, this State. When Philip was quite young his parents removed to Tipton County, where his boyhood and youth were spent working upon his father's farm, one mile and a half west of Jackson Station. At about the age of twenty he had the misfortune to lose his left arm—the result of an accident which befell him as he was in the act of coupling cars. He then resolved to fit himself for the teacher's profession. Preparatory to this he attended the High School in Kokomo about six months. He then taught school one term, but before he half finished it he was, owing to an attack of brain fever, compelled to resign his position. After a short time spent upon a farm he then went to Indianapolis and took a course in telegraphy. That was during the winter of 1873 and '74. This finished, he returned to his father's farm in Tipton County, where he remained until March, 1875. He then accepted a position as night operator at Tipton. Here he remained until the 30th day of June following. July 1, 1875, he took the position of night operator at Denver, this county. In March of 1882 he was made day operator at that place, which position he still continues to hold. April 18, 1877, he was married to Mary L. Hays, a native of this State, born March 8, 1852. She was the daughter of James M. and Margaret (Reynolds) Hays. Politically, Mr. Smith is a Democrat. He is a young man of steady habits and irreproachable character, and his retention for so many years in the telegraph office at Denver is evidence of the complete satisfaction given his employers.

DR. O. F. SNOOK, of Denver, is a native of Defiance County, Ohio, born August 4, 1849. He was the eldest son born to Peter

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and Sarepta (Brown) Snook, both natives of Ohio. When he was one year old he accompanied his mother to Whitley County, this State, and about 1858 they came to Miami County, his mother, in the meantime, having been married to Leonard M. Briggs. Their first location was at Peru, but a short time afterward they removed to Mexico. Here they remained until about 1862, when they returned to Whitley County, from whence our subject, early in the year 1864, went to Peru and began to learn the printer's trade. His first work was in the office of the Peru *Republican*, edited at the time by W. S. Benham. He remained until in January, 1865, when, at the early age of fifteen, he entered the service of the Union Army in Company D, 151st Indiana Volunteers, from which he received an honorable discharge in the September following. At the close of the war he went to North Manchester, Wabash County, whence his mother, with her husband, had in the meantime gone, and where the former had died March 5, 1865. Having a desire to finish his trade, he worked in different places until the latter part of 1867, when he found himself in New York City. In that place he did journeyman work upon various papers for about one year. After being thus employed in several other cities until about 1869, he, having concluded to enter the medical profession, then went to Philadelphia where he attended two courses of lectures in the Eclectic Medical College. His professional duties were begun in Fulton County. He afterwards successfully practiced his profession in Whitley, Kosciusko and Wabash Counties. In November, 1883, he again came to this county and located at Denver, where his attention has been divided between the practice of medicine and the editing and management of the Denver *Sun*, a newsy little paper, which he launched into existence nearly three years ago. November 16, 1873, he was married to Mary B. Corbet, by whom he has had four children: Marion C., Lou Effie E., Oscar R., and Ida E., all of whom are living. Mrs. Snook is a member of the M. E. Church. Tne Doctor is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and independent in politics.

OLIVER T. SNYDER, an enterprising young business man, of Denver, is a native of Union County, this State, and was born May 12, 1850. He was the only son born to John M. and Mary A. (Thomas) Snyder. natives of Union and Fayette Counties, this State, respectively. When our subject was about three years old he accompanied his parents to Wayne County, Indiana. There he spent his boyhood and youth working upon his father's farm. He received in the public schools a good common school education, after which he continued his studies in the Centerville High School about one year. At the age of nineteen he accepted a position of traveling salesman, and was thus employed two years. He then engaged in the lumber business, which received

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his attention six years. Before beginning the study of Pharmacy, he was engaged in selling books about two years. In 1879, he began the study of Pharmacy, with a view to fit himself for the drug business. This was mastered in due time, and early in 1883 he came to this county and opened up a drug store at Denver. He was united in marriage to Sarah E. Robbins, a native of this county, born September 22, 1858. She was the daughter of Hiram M. and Permelia (Gentry) Robbins, the former a native of Wayne County this State, born September 17, 1826, and the latter also a native of Wayne County, born May 18, 1835. Mr. Snyder is the father of two children: Carrie and Ethel. Mrs. Snyder is a member of the M. E. Church. Politically, Mr. Snyder is a Democrat, He is a pushing, energetic young man, and a number one citizen. He has a neat little drug store, well stocked and is doing a good business.

MICHAEL N. TAYLOR, an old and highly respected citizen of Denver, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 7, 1814. He was the second son born to Samuel and Mary (Hancock) Taylor, who, when Michael was three years old, came to Indiana and located in Wayne County, being among the early settlers of that locality. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth working upon his father's farm. When he had reached his majority he began farming for himself. That was in Wayne County, this State. In about the year 1836, he removed to Wabash County, and located upon a farm four miles west of North Manchester. He had entered one hundred and sixty acres of wood land, upon which he built a cabin, and immediately set about clearing up a farm. To do this without assistance, necessarily devolved upon him a great deal of hard work. He chopped, grubbed, burned brush, rolled logs, plowed, and, in fact, did all kinds of hard work which the development of a new country necessitates. The woods abounded with deer, wolves, wild turkeys, bear and Indians, and occasionally Michael found time to participate in the hunt. Upon one occasion he discovered a large bruin attacking some hogs, and a well directed shot from his rifle has entitled him to a reputation which but few enjoyed—that of killing a bear. He remained upon that farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1842, when he returned to Wayne County. A year later he came to this county and located in Richland Township, where he resided until October, 1883. At that time he removed to Denver, where he has erected a beautiful little residence, which, at present is occupied by himself and granddaughter, Miss Alma D. Norris. June 11, 1835, he was married to Nancy Brown, who died October, 13, 1846. She was born in Wayne County, this State, December 16, 1813, and was the daughter of William Brown, who located in Wayne County in an early day. To that marriage five children were

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born: Samuel A., born July 4, 1836, died November 5, 1838; Sarah J., born November 15, 1837, deceased; Mary C., born April 30th, 1839; Lucy A., born February 6, 1843; Philena, born October 3, 1846, died October 23, 1846. May 10, 1847, Mr. Taylor was married to Araminta Woolpert, who died April 9, 1886. She was born in Wayne County, this State, November 15, 1827, and was the daughter of Peter and Phoebe (Veal) Woolpert, natives of New Jersey. Mr. Taylor has been a member of the M. E. Church over forty years. Politically he is a Republican. He began life poor, but through industry, perseverance and economy, he is permitted to spend his declining years in comfortable circumstances. He is an honest, upright man, and one of the county's most highly respected citizens.

JOHN W. TURNIPSEED (dealer in agriculture and farming implements, and also stock dealer, Mexico, Indiana,) is a native of Stark County, Indiana, and was born April 13, 1851. His parents, George and Sarah (Veal) Turnipseed, were natives of Ohio and New Jersey, respectively. He was married in Cass County, Indiana, October 14, 1872, to Josephine, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Graft) Dillman. She was born in Cass County, Indiana, November 19, 1851. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Turnipseed, our subject, settled upon land in Jefferson Township, this county, where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1877, when he moved to Mexico, Indiana, where he engaged in the butchering business for about one year, after which he engaged in buying stock for Mr. S. E. Skinner, and about one year later he entered a partnership with Mr. Skinner in stock business, which they continued together until Skinner's death, in November, 1884. He then devoted his attention to stock business by himself, which he has carried on quite extensively since. In the fall of 1886 he took Mr. A. Crook in as a partner, and they are now doing business together. Mr. Turnipseed is an intelligent and enterprising man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He owns 109 acres of land in Sections 19 and 30, Jefferson Township; also fine property at Mexico, Indiana. Mr. Turnipseed and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS WHITCRAFT (foreman of the Mexico Manufacturing Company), was born in Hocking County, Ohio, April 26, 1847. His parents—John H. and Amy R. (Brown) Whitcraft—were also both natives of Hocking County, Ohio, and were born as follows: The father in the year 1821 and the mother in the year 1824. They were married in Hocking County, Ohio, where the father died in the year 1856. The mother subsequently married Lewis Smyers, and moved with him to Wabash County, Indiana, in 1857, where she still resides. She is the mother of fourteen children, viz: Thomas, Margaret, Jacob L.,

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William C., Luther B., Elizabeth A., (by Mr. Whitcraft), and Mary, Elmira, George W., John W., Luther B., Amy R., Ida and an infant daughter which died young and not named (by Mr. Smyers). Thomas, our subject, moved with his parents to Wabash County, Indiana, in 1857, and in 1871 began the cabinet trade at South Wabash, Ind., which he completed and has engaged in the same principally since. He was married at South Wabash, Indiana, November 9, 1875, to Anna M., daughter of Mark and Esther (Jenkins) Jones. She was born in Wabash County, Indiana, December 22, 1854. In 1877, Mr. Whitcraft, our subject, moved to Mexico, Indiana, and began work as an employe in the Mexico Manufacturing Factory, which he has since continued. In May, 1884, he was promoted to foreman of the factory, which capacity he now fills. He has had born to him four children, viz: Vesta J., born October 21, 1876; Vermon H., born July, 12, 1878; Lenora, born March 10, 1880, and Edwinna, born February 10, 1882. Mr. Whitcraft is a member of the Masonic Order, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a wide-awake and enterprising young man, and is much esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN N. WOOLLEY, one of the pioneers of this county and one among the early settlers of Richland Township, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 18, 1820. He was the second son born to Amos and Anna (Ellis) Woolley, both natives of New Jersey, of Welsh descent. When John was about six years old he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, Penn., but six years later, or in 1832, they returned to Ohio, and this time located in Warren County. His father located in Palmyra (now Mason), where he worked at his trade, which was that of wagon-maker. Very early in life, John learned the trade also, with his father, at which he has worked chiefly all his life. On the 11th day of April, 1844, he was married to Alice E. Warwick, a native of Warren County, Ohio, born of English and Scotch descent, April 28, 1826. She was the daughter of Jacob and Leah (Parker) Warwick, both natives of Pennsylvania. In 1847, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley came to this county and located in the woods of Richland Township. There our subject worked at his trade until about 1873, when he located in Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Woolley have had ten children. They are Emily E., born March 18, 1845, died October 1, 1860; Mary J., born December 12, 1846; Laura A., born October 29, 1847; Joseph C., born October 2, 1850, died January 15, 1851; Benjamin K., born July 31, 1855, died August 4, 1858; Alice E., born October 31, 1857; George L., born November 15, 1859; Anna E., born March 2, 1862; Alfred W., born December 8, 1864; and Amos E., born September 17, 1867. Mrs. Woolley is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Woolley is a Repub-

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lican. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years. He is an honest, upright man, and one of the county's most highly respected citizens.

CHAPTER XVI.

PERRY TOWNSHIP — EARLY SETTLEMENT — LAND ENTRIES — TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—IMPROVEMENTS AND INDUSTRIES —EARLY BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES—WOLVES—LAWLESSNESS—RELIGIONS—GILEAD—STOCKDALE—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PERRY TOWNSHIP, the largest division of Miami County, forms the northeast corner of the county, and embraces a geographical area of forty-two square miles, all of which is included in Township 29, North, Ranges 4 and 5, East, of the Congressional survey. It joins Fulton County on the North, Wabash County on the East, Richland Township on the South, Union and Allen Townships on the West, and was named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the gallant hero of Lake Erie. The surface of the township is pleasantly diversified, the general face of the country being gently rolling, with occasional hills along the streams. Like other parts of the county it was formerly well timbered, but large areas of woodlands have long since been cleared away and put in cultivation. Much valuable timber was wantonly destroyed, which, if now standing, would more than equal in value the land upon which it grew. The soil is generally a sandy loam, resting upon a clay subsoil—very durable and well adapted to wheat, corn, oats and the other cereals and fruits indigenous to this latitude. In fact, the abundance and variety of its productions are such that it can challenge competition with any part of the county. The natural advantages have been so well improved by skill and industry, that Perry Township may be, in some respects, regarded as a model for imitation by farmers in other parts of the county.

Settlement.—James Malcolm was the first white man to lead the march of civilization into what is now Perry Township. He came to the country as early as 1833, and obtaining a small log cabin from an Indian village soon after fixed his home on what is now known as the Jacob Wiles farm, not far from the southeast corner of the township. "He doubtless entered the deep forest, as did the majority of young pioneers, with exult-

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ant hopes, looking forward to the time when the dense woods should be cleared away, and when fine farms should appear in their stead." He lived to see all these changes take place, but, contrary to his expectations, instead of accumulating a competency and living to enjoy the same, was compelled to pass his declining years in the county poor house, where he died a common pauper. The next man who sought a home in the new country was William Akright, who located in the southeast corner of the township, where Ananias Harmon now lives, some time in the year 1834. Mr. Akright was in the true sense of the word a pioneer, and, like his predecessor, was doomed to bitter disappointment, so far as the accumulation of property was concerned, dying in indigent circumstances in the year 1884. His son, John Akright, came the same time, figured as an early school teacher of the township, and later sold goods for a number of years in the village of Gilead. The same year Matthias Moyer settled near the eastern boundary of the township, where he cleared a good farm and set out one of the first nurseries in the county. "Benjamin Musulman and Jacob Gill were early settlers in the same locality, but did not purchase land at that time, both of them leasing a part of Mr. Moyer's place."

During the year 1835, a number of substantial men were added to the population of the little colony, conspicuous among whom was John Rhodes, who entered a large tract of land near the central part of the township, upon which he lived the remainder of his life. Unlike the majority of settlers in a new country, Mr. Rhodes was a man of considerable wealth, by means of which he was enabled to secure a valuable property and live in comparative ease. His son, Adam E. Rhodes, accompanied him to this country and settled upon the present site of Gilead, of which village he was proprietor. He was a man of great energy and superior business qualifications, and ranked as one of the leading citizens of the county for a number of years. Another prominent settler of 1835 was Ira Mitchell, who located a short distance east of Gilead, on what is now the John Baker farm. John Close came the latter part of the same year and made an improvement near the eastern boundary of the township, and James Waddle is reputed to have been living on the Samuel Seidner place not far from Niconza, prior to 1836. Among others of 1835, were Peter Onstatt, two and a half miles southeast of Gilead; James Fiers, on the Tombaugh farm in the southeast corner of the township; Rev. Wesley Borders, a Methodist preacher and early Justice of the Peace, in the same locality; Joseph Wildman and his son Joseph, near the Keesling farm, southwest of Gilead; Alfred Doud, a half mile west of the village; Charles Cleland, in the vicinity of Dowd's place; James Cleland, brother of Charles, and an early

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trader, about four miles southwest of Gilead; James Biggs, northwest of Gilead; Benjamin and David Marquis, on the Sickafoos farm; Willis Hill, on the Graft farm, in the southwest part of the township; Jacob Richard, son-in-law of Alfred, near the central part of the township; John Walters, on the Joseph Grogg farm; John Anderson and Matthias Bird, near Gilead; and James Bunton, who purchased land owned at the present time by Jacob Kessling and Fred Kircher, where he died within a short time after coming to the county.

Prominent among the arrivals of 1836 was Peter Kessling, who, the previous fall, purchased the land where Willis Hill had settled, to which he moved his family the following spring. He was a prominent citizen of the township until his death in 1860, and can be appropriately classed with the early representative men of Miami County. His sons, Jacob, Titus, Peter, James and Jackson, came the same year, and Samuel a little later. They were all substantial citizens and left the impress of their characters upon the communities in which they resided. Jacob Kessling, the only one of the brothers here at the present time, is one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of the township.

Samuel Shoemaker settled in the southeast corner of the township in 1836, and before the close of that year the population had been increased by the following comers: Samuel Essick, on the Timothy Baker farm; Peter Sager, a short distance south of Gilead; Jacob Huffman, in the northeastern part of the township; William J. Keever, who purchased part of the Marquis land, and John Clifton, about three miles north of Gilead. During the interval from 1837 to 1839, the following settlers, with others, sought homes within the present limits of the township: John Grogg, where he is still living: George and Joseph Grogg, the former in the northern part of the township and the latter where his sons are still living; Hiram Butler, an early Trustee and County Commissioner, near the southern border; John D. Haken, father-in-law of Jacob Kessling, in Section 16, eastern part of the township; John Tombaugh, on land now owned by Noah Miller; John Bowers, where Michael Thomas lives; John Meyers, eastern part of the township, Section sixteen; Larkin Norman, southeast corner; John Chambers and sons, Pleasant and Elijah, in same locality; William Hester, first Justice of the Peace, near the center part of the township; Zera Sutherland, near Gilead: Henry and John Daggy, on land owned at this time by Andrew Yarian; Jesse Butler, on the road leading from Gilead to Peru; Robert Meek and John Tracy, in southern part of the township; Peter Shrig, a transient settler who lived in various places; Alexander Jameson, where Daniel Carns now lives; Allen Jameson, on same place; John Olds, Prior Wright,

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and Joshua Murphy, in southern part; Amos Ellison, central part; Caleb B. Ash, one of the first school teachers, ten miles north of Gilead, and James Chapen, northeastern part. Among others who came in from time to time, were the following: Charles S. Low, Thomas Carpenter, Daniel Keim, George Keim, Benjamin Keim, Calvin Tracy, Hezekiah Tracy, John Gilliland, Joseph Oldfather, Samuel Thompson, Vinal Thurston, Samuel Rank, Reeder Drake, William A. Sower, Barnes Dowd, James S. Love, Hiram Daines, Peter Mowry, Adam Daines, Jacob Barnheisel, John Gaerte, Jacob Myers, John Myers, Dennis Garber, Jacob Miller, Joseph Miller, John Fiers, Thomas Goudy, Henry Bidding, James Goudy, John Goudy, Henry Koffle and John Slagle, the majority of whom became residents as early as 1840. The following are the names of a few who came in after that date: Hugh Miller, James Tracy, Michael Smith, Philip Smith, William Garber, George King, Jacob Seidner, Samuel Seidner, Jacob Harmon, Robert Love, John Cregg, David Love, T. L. Hurlburt, Isaac Hester, Cyrus Kreig, William Smith and Fleming Smith.

Early Land Entries.—Quite a number of the settlers enumerated purchased their lands directly from the Goverment, and obtained patents for the same within a short time after coming to the county. The following is a list of those who entered land during the year 1835, several of whom became residents of the township: Nathan Seavay and Andrew Onstatt, Section 13, Township 29, North, Range 4, East: Jos. Cox, John McCrea and Chas. S. Lowe, Section 22; Nathan Seavay, Section 24; John R. Wright, Section 27; Jerome Hoover, Section 3, Township 29, Range 5, East; Samuel Wallace, Section 4; Noah Webb, John Wiseman and Adam Weaver, Section 6; Ira Mitchell and W. H. Dubois, Section 7; James Adams and A. E. Rhodes, Section 9; William Akright, Philip M. Tabb, James Waddell and John Mowry, Section 15; Orion Taylor and Ann Huff, Section 17; John Rhodes, Section 18; Jonathan Science, Section 19; John Close, Jacob Flora and John Bailey, Section 21; Nathan Moyer, William M. Duff and Peter Onstatt, Section 22; Daniel Hawkins, Section 27; William Butler, Elihu Plummer and Thomas Plummer, Section 28; David Hiatt, Section 29; Hiram Butler and William Butler, Section 30; James Malcolm, William Clark and Samuel Essick, Section 33.

The following is a full list of those who purchased lands from the government in 1836, in Township 29, North, Range 4, East: Noah Noble, James Biggs and Chas. Cleland, Section 1; Daniel Gilchrist and Chas. Smith, Section 2; Samuel A. Manon and Samuel Hoover, Section 3; William Bake and Miles Craig, Section 10; E. Dowd, Section 11; W. H. Dubois, A. Dowd and W. H. Stubblefield, Section 12; Wm. Robbins, Section 13; W. Hill and A.

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Weaver, Section 14; Jos. Wildman, Sullivan Wait and Enos Wildman, Section 15; Luther Wait, Section 16; Cyrus Taylor, Wm. Bain, and P. Smith, Section 23; L. W. Sale and Jos. Tarkington, Section 24; David W. Murray, Section 25: Township 29, Range 5, East; Isaac Smalley, Section 3; James Adams, Section 4; John Webb, Townsend Hoover, T. Summerton, A. E. Rhodes and T. Evans, Section 5; Daniel Stimel, D. Cambell and Chas. W. Catheast, Section 8; Henry Worst and John Mowry, Section 9; Jacob Flora, R. M. Buck, Moses Bunton, L. Newton and S. Newton, Section 20; John Webb and John Bailey, Section 22; D. Clark, Section 27; Wm. Hester, H. Daggy, James Fiers, B. F. Town and D. B. Forman, Section 29; John Daggy and David Marquis, Section 30; B. Hill, Jos. Beckner, W. Brown and David Mowlsby, Section 30.

Township Organization.—Perry Township was set apart as a separate jurisdiction on the 27th of February, 1837. "The same year an election to choose the necessary officers was held at the house of Peter Onstatt, near the present site of Gilead, Aleaxander Jameson acting as inspector. William Hester, Hiram Butler and George Tombaugh were probably the first trustees of the township. The first Justice of the Peace was Wesley Borders, after whom served in an early day George Tombaugh and Jacob Richards."

Early Improvements, Industries, Etc.—The development of Perry Township during the early years of its history was not very rapid on account of the dense forests to be cleared away, the prevalence of malarial diseases and the absence of mills, market places and the facilities for communication. Corn and potatoes were the first crops raised, and with game afforded the early settlers their chief means of subsistence. The first articles of commercial importance were ginseng, "yellow root," wild honey, maple sugar, venison, deer and coon-skins, which were exchanged at the nearest market places for groceries, shoe leather, and what few dry goods the pioneers needed. The majority of the early families manufactured their own wearing apparel, and the spinning-wheel was a familiar object in almost every household. The houses in which the pioneers made their first homes were of a similar kind to all early habitations in a new country. The most of them were rude structures of unhewn logs, covered with clapboards rived from some convenient oak, and containing but a single apartment. They were daubed with clay mortar, and afforded a tolerable shelter from the rain and cold. At one end of the room a very large fire-place was erected, from which arose a stick and mortar chimney. The unthinned wilderness supplied an abundance of fuel, and in that day with such splendid facilities for destruction, quantity was an object of little importance. The family food was cooked by the open fire, such arti-

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cles of luxury as cook stove being at that time unknown. The furniture for the interior was in keeping with the habitation, simple and inexpensive, and provided without much difficulty, as there was then no neighborhood rivalry in the matter of ornamentation or extravagant display. In the absence of a more convenient and sightly bedstead, one was often improvised by inserting the ends of two small poles between the logs at a proper distance apart, while the ends within the room were laid upon forked sticks driven into the ground through holes made in the puncheon floor. Upon these was laid the foundation of the bed proper. In many cases the furniture for the entire house was of this cheap and primitive character. Notwithstanding the rudeness and unalloyed simplicity of all these arrangements, notwithstanding the extreme toil and hardship of life in the wilderdess, here were found home, happiness and personal liberty. No prince could have greater affection for his palace nor lord for his castle than these dauntless pioneers cherished for their cabins.

For a couple of years after the date of the first settlement the pioneers experienced some difficulty in obtaining breadstuffs, and various devices were resorted to in order to obtain the staff of life. A common way was to crush the corn in a mortar made by hollowing out the top of a hickory stump. The pestle was usually an iron wedge made fast to a handle, with which a coarse but wholsome article of meal could be manufactured. Families that had no such contrivances, frequently had recourse to the common tin grater, an article with which every household was supplied. The first mill patronized by the early residents of Perry was a primitive affair on Squirrel Creek, just across the line in Wabash County, erected early in the thirties by Benjamin Mussulman. It was a saw mill with a corn buhr attached, and for several years supplied nearly all the lumber and meal used by the settlers in the vicinity. The first mill in the township was put in operation by John Bowers about the year 1849 or '50. It was a saw mill and stood on a branch of Squirrel Creek, from which it received its motive power. Its last owner was a man by the name of Wise. A steam saw mill was built a short distance west of Gilead in 1854 or '55 by Alfred Dowd, who ran it quite extensively for some years. It passed into the hands of other parties and was finally moved from the township. Several other steam mills have been in the township from time to time, and the lumber business was formerly an important industry. A small distillery was started in the northeastern part of the township some time prior to the war by John Anglehart, who acquired the reputation of making a superior article of "apple jack," which found ready sale in the immediate neighborhood. Anglehart subsequently sold the estab-

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lishment to one George King, who was soon compelled to close it on account of a little misunderstanding with some of Uncle Sam's revenue agents.

There lived, in an early day, near the southern boundary of the township, a quaint old woman who distilled whisky in a common tea kettle and obtained a livelihood by retailing the same to such customers as saw fit to patronize her bar. Her little cabin stood near one of the principal highways of the country, and many of the passers-by found it quite convenient to stop and "warm their toes" by the generous fire, which the old lady never let go out. It was equally convenient in summer time, also, the shadow of the house being reputed the "coolest" spot in the entire neighborhood.

One of the early mechanics of the township was Joseph Miller, a cabinet maker, who lived not far from the Wabash County line. He manufactured much of the furniture used by the first settlers, and also made the coffins in which a number of the pioneers were buried. The first blacksmith was Peter Onstatt, who opened a shop on his place, about two and a half miles southeast of Gilead, as early as 1836 or '37. He subsequently moved to the village and was the first workman in the place. Another early industry was a tannery operated by John Daggy, on the farm now owned by Andrew Yarian, as far back as the year 1840. Mr. Daggy made a good article of leather and carried on a small local business for a period of three or four years. About 1838 the clay of a certain portion of the township being found valuable for earthenware, an establishment for the manufacture of pottery was put in operation near Niconza by Elias Slagle. The enterprise, although not remunerative, was fairly successful, and, during the time it was in operation, a considerable quanity of earthenware was manufactured and sold in the neighborhood.

About the year 1836 a small store was started by James Waddle, at Niconza, his business house being a diminutive log cabin, 14x15 feet in size, about one mile distant from any habitation. His stock consisted of a few groceries and several pieces of dry goods, and his patrons were limited to the several families in the vicinity. The store was in operation about two years. The first brick in the township was manufactured a short distance west of Gilead by Alfred Dowd, and among the first frame houses were those erected by Ira Mitchell and Jacob Meyers. A valuable industry of the township in an early day was the nursery set out by Matthias Moyer, from which the trees for nearly all the orchards in the country were obtained. The nursery was kept up a number of years, and proved the source of a comfortable revenue to the energetic proprietor.

Deaths, Births and Marriages.—"The first death in the township was that of James Bunton, in August, 1835. He came to the

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county in the spring of that year to make preparations for moving his family in the fall, but took sick and died at the date given above." "He was buried in the Niconza graveyard, one of the oldest cemeteries in the county. Another death the same year was that of Mrs. Matthias Moyer." "There being no saw-mills there to furnish lumber, a coffin was made from hewn puncheon." The death of Mrs. Peter Sager, in 1838, was perhaps the third event of the kind in the township. Her's was the first burial in the Gilead graveyard. Other early deaths were those of Adam Engle and a daughter of Richard Miller, both of which occurred as long ago as 1839.

Among the earliest marriages in the township, was that of Thomas Clemens to a daughter of Joseph Wildman, solemnized April, 1836; Peter Ihrig and Elizabeth, daughter of George and Susan Tombaugh, were united in marriage a little later, and in 1838 Jacob Richard and Mary J., daughter of Peter Kessling, were pronounced man and wife with appropriate ceremonies; Allen Jameson and Polly Wildman were among the early couples married, as were also George Harvey and Miranda Rhodes. It is impossible at this remote date to determine the name of the first child born within the present limits of the township, as births occurred in many of the families of the early settlers shortly after their arrival in the county. Among the earliest, however, was Richard Miller, son of Robert and Rebecca Miller, whose birth occurred in 1838.

Wolves.—In the early settlement of the township, the citizens were, for many years, greatly annoyed by the wolves carrying off sheep, pigs, etc. The barking of these troublesome animals was a familiar sound, but carried with it no alarm, save for the safety of the stock, which had to be penned in tight enclosures at night in order to protect it from the fangs of the hungry scourges. The wolves were generally very cowardly and would flee upon the approach of man, but when emboldened by hunger they have been known to try to get into houses, causing no little uneasiness to the inmates.

"In the winter of 1847, Squire Richard and Jacob Kessling started home from Peru at a rather late hour in the evening. It was a beautiful moonlight night, the ground was covered with snow, and the 'jumper,' in which our friends rode, bounded lightly over the crystal surface. About 10 o'clock, Mr. Kessling, looking behind, saw a large gray wolf pursuing them. The whip was applied to the horse, and for some time they had but little trouble in keeping a safe distance from their foe. Presently, however, both parties looking back, the horse was drawn from the road, and the 'jumper,' striking some obstacle, was overturned. Although one of the parties declared that they were not frightened, yet assures us that a lively scene followed the overturning of the sleigh. The wolf,

strange to say, to the surprise and pleasure of all, stopped as if in utter astonishment at the strange spectacle before it. It did not attempt to advance until the 'jumper' had been properly adjusted and the journey again continued, when pursuit was commenced as vigorously as ever. Meeting with no accidents, however, our friends reached home in safety." "Soon after this it was determined to get rid of the troublesome animals." "To do this they surrounded a large area of territory and closing in, drove the wolves to a swamp of about five acres on the Widow Akright's farm, where they were speedily killed by the hunters." "Many deer and other wild animals were killed at the same time."

Lawlessness in Perry.—In its early history a portion of this township acquired an unsavory reputation on account of the presence of a set of lawless characters, who made it a resort to evade pursuit from other quarters, thus gaining for the neighborhood the reputation of being a community of horse thieves. This class infested the northwest as early as 1838, and, while they scrupled at the commission of no form of crime, they were especially annoying in their principal business of horse stealing and counterfeiting. Their plan of operations was to take the lighter horses of Illinois to Indiana and sell them, making their return trip witn heavy draft horses, which were disposed of in the northern part of the State and Michigan. For a time these depredations were carried on with impunity. The early settlers did not submit to this state of affairs without some effort to bring these parties to justice, but, singly, the pioneers proved poor trappers of this game. The thieves were known to be desperate characters, adepts in the use of weapons, and it often happened when a party got close upon them, discretion seemed the better part of valor and the pursuit was given up. Their success emboldened these robbers, and the early land and stock buyers learned to seldom travel alone and never unarmed. Burglary soon followed success on the road, and farmers became very cautious and suspicious of all strangers. For several years these lawless operations were carried on almost in open daylight. Their perfect acquaintance with the country, their many sympathizers, who aided while not engaged in the business, enabled them to elude pursuit. Counterfeiting was an evil carried on to a considerable extent within the limits of the township, and caused a great deal of indignation among the honest settlers. The two classes of outlaws were united, and found ready and willing abettors everywhere throughout the sparsely settled region of the country. As early as 1840 a gang of this description had their headquarters on the farm of one John Van Camp, a short distance west of Gilead, aud various means were resorted to to rid the country of their presence. Embold-

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ened by the success of their marauding exploits, they carried on their thieving with the greatest impunity, and at the least appearance of danger, which seemed to have been watched for and signaled from the tree tops, they hastily decamped with their stolen stock to some other of their numerous retreats. An incident in connection with their presence in this part of the country is told by a certain man, who ingratiated himself into the graces of the ring leaders under the guise of becoming one of their number. He soon became a general favorite with the outlaws, and such was the confidence reposed in him that he was at one time intrusted with the carrying out of a daring robbery in Marshall County, to accomplish which the murder of an old man seemed almost a necessity. The whole arrangements for the robbery were skillfully planned, and after everything had been gotten in readiness for putting the same into effect, the spy, for such he proved to be, exposed every detail to the authorities at Rochester, who were not slow in putting the officers of justice on their tracks. The whole plot was so admirably arranged by the daring detective that the outlaws implicated were captured almost to a man, and, in the trial which followed, several of them were convicted and sent to the State prison. This served to check the further commission of crime for a few months, but, the spirit of lawlessness again manifesting itself, more determined means were resorted to by the citizens, and an anti-horse-thief and vigilance committee was organized for the purpose of ridding the country of the daring rascals. It was composed of the best men in the settlements, and each member was constituted a detective to arrest or cause the arrest of any suspicious character. The effect of the company's work was prompt and salutary, and before the organization was many weeks old the outlaws had quietly departed for other and safer retreats. While a spirit of law and order was thus restored, putting an end to the overt acts of crime for the time being, there still remained a vicious element that scrupled not at the commission of various acts of petty meanness, such as interrupting church services, stoning buildings and raising "sheol" generally, whenever an occasion would permit.

In the fall of 1853, an attempt was made by these hoodlums to break up a temperance meeting in Gilead. The house in which the meeting was held was surrounded and a number of large stones thrown through the windows, causing no little consternation in the audience, the greater part of which was composed of women; one shot was fired into the crowd by one of the thugs, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. The same year one Nat Myers was arrested for passing counterfeit money, and so plain were the proofs of his guilt, that he was

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convicted and sentenced for a term of years to the penitentiary. He was subsequently pardoned upon a petition signed by his friends and neighbors, but the lesson served as an effectual check to any further attempt on his part to "shove the queer." Prominent among the citizens of Perry, who took an active part in inaugurating a spirit of law and order, and in bringing offenders to justice, was Dr. E. H. Sutton, whose early efforts in behalf of the moral welfare of the settlement, were not without their legitimate fruits in due season. He was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the organization of the vigilance committee referred to, and also established the first temperance society in the township, a movement that encountered much opposition, not only from the lawless class mentioned, but also from many of the better citizens of the community, who looked upon the use and sale of whisky as not only legitimate, but eminently respectable. With the growth of the settlements, all species of outlawry were crowded out, and for a number of years Perry has possessed a reputation as a law abiding community second to no other township in the county.

Religious.—In the early settlements of the township the Methodists were the most numerous denomination here, and under the efficient preaching of the early circuit elders, was an important influence in shaping the character of the pioneer community. The township owes a debt of gratitude to these early harbingers of the cross, who frequently at their own expense labored for the spiritual advancement of its people at a time when no other help was nigh. So far as known, the first meeting for worship was held at the cabin of James Fiers as early as 1835. Soon after meetings were held at the residence of Alfred Doud by the same denomination, Revs. Arentis Doud and Ansel Beech conducting the services from time to time. While meetings were thus held at regular intervals, among the sparse settlements no churches were organized nor houses of worship erected for several years later. The oldest organization is the Gilead M. E. Church, a life sketch of which will be found in the history of the village. The Otur Branch Methodist Church was organized about 1843, and for a number of years was the leading religions society of the township. Its prosperity, however, began to decline several years ago, and on account of the death and removals of its members, the society was finally abandoned. The Niconza Baptist Church in the eastern part of the township, near the Wabash County line, is an old organization, and among its early members were a number of the first settlers of the county. The house of worship, a substantial frame, stands in Section 15, and has been used since about the year 1858. The church has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity during the years of its history, and is in a prosperous condition at this time, numbering

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among its members many of the substantial citizens of the community. A society of the Evangelical Association (German), was organized a short distance east of Gilead, in an early day, and among the early members were Michael Smith and wife, Jacob Barnheisel and family, John Ault, Mr. Hawkins and Cornelius Barnheisel and wife. The first meetings were held in private residences and school houses, and among the earliest ministers were Revs. Platz and Schaffer. A house of worship was erected about the year 1858, on land donated by Cornelius Barnheisel. It is a frame structure, in good repair, and cost the sum of $700. The membership at this time is quite numerous, and the society is reported in a prosperous condition. Rev. James Wales is pastor in charge; Samuel Smith is class leader, and John Barnheisel, superintendent of the Sunday-school.

In 1880 a society of the Reformed Lutheran Church was organized at the Buffalo school house, in the northern part of the township, by Rev. E. Hershey; one year later a neat frame temple of worship was erected on land donated by Samuel King. The society, although small in numbers, has already accomplished a good work in the community, and bids fair for a prosperous future. The following ministers have sustained the relation of pastor since the organization, viz: Revs. Hershey, Shultz, Uplinger, Myers and Rosenburg. Present membership about 20. An older Lutheran society formerly had an existence in the township, and meetings were held for a number of years in what is known as the Greenland school house. The organization for some cause was finally disbanded, and from the few scattered members was gathered the nucleus of the present class.

Village of Gilead.—The village of Gilead is situated a little north of the central part of the township, and is the site of one of the oldest settlements in the northeastern part of the county. The admirable location is in the midst of a rich agricultural region remote from any town, and the advantages it offered as a trading point for a large area of country, were the principal causes that led to the founding of the village. The projector of the town was Adam E. Rhodes, who about the year 1843 or 1844, employed a surveyor and laid out a plat of twenty-nine lots and two squares in Sections 7 and 18, Township 29 North, Range 5, East, and Sections 12 and 13, Township 29 North, Range 4 East, several of which were soon afterward purchased and improved. Among the first residents of the place was a Mr. Swayzee, who started a small store early in the forties, and sold goods with fair success for a limited period. Dr. E. H. Sutton became a resident about the year 1840, and that time until 1854, practiced the healing art from the village, acquiring a large and lucrative business in Perry and adjoining townships in the meantime.

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Another early comer to the town was Peter Onstatt, who started the first blacksmith shop, which he moved from his farm about two and a half miles distant. The second merchant was William H. Wright, who opened a general store in 1845, and continued the business on quite an extensive scale for a period of about twenty-four years. Zera Sutherland engaged in merchandising about the year 1846. He subsequently effected a partnership in the business with Charles Sutherland, and the firm, thus constituted, lasted until 1849. Another early merchant was William D. Smith, who moved a stock of goods from Wabash some time in the forties, and remained three or four years. James T. McKim began merchandising in 1859, and continued until about the year 1865. John J. and O. P. Mohler opened a general mercantile house in 1865, and ran as partners several years, when the former purchased the entire interest and continued the business for about twelve or fourteen years. Prominent among the merchants of the town was John Akright, who engaged in business in 1868. He was quite successful for several years, but subsequently met with numerous reverses, and, in 1878, closed out and removed from the place. J. H. Waite and Jonas Lukenbill effected a partnership in the goods business early in the eighties, and in 1885 Mr. Waite purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted a general store with the most encouraging success, his stock of goods being one of the largest and most complete in the county, outside of Peru. J. T. Castle started a small general store several years ago, and is still doing business on a limited scale. One of the earliest industries of the village was a tannery, established by Samuel Essex as long ago as 1837. It was moved to the town in 1844 and operated by different parties until 1856, at which time it was allowed to fall into disuse. A steam saw mill was brought to the town in 1868, by Caple & Brother, who operated it a short time, doing a good business. It has passed through a number of hands, and at this time is operated by Messrs. Caple & Smith. Jeremiah Anglemeyer engaged in the manufacture of shingles in 1884, and still operates his mill, which has a capacity of about 6,000 per day.

Among the early mechanics of the village were A. M. Grogg and a partner, name unknown, who opened a blacksmith and plow shop prior to 1840. They manufactured many of the plows used by the early settlers, and for a couple of years carried on a very thriving business. Barnes Dowd was the first shoe-maker, and among other early residents of the village are remembered Adam Rhodes, Adolphus Stone, Nelson Hawley and Peter Ihrig, all of whom came to the place about the time the survey of lots was made. As already stated, Dr. E. H. Sutton was the first practicing physician of Gilead. Others who practiced in the village from time to time were as follows: William T. Cleland, John A. Marine, C.

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Hector, A. Case, William McCoy, A. J. Caples and F. W. Dennis. The resident physician at this time is Dr. C. C. Brady.

The present mechanics of the village are John J. McKee, blacksmith; Adam K. Daniel and B. F. Boyer, shoe-makers and Orlanda A. Paul, carpenter. The only hotel in the place, the Gilead House, is kept by Alvin K. Madeford.

Gilead Lodge, No. 354, F. and A. M.—Efforts to establish a Masonic Lodge in Gilead were first made on the 9th day of February, 1866, at which time a convention of the few members of the order in the vicinity, was convened for the purpose of petitioning for a dispensation, John Akright acting as chairman and J. H. Waite as secretary. The petition was granted, and on the 28th of June following, the lodge was instituted under a warrant of dispensation from the following officers, viz: James L. McKim, W. M.; Jacob Smith, S. W.; Jesse Elliott, J. W.; Wm. H. Wright, Treasurer; J. H. Waite, Secretary; John Akright, S. D.; Elijah Barnes, J. D. and William Kircher, Tyler. A charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, bearing date of May 29, 1867, at which time the membership did not exceed fourteen. The first meeting was held in a room over the store of John Akright. For a short time subsequently the meetings were held at the same place until a more convenient place could be procured. The hall in which the lodge now meets was built in 1868. The membership at this writing numbers thirty-one and the organization is enjoying a fair measure of prosperity. The present officers are: William H. Smith, W. M.; James H. Smith, S. W.; John J. McKee, J. W.; John Grogg, Treasurer; C. C. Brady, Secretary, J. H. Waite, S. D.; John Baker, J. D., and Jonas Lukenbill, Tyler.

Gilead M. E. Church was organized about the year 1843, the first meetings being held in the village school house. Among the early members were Alfred Dowd, first class leader; Dr. E. H. Sutton and wife, Nelson Hawley and wife, Mrs. Faith Dowd, Mary Dowd, Louisa Welton, Charles Cleland and wife, Lorenzo Dowd and wife, Sullivan Waite and wife, and Chauncy Welton. Rev. Mr. Bennett was one of the first preachers, and in an early day, Aventis Dowd, a local preacher, ministered to the society in the absence of the regular pastor. Revs. Green, Beech, Birch and Black ministered to the little class during the first few years of its history, and later came a number of others whose names were not given the writer. The first house of worship was a log structure, erected in 1846 on ground occupied by the present building. It had a comfortable audience room, and was used as a meeting place until 1867, at which time it was replaced by the present frame building. The society at one time was quite strong in numbers, but, during the last few years, has so diminished until now it is one of the weakest points on the Perrysburg circuit. The present pastor is

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Rev. J. J. Cooper. The Sunday school, under the superintendency of L. R. Dukes, has been the means of accomplishing much good in the community.

Gilead Presbyterian Church was organized in 1846 by Revs. A. Johnson and O. V. Lemon. A frame house of worship was built in 1848, and for a number of years thereafter the society maintained services at regular intervals, and did a good work in the village. It was never strong in numbers, however, and the removal of several of its leading members from time to time, finally led to the abandonment of the organization. The last meetings were held in 1868, and among the latest pastors was Rev. Mr. Jack. The building standing is used at this time for a store room.

Stockdale—A part of the original plat of this village lies in Perry Township, but the greater part lies across the line in Wabash County. It was laid off by Thomas Goudy in the year 1837, and for a number of years was the chief source of supplies for a large community in the two counties. The construction of the Eel River Railroad through the country, and the consequent springing up of the town of Roan not far distant, served to check the growth of the place, and within the last few years its business interests have been transferred to more favorable localities. A few woe-begone houses are all that now remain of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GIDEON ALSPACH, one of Perry Township's substantial farmers, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May 25, 1830, the son of Jacob and Mary (Miller) Alspach, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Gideon was reared on the farm in Ohio, remaining with his parents until the death of his mother, which occured when he was fifteen years of age. He had received a limited education; he then engaged as a farm hand, until he attained his majority, when in 1851, he made a prospecting tour to Indiana and Miami County, purchasing land on which he permanently located the following year. February 22, 1855, Catherine Kensler became his wife, and to their union five children have been born, viz: Ambrose, who married Maggie Beard; Glendora, Abner, Albert and Laura. In his vocation of farming, Mr. Alspach has met with good success, owning 102 acres of well-improved land. He and wife are members of the Church of God. In politics he is a Democrat.

RICHARD W. BUTT, a prominent citizen of Perry Township, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was born November 20, 1837, being the oldest child in a family of seven

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children born to Rignal and Phoebe (Kinsey) Butt, who were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. They emigrated to Indiana and Miami County, October, 1845, made their first permanent settlement in Jefferson Township, where they lived for six years, then moved to Perry Township, and lived there until their deaths. Our subject was reared on the farm, remaining at home and assisting his parents until he attained the age of twenty-two years. He received a common education, such as the facilities of his day afforded. January 26, 1860, his marriage with Margaret D. Cover was solemnized, and to their union eight children have been born, of whom these six are now living: Phoebe L., wife of Aaron Plank; Viola E., Nettie A., Marietta, Sarah M., Ira E. The two deceased are Martha J. and John W. Mrs. Butt was a daughter of William and Lucinda (Hiney) Cover, who were natives of Frederick County, Maryland, and came to Miami County in October, 1845. Mr. Butt always made farming his principal occupation, in connection with which he has worked at the carpenter and joiner trades, and he has been very successful. He now owns 80 acres of well improved land, which he has accumulated by his own industry and economy. March 28, 1865, he enlisted in the cause of his country in Company K, 155th Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and served until August of the same year, when he was discharged on account of the close of the war. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a Republican, and has been honored with an election to the office of Township Trustee.

HENRY K. BUTT, brother of the subject of the above sketch, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 14, 1839, the second of a family of seven. He always made his home with his parents until their death, acquiring a common education. September, 1861, he enlisted to aid his country in the suppression of the rebellion, becoming a member of Company B, 40th Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, where he served until December, 1864. He participated in the following important engagements: Shiloh, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, the battles incident to Sherman's March to Atlanta, and Franklin, Tennessee. Soon after his return from the army, February 26, 1865, Mary P. Fites became his wife. He has always made farming his vocation, in which he has been successful. He is the proprietor of a fine little farm of sixty-two acres. He and wife belong to the M. E. Church. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN CRAIG is a native of Clark County, Ohio, where he was born May 7, 1822, being the eldest of a family of ten children born to Robert and Fannie (Rogers) Craig, who were both natives of Vermont, the former of Irish descent. Their marriage occurred in Ohio, to which their parents had removed in an early date. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native State and county, and remained at home with his parents until he attained the age of 22

years. He received a limited education in consequence of the poor facilities of those days. January 25, 1843, his marriage with Paulie Laybourn was solemnized, and to their union twelve children have been born, of which these four are now living: Benjamin F., who married Clara A. Russell; Jasper, whose wife was Phoebe R. Brausser; Thomas, whose present consort was Fannie Akright, and Ida V. Mr. Craig came to Indiana and Miami County in 1846, and located permanently on the land where he now lives. He has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 300 acres of well-improved land. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but has never sought political preferment.

WILLIAM P. DRAKE, an enterprising citizen of Perry Township, is a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, born May 28, 1829, the son of Jacob and Phebe (Stout) Drake. Thomas Drake, paternal grandfather of our subject, was also a native of New Jersey; he served three months in the Revolutionary War when but fifteen years old. He died in his native State, and is buried in Hopewell Cemetery along with John Hart, one of the signers of the declaration for which he fought. Subjects maternal grandfather, Ira Stout, was born in New Jersey, and was colonel of a regiment which was sent to quell the "Whiskey Insurrection." Jacob Drake emigrated to Ohio in 1830, where William P. was reared to manhood, he remaining with and assisting his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-three years. His education was in keeping with the facilities afforded the children of his day. August 17, 1852, his marriage with Catharine Strock was solemnized. The year following they emigrated to Indiana and Miami County, of which they have since continued residents. Their union has been blessed with four children, these two now living: George W., who married Laura Bayles, and Eli T., who married Magdaline Butler, now deceased. Mr. Drake has been uniformly successful in his vocation of farming, owning 248 acres of well-improved land. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge, No. 365, located at Roann. In politics he is a Democrat and has been honored with an election to the offices of Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee, filling both positions to the entire satisfaction of the individuals whose suffrages elected him.

JESSE ELLIOTT (farmer) is a native of North Carolina, where he was born December 4, 1817. His parents—Jesse and Rachel (Jordan) Elliott—of Scotch parentage, emigrated to Ohio about 1830, where they lived until the death of the father, when the mother went to live with her daughter in Iowa, remaining there until her death. Our subject was mostly reared in his native State, receiving a very limited education. In 1848 he emigrated to Grant County, living there until 1859, when he purchased and removed to the farm on which he now lives. August, 1844, he

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married Hannah B. Davis, by whom he is the father of these six living children: Henderson, who married Belle Bellew; Mary J., Sarah E., Asbury, Charles M. and Julia A., the latter now Mrs. William Kile. Mr. Elliott has always followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with good success, owning a well improved farm of 103 acres. His son Asbury, who makes his home with his parents, is also the proprietor of 40 acres. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. E. belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Politically, he is a Republican.

JAMES FITES, a native of Frederick County, Maryland, was born April 12, 1832, the son of Andrew M. and Anna M. (Whitmore) Fites, both of German descent. They emigrated to Ohio in 1854, coming to Miami County, Indiana, one year later, and continuing residents of Perry Township, this county, until their deaths. James remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty years, receiving a common education. August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 87th Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served until December, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. March, 1865, he re-enlisted in Company K, of the 155th Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. January 1, 1867, his marriage with Isabella, daughter of John and Mary A. (Clendenning) Old, was solemnized. Her parents were among the earliest settlers of Miami County, coming about 1837. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Fites five children have been born, viz: Eliza J., Richard, Albert, Elmer and Elva, the last two twins. Mr. Fites has been successful as an agriculturist, and now owns 140 acres of land in a good condition. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. In politics he is an ardent Republican.

JOHN GROGG, one of the few of Perry Township's early settlers yet living, is a native of Starke County, Ohio, born May 12, 1823, the youngest of a family of ten children born to John and Esther (Snyder) Grogg, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Dutch descent. The subject of our sketch was reared in his native State, receiving a limited education in the primitive log school houses of his day. At the age of fifteen, in company with his brother and two brothers-in-law, he emigrated to Miami County, locating in Perry Township, of which he has since remained a resident, with the exception of three years, during which time he lived in Ashland County, Ohio. August 5, 1847, Miss Mary Mussleman became his wife. She is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born November 11, 1824, the daughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Walters) Mussleman, who were among the pioneer settlers of Miami County. To the union of

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Mr. and Mrs. Grogg five children have been born, of which these three are now living: John H., who married Ida Paul; Sophia C., wife of Samuel King, and B. Frank, whose consort was Anna Morris. The deceased children were Jacob and an infant unnamed. In his life vocation of farming, Mr. Grogg has been very successful. He is the proprietor of a well improved farm of 218 acres, which he accuumulated by his own industry and economy. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically, he has been a life-long Democrat.

ANANIAS HARMAN is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, where he was born, March 1, 1847, being the second child and oldest son of Jacob and Sarah (Seitner) Harman, of German descent, both natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated from Ohio to Indiana and Miami County in 1847, settling in Perry Township, of which they ever afterwards continued residents. The former died about 1870. Our subject remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained his majority. He received a limited education, such as the facilities of those days afforded. His father was a carpenter by trade and Ananias followed in his footsteps, learning that trade, at which he worked about three years, when he engaged in farming, which he has since made his occupation. June 22, 1873, his marriage with Susanna Miles was solemnized, and to their union two children have been born, viz: Minnie S., born February 11, 1876, and Earl Andrew, born March 17, 1883. Mrs. Harman is a daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Swank) Wiles. In his vocation of farming he has been very successful. He now owns a fine farm of 151 acres handsomely improved. He and wife are members of the Church of God. In politics he is a Democrat.

JACOB KESLING, a leading citizen of Perry Township, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, where he was born July 6, 1820, being the fifth in a family of eleven children born to Peter and Laura (Griffis) Kesling, who were natives of Rockingham County, Virginia, and the Province of Wales, respectively. Their marriage occurred in Warren County, from whence they moved to Preble County, the same State, where they lived for a number of years. They emigrated to Indiana and Miami County about 1836, settling in Perry Township, of which they continued residents until their deaths. Our subject was reared on the farm, remaining at home with and assisting his parents until he attained the age of about twenty-one, when he commenced life's battle for himself. He had acquired a limited education in the primitive log school houses of his time. April 4, 1847, his marriage with Catharine Haacken was solemnized, and to their union this one child was born: Andrew J., born December 21, 1848, and died September 7, 1853.

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Mrs. Kesling was born August 5, 1822, the daughter of John H. and Catharine Haacken. Our subject has always made farming his occupation and he has been very successful. He now owns a fine farm of 264 acres, which is under a high state of cultivation. In politics he has always been a Democrat. Though he has frequently been importuned to run for some political position, he has persistently refused.

SAMUEL KING, an enterprising farmer and native of Perry Township, was born August 21, 1848, the next youngest of eight children born to George and Catharine (Smith) King, the former a native of Germany, born in 1809. He emigrated to the United States about 1828, halting for a time in Buffalo, New York, where his marriage occurred; thence moved to Ohio, where he remained until 1846, when he came to Miami County, where he lived until 1875, when he retired from active farm life and removed to the village of Akron, Fulton County. His good old wife, the sharer of his joys and sorrows, died December, 1883, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Samuel grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving a limited education. August 6, 1872, he was united in marriage with Catharine Grogg, by whom he is the father of these four living children: James F., Mary C., Charles E. and Martin L. Mr. King is a successful agriculturist, the owner of 141 acres of improved land. He and wife are members of the Reformed Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

ALLEN KRIEG, one of the largest and most extensive farmers in Perry Township, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1817, the son of John and Sarah (Gouers) Krieg, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, from whence they removed to Ohio in 1837, and after a residence there of nine years' duration, came on to Indiana and Miami County, where they lived until their death, the mother dying in 1861, and the father in 1872. Our subject was reared in his native State, receiving a limited education. He accompanied his parents to Ohio and learned the carpenter's trade there, at which he continued to work until 1855, when he followed his parents to Miami County and purchased a farm, and has since that time made farming his principal occupation, being very successful, owning about 988 acres of improved land, all the fruits of his own industry and economy. October 3, 1841, Catherine Wyerbach became his wife. As a result of this union five children were born, these four now living: Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Zimmerman; Sarah, now Mrs. Jacob Mohler; William, who married Eda Shoemaker, and Enos. August 22, 1877, he suffered the bereavement of loosing his beloved wife. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in politics.

CORNELIUS LOW, a leading agriculturist of Perry Township, is a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and was

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born August 21, 1818, the fifth of eight children born to Cornelius and Elizabeth (Baker) Low, both natives of New Jersey, born respectively September 25, 1783, and October 8, 1784. Benjamin Low, paternal grandfather of our subject, was of Dutch descent. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, as did Timothy Baker, subject's maternal grandfather. Cornelius, son of Benjamin Low, emigrated to Ohio in 1836, where he lived until his death, which occurred April 21, 1870. His wife died March 8, 1869. Their son, the immediate subject of this sketch, remained at home with them until he had attained the the age of twenty-seven years, receiving a common school education. April 24, 1845, he was united in marriage with Sophronia Beard, becoming by her the father of six children, named as follows: Quimby, who married Emma Stroop, Delpha, Ohio, now Mrs. F. G. Lukens; John, whose wife was Saloma Longnecker: Alonzo L., who espoused Anger Goss; Bettie, wife of Joseph Martindale. The deceased child was Maria B., died April 25, 1884. Mr. Low emigrated from Ohio to this county in 1853, purchasing and settling on the farm where he now lives. He has met with great success. He is still the proprietor of 83 acres of fine land, and at one time owned about 900 acres, but he has divided his real estate among his children, starting each in life with a good farm. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

CHARLES LUCKENBILL, an active citizen of Perry Township, is a native of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, where he was born December 29, 1840, being the fourth in a family of sixteen children born to Solomon and Mary (Fesler) Luckenbill. Our subject was reared in his native State, remaining at home with his parents until he attained the age of twenty years. He received a limited education. Realizing the necessity of the preservation of our union he enlisted September 21, 1861, in Company F, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as a private, from which he became Corporal of his company. He served until 1864, when he veteranized, re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, serving until December 28, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability. He was present and participated in the following important engagements: Williamsburg, White Oak Swamps, Malvern Hill, in the seven days' fight there; Fairfax Court House, Antietam, Kelly Fork, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and the Battle of the Wilderness, where he was wounded in two places, while aiming to fire, a ball passed through his arm and jaw; the latter was a very severe wound, and it was seven months before he recovered sufficiently to be dicharged from the hospital, and then he suffered greatly for several years. In 1865 he emigrated to Indiana and Miami County, working over a year as a

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farm hand, when he purchased land, and has ever since lived in this county. August 16, 1866, his marriage with Margaret Jamison was solemnized, and to their union five children were born, viz: Lewis A., Ella, Anna, Alonzo and Lorenzo. February, 1876, Mr. Luckenbill suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. November, 1876, his marriage with Cynthia A. Harden was celebrated. His occupation has always been farming, and he has been very successful. He now owns 120 acres of well improved land, which he has accumulated by his own industry and economy. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a Republican, and he always manifested a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

HUGH MILLER, farmer and pioneer, of Perry Township, yet living, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1812, the son of Daniel and Esther (Harper) Miller, who were natives of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Ireland respectively. Our subject was reared in his native state, remaining with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-two years. He obtained a good education considering the facilities afforded in those days. In 1827 he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade, his apprenticeship continuing four years. He was engaged in plying his adopted vocation in his native and Starke County, Ohio, until 1841, when he came to Indiana and purchased land in Miami County. He then returned to Ohio, and two years subsequent, again came to Miami County, of which he has since been a resident. November, 1835, Judith Grogg became his wife, and by her he is the father of ten children, eight now living, viz: Joseph, who married Sarah Rhodes, since deceased; Cynthia, widow of R. P. Johnson; Sarah, wife of Daniel King; Miranda, consort of Jonas Rhodes; Noah, (see sketch), Benjamin F., Anneta and Richard, who married Melissa Miller. Since 1841 Mr. Miller has made farming his occupation and has been uniformly successful. He now owns 250 acres of well improved land under a high state of cultivation. Politically he is a Democrat, and under the old State constitution he was honored with an appointment to the position of Township Trustee.

NOAH MILLER, one of the progressive farmers of Perry Township, and native of that township, was born April 16, 1848, the son of Hugh and Judith (Grogg) Miller (see sketch). The subject of this sketch remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he was twenty-five years of age, receiving a good education in the schools at Gilead; under W. W. Lockwood, as instructor, he became sufficiently proficient to enable him to secure a license to teach, which he, however, only followed for one term of four months. He then adopted the vocation of farming, in which he has met with good success. He is the proprietor of 117 acres

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of well-improved land. October 23, 1873, Harriet, daughter of Daniel Shoemaker, became his wife. She was born April 14, 1850. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Miller two children have been born—Nettie, born September 1, 1875, and Nellie, born February 2, 1877. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, but is now on demit. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, always manifesting a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he has been honored with an election to the position of County Commissioner.

JOSHUA MURPHY, deceased, was a native of Wayne County, Indiana, where he was born January 22, 1820. He was a son of Joshua and Margaret (Chamness) Murphy. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and married there October 19, 1836, Miss Tacy Shoemaker, daughter of Ezekiel and Margaret (Weber) Shoemaker. She was born January 29, 1817. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy eleven children were born, of which these eight are now living: Susan, wife of Edward Busick: Emily, now Mrs. David Fetrow: Milton, who married Lizzie E. Antrim; Amos, whose wife was Lydia Hoover; Lewis, whose consort was Elizabeth Tombaugh; Oliver, who married Emma R. Doud: Ellen, wife of Henry Whisler, and Nelson, married to Lucinda Blackburn. He was a man with a limited education, the facilities of the days when he attended school being poor. He was a member of the Friends' Church, and always lived a true and devout Christian life. He died September 12, 1882, and in his death the community lost an honored and respected citizen, one whose memory will always be revered by all who knew him. In 1841 he made his settlement in Miami County, purchasing a tract of eighty acres, which was then a wilderness of woods, he having to chop his road out in order to reach the land. He was a successful farmer, owning at the time of his death 360 acres of improved land. Oliver now occupies the home farm, which has never been divided. To him and wife three children have been born, as follows: Mertie, Nina M. and Manetta. He is a young and enterprising farmer, and bids fair to become one of Perry Township's most substantial citizens. In addition to his share of his father's estate, he owns forty acres of land.

JOSEPHUS NORMAN is a native of Randolph County, Indiana, where he was born December 30, 1829, being the seventh in a family of ten children born to Larken and Nancy A. (Shoemaker) Norman, who were natives of Virginia and Tennessee respectively. They settled in Randolph County in an early day, from whence they removed to Grant, and then in 1838 to Miami County, locating in Perry Township, near Stockdale, living in that vicinity until the death of Mr. Norman, which

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occurred in 1861. There the mother of our subject lived on the farm of Josephus until her death, which took place in 1876. Our subject was reared on the farm, remaining with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-six years. He received a common education, such as the facilities of his day afforded. January 27, 1856, his marriage with Sarah Ranck was solemnized, and to their union eleven children were born, of which these eight are now living: John F., who married Mary E. Smith; Miles O., whose wife was Martha Enyart; Cynthia C., now Mrs. John W. Cleland; Milo J., Alonzo A., Sarah C., Elizabeth E. and Rosetta. October 30th, 1878, Mr. Norman suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. He has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 120 acres of well improved land. He also owns and operates a threshing machine. In politics he is a Republican, and he always manifests a good, live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

HENRY SAUSAMAN, an enterprising farmer of Perry Township, is a native of Starke County, Ohio, born March 31, 1833; the next to youngest in a family of ten children born to John and Catharine (Charet) Sausaman, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, from whence they emigrated to Ohio in 1830. The former died in 1845, when Henry was but twelve years old, leaving him to carve a fortune for himself. He had, up to that time, received very little schooling and subsequently got still less. Thus he obtained a very limited education. He engaged as a farm hand, and, by dint of his own industry and economy, accumulated sufficient to purchase a farm of his own. August 25, 1855, his marriage with Catharine Feller was solemnized, and their union has been blessed with ten children, viz: Thomas J., who married Flora Huffman; Mary A., Edward F., Urias B., Esther E., wife of Enos Swihart; Lydia A., Daniel M., Albert H., Sarah J., and Melissa C. In 1864 he emigrated to Miami County and settled on the farm where he now lives. In his vocation of farming he has been uniformly successful, now owning 160 acres of well improved land. In politics Mr. Sausaman is a Democrat.

PROF. JACOB TATE, teacher in the public schools at Gilead, a native of Rush County, Indiana, born January 16, 1848, is the eldest in a family of nine children born to William and Leanna (Mincks) Tate, who were natives of Bedford and Green Counties, Pennsylvania, respectively. Their parents emigrated to Indiana in a very early day. Subject's father settled in Miami County about 1853, of which he continued a resident until his death, which occurred, March 7, 1871. He was a blacksmith by trade, served his country gallantly during the entire war, enlisting in 1861 in Company A,

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39th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which subsequently became the 8th Cavalry. He was with Sherman on his March to the Sea, and participated in all the engagements incident to that campaign. Our immediate subject always made his home with his parents, and, upon the death of his father, became the support of his widowed mother. He received a common school education. He has always made teaching his occupation, in which profession he has been eminently successful, ranking as one of the best instructors of Miami County. Is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics an ardent Republican.

HEZEKIAH TOMBAUGH, native of Perry Township, was born June 16, 1853, being the elder of two children born to George and Elizabeth (Thomas) (Swihart) Tombaugh. George Tombaugh, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, October 28, 1796. He grew to manhood in his native State, and was reared on a farm. He married there Susanna Myers, by whom he was the father of ten children, as follows: Lucinda, born November 22, 1820; Elizabeth, born April 9, 1822; Isaiah, born May 11, 1824; Levi, born July 7, 1826; Aaron, born November 14, 1828; Mary Ann, born April 3, 1831; Sussana M, born February 9, 1834; George W., born December 24, 1837; Jacob M., born May 7, 1840. He, with his family, moved to Ohio in 1831; one year later he removed to Indiana and Miami County, first settling near Mexico, living there one year, when he moved to Perry Township, of which he continued a resident until his death, which occurred in 1880. His first wife died October 14, 1850. He was subsequently (March 6, 1851) married to Elizabeth (Thomas) Swihart, widow of Jonathan Swihart. To this marriage two children were born, Hezekiah, our subject, and Rebecca, February 18, 1856. Mr. Tombaugh always followed farming, in which he was successful. He was a member of the Dunkard Church, and always lived a true Christian. He united with that church in 1831. Our immediate subject has always lived at the old homestead. He received a good common school education. September 12, 1875, his marriage with Catherine M. Heddleson was solemnized, and to their union two children were born, both deceased. April 18, 1879, he suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. February 21, 1883, his nuptials with Hannah Speck were celebrated, to whom have been born two children, George E. and Jessie. He has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 124 acres of well-improved land. He and wife are members of the Brethren Church. In politics he is a Republican, and he always manifests a good, live interest in the political affairs of his community, where he was honored, in 1886, by an election to the office of Township Trustee.

JOSEPH H. WAIT, a prominent citizen of Perry Township, was born in what is now Allen Township, March 6, 1839. He is the eldest of six children born to Sullivan and Margaret A. (Woods)

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Wait, who were natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively. They emigrated to Indiana and Miami County in 1838, settling on the farm where our subject was born, and on which he was reared to manhood, receiving a common school education sufficient to enable him to teach. At the age of twenty-two, July 2, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 26th Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, where he served with distinction until January 15, 1866, during which time he participated in a number of hard-fought engagements. May 2, 1864, he was united in marriage to Marietta H. Wright, by whom he became the father of the following named children: William S., Margaret, Joetta, Anna A., Frank H., Henry E., Earle, Emma, Laura E., Carrie M., and Marietta. Mr. Wait made farming his occupation until 1870. He then, for several years, divided his attention between that pursuit and selling sewing machines. From 1876 until 1885, he was engaged in saw-milling; at the latter date he embarked in the mercantile business, and is now the proprietor of a fine store in the village of Gilead enjoying a thriving and remunerative business. November 28, 1881, he met with the misfortune of losing his beloved wife. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Although not belonging to any church, he is a believer in the hopes of a Christian religion, and may always be found a faithful worker in the Sunday-school. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and was twice the successful candidate of his party for the position of Township Trustee, filling that office in a very creditable manner, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituency.

JAMES WILDMAN, an old and respected citizen of Perry Township, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, April 15, 1817, the eldest in a family of eight children born to Joseph and Mary (Underwood) Wildman, who were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. They emigrated to Miami County in 1838. Two years later they pre-empted a tract of land in Perry Township, where they lived until their deaths. The immediate subject of our sketch has always lived at the old homestead. The opportunities for acquiring an education were in those days very limited, and his help, which was needed in clearing away the forest and putting the land in a state to cultivate, kept him from taking advantage of the facilities that were afforded, hence he obtained no education. October 25, 1866, his marriage with Anna E. Carlisle was solemnized. To their union these three children have been born: Carey, born August 6, 1868; Leroy, born October 20, 1870, and Alta, born November 23, 1872. Mr. Wildman is a successful farmer, and the owner of 120 acres of land in good condition. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM E. WOOLLEY (farmer), of Perry Township, was born in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1816, the son and third of twelve children born to Amos and Anna (Ellis) Woolley, both natives of New Jersey, of German descent. They emigrated to and settled in Indiana about 1846. The subject of our sketch learned the wagonmaking trade with his father, and followed that business until he came to Indiana. In early life he received a common education, one in keeping with the facilities afforded in those days. June 29, 1839, he was united in marriage with Jane Cassel. To their union three children were born, Mary A., wife of Levi Carn, being the only surviving one. John N., a son by this marriage, lost his life in the service of his country at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. Mrs. Woolley died January 29, 1845. January 28, 1847, Sarah T. Lewis became his wife. By her he is the father of ten children, these eight now living: Jennie C., wife of Brazil Fagan; Alexander H., who married Allie Paxton; Gilbert L., Alice, consort of Burch Doud; Cora B., now Mrs. Charles Cool; Clara M., wife of Milo VanLeer; William E. and Elizabeth. January 21, 1879, Mr. Woolley again suffered the bereavement of losing his wife. His vocation, since coming to Indiana, has been farming, in which he has been uniformly successful. He is the proprietor of 122 acres of improved land in Miami County and 64 acres located in Henry County, Ohio. In politics he is a Republican, and has been honored with an election to the offices of Township Assessor and Trustee.

CHAPTER XVII.

PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION—ERA OF SETTLEMENT — CHURCHES — LEONDA — BUNKER HILL — BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP joins Cass County on the west, is bounded on the north by the Wabash River, on the east by Washington Township, and on the south by Deer Creek Township. It is about seven miles from the extreme northern to the southern limits, four miles from east to west, and includes an area of about twenty-seven square miles, all of which lie in Congressional Township 26, North, Ranges 3 and 4, East. The country enjoys excellent water privileges. The largest stream—Pipe Creek, after

which the township was named—enters from the east about one and a quarter miles north of the southern boundary, and flows a northwesterly course, leaving from Section 11, two miles south of the Wabash River. This water course, with its affluents, affords ample drainage for the greater part of the township. Little Pipe Creek, a stream of considerable importance, flows through the northeast corner of the township, while several small creeks, rising near the central part, flow a northerly direction into the Wabash. The surface of the township is equally diversified with hills and valleys, bottom lands in certain localities along the streams, and considerable stretches of level and rolling country. The lands of Pipe Creek Township are proverbial for fine crops, the soil a deep, black loam, or some parts loam mixed with clay, and, in others, sand mixed—all lying favorable for natural drainage, and consequently dry and easily tilled. Few sections of the county are so well adapted to fruit culture, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, etc., being generally cultivated in profusion, and when not cut off by the late frost, are a source of considerable profit to the grower. The country at one time was covered with an abundance of fine timber, but the demands of trade have thinned out the more valuable varieties. Large areas of woodland still remain, however, which, if judiciously used, will be sufficient for all practical purposes for many years to come. For transportation of country products the I. P. & C. Railroad passes through the township from north to south, while the Bradford division of the Pan Handle crosses the southern part from east to west.

Historical.—The earliest settlements in Pipe Creek Township were made about the year 1838 or '39, but it is a matter of considerable doubt as to who was the actual pioneer. According to the testimony of Mr. Brandt, who has been a resident of the township almost continuously since 1841, the honor is justly due one John Wilson, who made a settlement on Pipe Creek where Joseph Sheplar now lives, some time in one of the above years. But little is known of Mr. Wilson, save that he was a hunter rather than a tiller of the soil, and that he sold his claim in a ahort time to a Mr. Finney, and emigrated to one of the Western States. John Betzner was perhaps the next actual settler. He located in the northeastern part of the township, on the Wallick place, but subsequently sold out and moved to Washington Township, where he is still living. Joel Julian came in 1839 or '40 and located near Pipe Creek, in the western part of the township, chosing for his home the land now owned and occupied by Mortimer Smith. Mr. Julian died in a very early day, and his widow afterwards married Alexander Abrahams, who was also a pioneer of the township. Michael Stroop, Sr., settled in the northwest part of the township, early in the forties, and made his first improvement on the farm now in possession of his son. He died in a short time after coming to the country. His son, Michael Stroop,

Jr., was an early settler also. In the year 1841 Isaac Vandorn settled near Pipe Creek, in the central part of the township, and was an honored resident until his death, which occurred in the winter of 1885. The place is now owned and occupied by his son, Andrew Vandorn. Willian Clark moved to the central part of the township about the year 1841 and located a home on the farm owned at the time by Jacob Shively. His death in an early day was one of the first events of the kind in the township. Another early settler whose arrival is said to have been in 1840 or '41, was Moses Larimer, who purchased and settled on land adjacent to the town of Bunker Hill. Maston Thomas and his father were early settlers in the northern part of the township, where the former still resides, moving to that locality in 1840 or '41.

Prominent among the arrivals of the latter year, was Jacob Brandt, who settled on land which his father, Martin Brandt, had previously entered in Section 14. Mr. Brandt moved to his purchase a little later, and for a period of over forty years has been one of Pipe Creek's most intelligent and trustworthy citizens. He has taken an active interest in the growth and welfare of the township, and for several years was prominently identified with its educational interests. Joab Mendenhall settled near the Deer Creek Township line in 1841, locating the farm now owned by Daniel Duckwall. Upon this place a man by the name of Shively, a brother-in-law of Mr. Vandorn, had previously "squatted," and between him and Mr. Mendenhall a bitter dispute arose as to who had the best right to the claim. From words the quarrel merged into more hostile demonstrations, and Mr. Mendenhall being the stronger man of the two, finally succeeded in ousting his rival, who took his departure for other and safer quarters. James Petty settled in the northern part of the township, early in the forties, but soon afterwards sold his improvement to a Mr. Cripe, and purchased what is now the Garnand farm on Pipe Creek. David Carr moved to the northern part of the township, as early as 1843, and the same year Mr. Winters, and a man by the name of Watts, settled on the Duckwall farm, near Bunker Hill. The last two being unable to enter the land, soon moved from the country. The first improvements on the Jacob Brandt farm were made about the year 1841 by James A. Lewis, a transient settler, who sold his claim soon after to Martin Brandt and located a home on Little Deer Creek. Jerry Shaffer settled in the east part of the township, on Little Pipe Creek, as early as 1842, and was joined the same year by Isaac Marquis, who improved an adjoining farm.

Among the settlers of 1843 were the following: John and Peter Redd, near the central part of the township, on the Clark farm; Jacob Pottarff, on the Maury farm, eastern part of the township, where he operated a blacksmith shop in an early day;

Mr. Burr, on the Oldfather farm; James McGinnis, near Bunker Hill; Herman Spermbarger, near the eastern boundary; Henry Crabb, central part of the township, where S. Need now lives; Godfrey Helderly, on the David Snideman farm; Daniel Rife, in the western part of the township, on land belonging to his son, Jacob Rife; John and Eli Oliver, on the Duckwall farm, near the town of Bunker Hill. As early as 1844 there were living within the present limits of the township, additional to those enumerated, the following settlers, to-wit: Robert Jennis, on the Arnold place, near Pipe creek; Noah Townsend, in the western part; Frederick Keller, eastern part of the township, and Rev. Samuel Dewese, about one mile west of Bunker Hill. Samuel Durand made a tour of Pipe Creek Township in the year 1837, and the year following laid claim to what is now the Wisinger farm, near the Wabash river, in Section 1. He subsequently purchased this place, and moved his family to their new home in the wilderness early in the forties. In addition to farming, Mr. Durand early engaged in the manufacture of potash, which business he carried on with gratifying success for several years.

In 1844 and '45 the township was rapidly settled by a class of substantial men, among whom are remembered the following: John Miller and Frederick Keller, near the Washington Township line; David Gray, in the vicinity of Bunker Hill; L. V. Shirley, central part of the township; William Parker and Cornelius Cain, western part; Charles Luy, in Section 1; David A. Carr, Cyrus G. Carr, Daniel B. Tyler, Henry Brcoks and Thomas Skillman, all in Section 2, Township 26 North, Range 3 East; Lorenzo Shirley, in central part; Thomas Kenworthy and John Beesley, on Pipe Creek. The following were early settlers, to-wit: George Warner, John W. Vance, Bernard Vandom, Stephen Abrahams, Thomas Dillard, Benjamin Hann, David and John Cain, Allen Jones, Mr. Hoover, E. Jones, N. D. Nicoles, Philip Raredon, Samuel Jones, George Vore, John Reed, Alexander Clark, David Chronister, Harvey Hoover, Stephen Clemens, David Striker, Cornelius Sullivan, B. F. Chaspie, Leonard Boniface, Jos. Sullivan, Samuel Sullivan, John Barker, David L. Bryson, Isaac H. Haynes, George Wright, John Hann, Rueben Shenebarger, Stephen Metsger, Samuel Bryson, William G. Vandorn, John Duckwall, David Duckwall and Samuel Murray.

Mills, Etc.—"At an early date, probably about 1836, a saw mill was built near the present site of Wallick's mill, on Little Pipe Creek, by an Indian named Frank Godfroy." It was a primitive affair, and for several years manufactured lumber for the Indians. Jacob Betzner subsequently became proprietor and operated it with fair success, early in the forties. It fell into decay many years ago,

and at this time no vestige remains to mark the spot upon which the building stood. In the year 1854, Martin Brandt erected a saw mill on Pipe Creek, Section 14, which he operated for a period of four years. It was then purchased by John and Daniel Rife, who run it for a number of years, doing a very successful business the greater part of the time. John and Jacob Rife operated it as partners for some time, and later Jacob became sole owner. The mill ceased operations about the year 1876. John Duckwall, in the spring of 1850, erected a saw mill on Pipe Creek, where his present mill now stands, one mile northwest of Bunker Hill, with which he did an extensive and lucrative lumber business. Five years later he erected a flouring-mill, on adjacent ground, which he operated in connection with his lumber interests until January, 1857, when both mills were completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of over $5,000. Mr. Duckwall rebuilt the saw-mill in 1858, and in 1876 erected the present large frame grist mill, which, after having been remodeled several times and supplied with machinery of the latest improved grades of flour, is now one of the best mills in Miami County. It is operated by both water and steam power, has a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day, and manufactures flour for both local and general trade. The saw-mill is operated on quite an extensive scale, and in addition to sawing lumber is supplied with a planing mill and machinery for the manufacture of wagon felloes, lath, fence pickets and various other articles.

About the year 1855 or '56, Henry Knell built a mill on Pipe Creek, on land owned at this time by Christopher Shiveley. It was a saw-mill, with a corn cracker attached, and stood until about the year 1871. Thomas Kenworthy, about the year 1856, erected a saw-mill on Pipe Creek, about one-half mile below the Duckwall mill, and operated it for a period of six or eight years, when he sold out to D. B. Shively. The latter built a flouring mill on the same spot in 1872, which was subsequently purchased and torn away by John Duckwall. The Wallick flouring mill on Little Pipe Creek, in the northeast corner of the township, was erected early in the fifties. The original building, a small structure furnished with insufficient machinery, was subsequently enlarged, and became, in course of time, one of the most successful mills in the county south of the Wabash. It is still in operation, though not upon quite so extensive a scale as formerly.

In an early day Charles Luy built a distillery in the northern part of the township, on what is now the Shepler farm. He operated it with encouraging success for several years, but subsequently sold to other parties, who allowed it to fall into disuse.

Churches.—The religious history of Pipe Creek Township dates from about the year 1843, at which time divine worship was held at the residence of Isaac Vandorn by Rev. Matthew Curry, of

the Methodist Church. "A little later the same year meetings were held in the same locality by the United Brethren, of which denomination the Rev. Mr. Pugsley was an early preacher. Following these came ministers of the Baptist Church, among whom was Rev. Samuel Dewese, who organized the first religious society in the township, at his residence about one mile west of Bunker Hill. This was the Bunker Hill Baptist Church, of which a sketch will be found in the history of the town. The Methodists organized the next society, the history of which will be found on another page. The United Brethren Church in the northern part of the township, is an old organization, but its early history is involved in a great deal of obscurity. The society has a neat frame house of worship near the Wabash River, which is used at this time by an organization of the Evangelical Association, recently established. The United Brethren class is not so strong in numbers as formerly, but still sustains preaching at regular intervals. The German Baptists or Dunkards, began holding meetings in the township about the year 1850, and in 1852, the Pipe Creek Church, near the Cass County line, was formally organized. Among the early members were the following men and their respective families, viz: David Shepler, Abram Shepler, John E. Shively, D. B. Shively, Joshua Coblentz and others. The early preachers were Samuel Murray and Gottlieb Keller. Later came John E. Shively, Daniel B. Shively, Joseph Shepler, Abraham Rinehart and Daniel Long. The first house of worship was erected in in the spring of 1856, on land donated by Daniel Shively. It stood until 1872, at which time the present large brick building was erected on ground donated for the purpose by Hannah Metzgar. This house is 40x70 feet, with a cook house attached, and is perhaps the largest church edifice in Miami County. The membership at this time numbers about 190. The present church officers are David Shively, John Klepinger, Isaac Shepler, Emery Puterbaugh and George Wolfe, elders; Joshua Coblentz, Eli Miller and Samuel Puterbaugh, trustees. A society of the old order of Dunkards was organized in the northwestern part of the township, several years ago, which meets for worship in a frame building erected in the the year 1883. At this time there is a membership of only about fifteen, ministered to at regular intervals by Rev. Aaron Metzgar.

Pleasant Hill Christian Church was organized in the year 1865 by Elder Wayman. The following are the names of the original members: J. W. Brandt, M. A. Brandt, A. A. Brandt, John P. Britton, Daniel Marken, Nancy Marken, Eva Winters, Harriet Hopper, N. D. Nichols, M. E. Nichols, Mary E. Mendenhall, John W. Byrket, Granville E. Mendenhall and Jane Reed. Jacob Brandt and N. P. Nichols were the first elders, and Peter Rife and Granville Mendenhall were elected first deacons. Meetings were held in a school house until 1875,

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at which time the frame temple of worship now in use was erected on a beautiful plat of ground donated by Jacob Brandt. The following pastors ministered to the church from time to time, to-wit: Elders Aaron Walker, M. Smith, David Hodson, Jefferson Hodson, Mordecai McKinney, W. R. Lowe, W. A. Hennegar, W. W. Henkins and W. A. Hough, the last named being pastor in charge at the present time. The society has made commendable progress, and at this time has the names of forty active members upon the records. The officers are: Jacob Brandt and D. A. McDowell, elders; J. S. Mays, Andrew Waggaman and Andrew Richardson, deacons.

Miscellaneous Items.—Pipe Creek Township was organized as a seperate jurisdiction on the 6th day of September, 1843. An election for the purpose of choosing the necessary officials was held a little later the same year, at the cabin of William Clark. "Thomas Kenworthy was elected first Justice of the Peace." "Isaac Vandorn was chosen Trustee, but, refusing to serve, Rollin Huffman was appointed." The following gentlemen held the office of Trustee in an early day, viz: George Wright, Daniel Duckwall, George Shawman and I. E. Vandorn. The present incumbent is J. W. Liston. "The following were some of the earliest marriages in the township: James McCrary to Sarah Larimer, in 1843; John Tillett to a daughter of Cornelius Cain, in 1844; Alexander Abrahams to Mrs. Sarah Crane, the same year." "Among the earliest births was that of Nancy J. Larimer, born to Moses and Nancy Larimer in 1844. One of the first deaths was that of an infant child of Noah Townsend."

Village of Leonda.—The town of Leonda on the I. P. & C. Railroad, Section 29, Township 26 North, Range 4 East, was laid out August, 1851, by Jacob Pottarff and H. Hoover. It was an outgrowth of the railroad and early became a good trading point, and until the competition of the Pan Handle road it was the rival of Bunker Hill. Among the earliest residents of the place was Walter P. Shaw, who opened a general store and sold goods for a couple of years. Jacob Arnold was the next merchant, and after him came Samuel Jones, who, in addition to dealing in merchandise, opened his house for the accommodation of such travelers as saw fit to accept and pay for his hopitalities. Henry Rosenthal sold groceries for a period of five or six years, and did a reasonably fair business. Dr. Rollen Hufford moved to the village and practiced the medical profession for some time. He was succeeded by Drs. Murphy and Albaugh, who left the town about the time the Pan Handle Railroad was finished. Among the mechanics of the place were Peyton Jenkins and Mr. Cook, wagon-makers; Frederick Betzner, James Bevans, Henry Poor and John Nieman, shoemakers; Thomas

Ewing and William Holipeter, cabinet makers. The first postmaster was Joseph Arnold. The removal of the office to Bunker Hill in 1859, was accomplished by a piece of cunning strategy, in which Dr. James A. Meek took an active part. Leonda for a number of years entertained sanguine hopes of securing the Pan Handle Railroad, but the completion of said road through Bunker Hill proved a deathblow to its further aspirations, and from that time the fortunes of the town began to wane. The business men and mechanics moved to other and more favorable localities, the most of them going to Bunker Hill, to which the construction of the Pan Handle gave new life, and in due time Leonda became a thing of the past. The plat was subsequently vacated, and at this time but few vistages of the once flourishing village remain to mark the spot where it formerly stood.

Bunker Hill.—The town of Bunker Hill is pleasantly situated at the intersection of the I., P. & C. and Pan Handle railroads, in the southeast corner of the township, distant about eight miles from the city of Peru, and sixteen miles from Xenia. It was laid out and platted in 1851, and the plan recorded August of that year for James Myers, John Duckwall and Alexander Galbraith, proprietors. The original town includes forty-six lots and eight streets, in Sections 29 and 30, Township 26 North, Range 4 East, to which an addition of twenty-four lots was made by John Duckwall in June, 1852. According to the testimony of those best informed, the first house on the present sight of the town, was a small dwelling erected by James Myers, on lot No. 13, sometime in the year 1851. Mr. Myers was a carpenter by trade and assisted in building many of the early residences and business houses of the village. Andrew Bache purchased lot No. 2, the same year, and built a house where the dwelling of Jacob Lease now stands. Lot No. 4 was purchased and improved by Anthony Nieman, a short time after the survey, and contemporary with him was James Sawyer, an old bachelor, who erected a small dwelling on lot No. 5 in the same part of town. Dr. Hufford was one of the early residents of the place. He erected a residence on Elm street, lot No. 14, and also built the first business house in the village on Third street, which is still standing.

Merchants.—The first stock of goods in Bunker Hill was offered for sale by Dr. Hufford, in the building mentioned above, but of the success of his business enterprise we are not informed. The next store was opened by Messrs. Heward & Lowe, who kept in a building on Third street for about two years. Heward subsequently disposed of his interest to Daniel Duckwall, and he in turn to Mr. Lowe. J. G. Ewing and Mr. Heward sold goods as partners as early as 1861 or '62, and, in 1865, Jacob Arnold had a general store in the north end of the town, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, where he carried on business until some time in 1866.

His building is still standing on lot No. 62, used at this time for a dwelling. D. H. and John Cain opened a general store in 1868, which he subsequently sold to Alfred Bell, and he in turn disposed of the stock to James Cain. Eli Hochstetler started a small grocery business about the same time, or perhaps a little earlier, but remained for only a limited period. Frank Hartman and Simon Kalter effected a co-partnership in general merchandising about the year 1867 or '68, and the firm, thus constituted, continued until the former's death, at which time Mr. Kalter took entire control and continued the business until 1873, erecting the building now occupied by M. Finney in the meantime. The first business house in Hendrick's addition was erected about the year 1868 by Albert D. and Joseph Jones, who occupied it about one year, selling out at the end of that time to Timothy Scott. The last named merchant brought a stock of goods from Miami in 1871, and was identified with the mercantile interests of the town at intervals for six or seven years. Jacob Betzner began merchandizing in 1871 or '72, and about the same time John F. Reynolds moved a store from North Grove, and for two years thereafter carried on business in a building on the corner of Railroad and Broadway streets. The first hardware store was started in 1871 by C. T. Miner, who, after a short time, sold his stock to Messrs. Patterson & Meek. The latter effected a partnership with D. T. Gilmore, which lasted for some time. In August, 1871, Messrs. Kalter & Keegan started a boot and shoe store, the first of the kind in the town, and continued the same until 1873. The following business men and firms were identified with the commercial interests of Bunker Hill from time to time, viz: S. J. Hockman, W. T. Wilson, D. T. Gilmore, Wm. B. Patterson, Dr. Davis, J. B. McKinney, Noah W. Trissell, John F. Busey, Samuel Sommers and Trissell & Blue.

Mechanics.—The early mechanics of Bunker Hill were Chas. B. Mason, R. T. Jones and Joseph C. Lamborn, blacksmiths; Artemus Morris and Henry Coffman, carpenters. Samuel Valentine opened a tin shop early in the sixties, and about the year 1865 a man by the name of Lane engaged in the cabinetmaker's trade. Three years later Abraham Billheimer opened a cabinet shop, which he operated quite successfully in connection with the undertaker's and general furniture business. The first shoemaker was John Nieman. Peter Keegan was perhaps the next to open a boot and shoe shop, at which trade he is still working.

Hotels.—The first hotel was built by George Larimer about the time of the construction of the Pan Handle railroad. It was first kept by Ralph Jones and William Busey, who run it a short time. William R. Breckenridge purchased the property in 1879

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and enlarged the building, adding many necessary improvements. It is situated at the crossing of the I., P. & C. and Pan Handle railroads, and is kept at this time by W. W. Robbins.

Manufactures.—The first saw-mill in Bunker Hill was built by William Hendricks prior to 1868. It was operated for some time by Walter Shaw, who did a good local business. It was subsequently replaced by the present steam saw-mill, brought to the town by A. C. Bennett, who, after doing business some years, sold out to W. H. Croucher & Co. Samuel Clark operates the mill at this time. In 1879 Messrs. Billheimer & Blue erected a planing mill, which they operated with encouraging success for several years, manufacturing all kinds of furniture in the meantime. It passed through the hands of various parties, and was operated last by W. N. Wilson.

Physicians.—The first medical man to locate in Bunker Hill was Dr. Hufford, to whom reference has already been made. The next was Dr. James A. Meek, who, with the exception of a few months, has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession since 1866. Drs. O. C. Irwin, H. C. McClurg, John Cain, H. P. McDowell, S. H. Davis, I. C. Cooper and Dr. Hayes have practiced in the village at different times. The present physicians are Drs. Meek, Wilson, Davis, McDowell and Cooper.

The Press.—The first newspaper enterprise of Bunker Hill was the *Village News*, established about the year 1870, by Jasper Keyes, who run it for a period of one year, at the end of which time George F. Metzger became editor and proprietor. He changed the name to that of *The Independent Press*, and in partnership with John F. Busby, continued the publication about one year, during which time the paper reached a very fair circulation. The next editor was E. M. Howard, who enlarged the paper and changed it from a neutral to a political sheet. He ran it for a limited period and then sold the office to Messrs. Walters & Larimer, under whose management the name was again changed, this time to that of *The Bunker Hill Press.* O. A. Larimer subsequently became proprietor, but in a few months sold out to the present editor, John W. O'Hara, one of the most successful newspaper men in Miami County. The *Press* is now a five-column quarto, independent in politics, but fearless in the discussion of all the leading topics of the day. Its mechanical execution will compare favorably with that of any other local paper in the county, and its circulation and advertising patronage, already quite remunerative, is constantly increasing. Mr. O'Hara is an able writer, and we bespeak for the *Press* a prosperous future.

Growth and Additions.—Until the completion of the Pan Handle railroad in 1868, Bunker Hill was but an insignificant country vil-

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lage; but the opening of said road marked an important era in its history. From that year until 1873, the growth and development of the town was quite rapid, and it became one of the best shipping points for lumber, grain, live stock, etc., in the county. Real estate during that period commanded good prices, business of all kinds was quite prosperous, and the population was increased by the addition of a large number of substantial and enterprising citizens. This growth, while quite rapid, was not spasmodic, and the town has since been able to maintain the reputation of one of the best commercial points in the county outside the city of Peru. The following additions have been platted from time to time, viz: William Hendricks' addition, eight lots, April, 1860; John Kripe's addition, six lots, April, 1868; Larimer's addition, sixteen lots, March, 1869; D. H. Cain's addition, forty-one lots, April, 1870; James A. Meek made an addition of several lots in April, 1871; Trissell's addition of eighteen lots was surveyed and recorded May, 1873; David Duckwall's addition of several lots was made June, 1873; Frick's addition of four lots, March, 1874, and Kroutter's addition of four lots was platted December of the latter year.

Incorporation.—In 1873, the citizens of Bunker Hill decided by a majority vote of the population, to take upon themselves the responsibility of erecting and maintaining a town corporation. Accordingly a board of three trustees, a clerk and treasurer were elected to put the municipal machinery in motion. The board was composed of the following gentlemen: H. P. McDowell, Robert C. Foor and Cyrus Baker, trustees, and Dr. James A. Meek, clerk and treasurer. The officers for 1886 are as follows: Cyrus Baker, Stephen Finney, George Armstrong, W. W. Robbins and Eli Bowman, Trustees; R. C. Foor, Clerk and Treasurer, and John N. Davis, Marshall.

Bunker Hill Lodge, No. 369, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 16, 1871, by Special Deputy E. H. Barry, Grand Secretary, assisted by John Stewart acting as G. M., Frank Blair as Grand Marshall, I. M. Runyan as G. Secretary; John Reynolds, G. Treasurer; F. S. Hadley, G. Conductor; John W. Edwards, G. Sentinel, and James W. Highland as G. Guardian. The following names appear upon the charter: James A. Meek, Cyrus Baker, Peter Keegan, Jesse L. Hobson, Daniel Baker, James Bennett, Noah W. Trissell, George W. Mort, Benson Sullivan and William B. Patterson. At the organization the following persons were duly elected to fill the various offices, to-wit: James A. Meek, N. G.; Noah W. Trissell, V. G.; Peter Keegan, Per. and Rec. Sec.; William B. Patterson, Treasurer; Cyrus Baker, Warden; George W. Blue, Conductor; James Bennett, O. G.; G. W. Mort, I. G.; Benson Sullivan, R. S. S.; Timothy Scott, L. S. S.; J. L. Hobson, R. S. to N. G.; David Baker, L. S. to N. G.; John Hann, R. S. to V. G., and D. H. Cain,

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L. S. to V. G. The hall in which the lodge meets was built in 1873, and with other property, represents a value of $1,500. The membership is not so large as formerly, there being at this time only about twenty names upon the records. The present elective officers are: J. E. Rinehart, N. G.; Robert C. Foor, V. G.; Peter Keegan, Secretary, and Cyrus Baker, Treasurer.

John M. Wilson Post, No. 112, G. A. R., was established October, 1882, with a membership of about thirty. Among the first officers were the following, to-wit: Timothy Scott, Commander; R. C. Foor, S. V. C.; J. F. Busey, J. V. C.; M. M. Howard, Chaplain; and W. W. Robbins, Officer of the Day. The organization has made commendable progress, and at the present time has a membership of fifty. Present officers: W. W. Robbins, Commander; M. M. Howard, S. V. C.; Jacob Metzgar, J. V. C.; David Apger, Chaplain; Jacob Clemens, Officer of the Day; David Hochstetler, Officer of the Guard; J. G. Hedrick, Quartermaster, and R. C. Foor, Adjutant.

Bunker Hill Light Guards.—This well disciplined military company was organized November 7. 1885, by W. W. Robbins, with forty-seven members. Mr. Robbins was elected captain, and the company was mustered by Col. A. J. Parks. At this time there is a uniformed membership of forty-two, and a military band of eleven instruments, mustered in as part of the company. The Light Guards are made up of a class of fine looking young men, and with their beautiful uniforms present, when on parade, a decidedly military appearance. The officers are W. W. Robbins, Captain; J. W. Reeder, First Lieutenant, and J. W. O'Hara, Second Lieutenant. David Long is leader of the band.

Churches.—The oldest religious society in Bunker Hill is the Baptist Church, organized early in the forties. Among the first ministers of this denomination in Pipe Creek Township were Revs. Samuel Dewese and Asel Waters, and among the earliest members of this church were Mr. Lawrence, Daniel Striker, William McCrary, James McCray, B. H. Hann, Mrs. Hann, Joseph Frazee, William Piatt and wife, Mr. Ensco and wife, John Murphey and wife, and James Mays and wife. Meetings were held principally at the residence of Rev. Samuel Dewese until the spring of 1848, at which time a hewed log house of worship was erected about one mile west of the village. It was a comfortable structure, 30x40 feet in size, and answered the purpose for which it was intended until about the year 1860. The present large frame building in the town was erected that year, on a lot donated by John Duckwall and James Myers. It is one of the most commodious houses of worship in the southern part of the county, having a seating capacity of 500. The church has made substantial progress during all the years of its history, and at this time has an active membership of over one hun-

dred. Among the pastors were the following: Revs. William Cool, Leonard Cool, Mr. Coon, John Blodget, B. R. Ward, L. D. Robinson and E. J. Delp. The present officers are: John Duckwall, John Hagerty, Joseph Quinn and B. Hann, Deacons; Lafayette Flagg, Clerk; John Duckwall, Cyrus Baker and George W. Blue, Trustees. A large and flourishing Sunday school is kept up throughout the year. Jos. Quinn is the present superintendent.

M. E. Church of Bunker Hill was organized in the spring of 1846 with the following constituent members, to-wit: David Hockman, Malinda Hockman, John Townsend, Eliza Townsend, John Barnes and Eliza Barnes. The organization was brought about by Rev. Mr. Davis, who held the first meeting in a little log cabin which stood on the farm owned at this time by John N. Huffman. For the first eight or ten months the society made no visible progress, but the two succeeding years the membership was increased by the following persons, viz: Lewis N. Snodderly and wife, A. C. Lamborn and wife, Mrs. Moses Larimer, Jacob Coucher and wife, James Dabney and wife, Andrew Cunningham and wife, Benjamin Fish and others. The first house of worship, erected in the year 1855, and known as the Railroad Chapel, stood near the Deer Creek Township line, and served as a meeting place until 1869, at which time it was abandoned and the society moved to the village. The present beautiful brick edifice on the corner of Elm and Broadway streets was built some time in the above year at a cost of about $2,000. It will be impossible to give a list of those who have sustained the pastoral relation to this society, as much of the early history is involved in considerable obscurity. Rev. Davis, however, was the first pastor, and, according to the best information accessible, the second preacher in charge was Rev. Mr. Ricketts. Rev. Mr. Badly was an early pastor, and had charge of the circuit when the first building was erected and dedicated. The following are among the ministers who served the society in later times, viz: Revs. Stevens, John McElwee, W. K. Hoback, George Havens, E. S. Preston, John W. Lowery, L. J. Naftzgar and the present pastor, J. H. Jackson. The society has a membership of about 100, and is reported in a prosperous condition. Daniel Duckwall is class leader; Newton Reeder and Caroline Williams, stewards, and James E. Rinehart, superintendent of the flourishing Sunday school, which has an average attendance of about ninety scholars.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—"In the year 1855 Rev. B. Uphouse and his colleague, Rev. F. Geisel, from Fulton circuit, Indiana Conference Evangelical Association, came to the vicinity of Bunker Hill to preach the Gospel." "The following families opened their houses for services, viz: Messrs. Kurtz, Walters

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and Mohr." "In the year 1859 Rev. F. Geisel had a revival, during which the above named families were converted. A class was organized, of which Peter Walters was elected leader." "From the fall of 1861 to the fall of 1863 R. J. Trometor had charge of the work." "He moved to Bunker Hill and had preaching at regular intervals in his house." From 1863 to 1864 Rev. D. Bartholomew was pastor in charge, and after him came Rev. H. Fisher. "The school house west of the town was rented, and afterwards purchased, for meeting purposes." Rev. J. Kaufman was pastor from 1865 to 1867; Rev. B. Uphouse, from 1867 to 1868; P. Roth, from 1868 to 1870; J. Miller, from 1870 to 1872; William Koenig, from 1872 to 1874. About this time several members moved to the town, and steps were at once taken toward the erection of a house of worship. The work progressed satisfactorily, and in due time the neat brick temple of worship on Elm street, in the south part of the village, was completed and formally dedicated. The pastors since 1874 have been the following: Rev. A. J. Troyer, from the latter year until 1876; George Schmall, from the fall of 1876 to the spring of 1879; A. Irvan, from 1879 to 1881; J. Beck, 1881 to 1882; J. Brackert, 1882 to 1883; John Huffman, from 1883 to the present time. The membership at this time numbers about twenty-eight or thirty. The Sunday school, under the superintendency of Jacob Wagler, has been the means of accomplishing much good among the youth of the town.

St. Michael Roman Catholic Church.—Efforts to establish a Catholic Church in Bunker Hill were made several years before an organization was effected, priests from different places visiting the town at intervals, and conducted services at the residence of Mr. Garman. In 1874 a lot in the north end of town was purchased, and a building which had formerly been used for a shoe shop, was refitted for church purposes. In 1882, Father Kelly, of Marion, brought about the present organization, of which some fifteen families constituted the original membership. The house of worship, a beautiful frame edifice in the north end of town, was erected the same year, at a cost of $1,300. Among the first priests who visited the town were Rev. Fathers Kroeger and Weichman, and since 1882 the following priests have had charge of the society, viz: Fathers Kelly, Twigg, Joy and Grogan. The church is in a fairly prosperous condition, and has a membership of about fifteen or sixteen families. Services are held once a month by Father Grogan.

Church of the Seventh Day Adventists was organized in the year 1879, by Rev. S. G. Lane. The following were among the first members of the society, to-wit: Allen James and wife, H. G. Curtis and wife, Mary Crowder, Alexander Baxter and wife, Gran-

ville Hedrick and wife, John Turner and wife, and Mrs. Mary Clouse. Religious services were held at the residence of different members until 1883, at which time a frame house of worship was erected in Buckwall's addition to the town. The society has made but little progress, the membership at this time being about the same as the original number. Services are held occasionally by visiting brethren, but a Sabbath school, with good attendance, meets regularly every week.

Schools.—Prior to 1868 the children of Bunker Hill attended school in a frame building a short distance west of the town, where the tile mill now stands. In the above year work was commenced on the present building, a part of which was completed and ready for use in due time. The constant increase in the school population soon foreshadowed the necessity of enlarged accommodations, and accordingly in 1872 an addition of two rooms was erected, making the building as it is now, one of the best school edifices in the county. The schools were properly graded in 1868 with Prof. Oscar King as principal, and Miss Alice Williams, assistant. The principals since that time have been the following, viz: Profs. A. McW. Bollman, George Custer, George Snyder, S. D. Miller, W. H. Williams, Noah Trissall, J. H. Neff and John W. O'Hara. The schools at this time are under the efficient management of Prof. J. H. Neff, assisted by J. E. Rinehart, Jennie Haggarty and Eva Wilson.

Present Business of Bunker Hill.—Benson Sullivan, large general store; George W. Blue, dealer in general merchandise; Finney & Clem, hardware and agricultural implements; William Fansler, groceries; Joseph Austin, groceries and restaurant; W. W. Hammaker, druggist; Dr. James A. Meek, drug store; Eli Bowman and John Neiman, carpenters and builders; John Flitcher, A. T. Cook and Henry G. Fisk, blacksmiths; Jacob Seisler and Mr. Jordan, wagon-makers; Claude M. Ryan, tinner; Peter Keegan, shoe-maker; O. D. Hughes, tailor; C. Meisse, harness-maker; Samuel Clark, manufacturer of Clark's patent bed springs; Herman Eagle, manufacturer of drain tile; Samuel Lindermuth and Jacob Metzgar, plasterers; William Davis, Cyrus Baker and Samuel Armstrong, brick-masons; Eugene Fletcher, warehouse; the Misses Lueas, dressmaking and millinery; B. N. Blue, John N. Davis and Benjamin Scott, painters; Frank Mote, barber; Murden & Deisch, livery stable; J. E. Smith, railroad agent; Peter Keegan, notary public; W. W. Robbins, hotel, and John W. O'Hara, postmaster and editor.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL BOWSER, one of the well-to-do farmers of Pipe Creek Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 1, 1833, son of John and Susanna (Wyland) Bowser, natives of Ohio and of German extraction. Our subject's youth was passed amid the stirring scenes of farm life, with the rugged duties of which he early became familiar. He enjoyed such rude advantages for an education as were offered in those days. From the time of his father's death, which occurred in 1851, he was his mother's only support, caring for her until her second marriage, which took place in 1853. The family then moved to Goshen, Indiana. Mr. Bowser came to Pipe Creek Township in the winter of 1854, and purchased eighty acres of land. He has been twice married, the first time, in 1855, to Miss Mary Shively, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Bowman) Shively. He chose for his second wife Hannah Shively, a sister of his former wife. They were married January 4, 1857, and are the parents of the following children: John E., born February 15, 1858; Susanna, born June 1, 1861; Levi, born April 20, 1865, and Mary E., born June 16, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Bowser are members of the German Baptist Church, with which they have been united for thirty years. Mr. Bowser officiated as minister in the second degree of his church for fifteen years. In politics he acts with the Democratic party.

JACOB W. BRANDT, one of the early pioneers of Miami County, is a native of Pennsylvania, born October 2, 1820. His parents were Martin and Elizabeth (Weaver) Brandt, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German and the latter of English descent. Our subject remained with his parents, clerking in a store and securing in the meantime, a fair education, until twenty-one years old. He taught school some eight years, two of which he taught in Lewisburg, Cass County. In the spring of 1842, he and his father purchased a tract of land in Tipton Township. In 1845, he moved to Pipe Creek Township, where he traded for 148 acres of heavily timbered land, then considered the poorest part of the county, but now one of the best farms in the locality. October 16, 1845, he was united in marriage with Rachel A. Hiller, and by her is the father of five children, only three, Anamelia A. James E. and Catharine C., yet living. The mother died June 15, 1859. Mrs. Martha A. Britton, his second wife, to whom he was wedded October 6, 1859, was born August 17, 1827, in Guilford County, North Carolina. In 1846, she married Charles Britton, who was called away in 1857. By him she was the mother of four children, these

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two yet living: John P. and Eliza A. To her union with Mr. Brandt, two children have been born, Flora A. and Elmar W. Mr. and Mrs. Brandt are members of the Christian Church. The pleasant Hill Church is located on their farm.

DANIEL DUCKWALL, farmer and prominent citizen of this township, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. He is a son of Henry and Rosanah (Linginfelter) Duckwall, natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively, and of German extraction. His parents were married in Berkley County, Virginia, in 1800, and soon emigrated to Ohio. Daniel Duckwall was born July 10, 1822. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and obtained a fair English education. At the age of twenty he began teaching school, which profession he followed for a number of years. Mr. Duckwall emigrated to Cass County in 1848, and in 1851 moved his family to his new home in Miami County. Here he experienced all the obstacles and privations incident to the settlement of a new country. He takes an active interest in all enterprises for the public good. Was elected Township Trustee at the first election held in Pipe Creek Township, which office he held for three years. He then became president of the board. At the expiration of his term of office he was appointed school examiner of the county, and filled the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. He now owns 600 acres of good land, and valuable property in Bunker Hill; never contracts a debt without the money to pay for it, and never asks anyone to go his security. In 1847 he married Miss Elizabeth Myers, a union that resulted in the birth of two children—Laura J. and William C.; both are married. Mrs. Duckwall departed this life in the year 1856. Three years later Mr. Duckwall married Nancy Z. Rider. The children born to them were Eugene L. (deceased), born June 5, 1860; Ada Bell, born February 1, 1862; Perry N., born November 26, 1864; Ernest D., born October 2, 1870, and Stella May, born December 19, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Duckwall are members of the M. E. Church. For the past twenty years Mr. Duckwall has been a class leader, and has officiated as local minister for ten years. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

JOHN DUCKWALL, founder and builder of a large saw and flouring mill, known as the Champion Mills, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, and is a son of Henry and Rosana (Lingerfelter) Duckwall, both of German descent. Our subject assisted his father on the farm until reaching his majority, when they farmed on the shares. In 1845 he emigrated to Clinton Township, Cass County, where he remained four years, and then moved to Miami County, where he still resides. His milling property was destroyed by fire in 1857, creating a loss of $5,000. He had rebuilt this saw-

mill by the following spring and afterwards rebuilt the grist-mill. After remodeling four times he has to-day one of the best equipped mills in the county. March 21, 1845, Lydia Myers became his wife, and by him the mother of six children, viz: an infant unnamed; Amanda J., married in 1873 to Geo. Blue, and in 1878 she received a stroke of lightning which killed her instantly; Emma M. (deceased), Ida B., Dora C. and Carrie O. Mr. Duckwall is a staunch Republican, and he and wife have been members of the Regular Baptist Church for thirty years.

J. W. ELLIS, M. D.—Dr. Ellis was born in Clinton County, Ohio, July 3, 1827, and the fifth of a family of nine children born to Robert and Anna (Hockett) Ellis. His father is of Welsh descent, and his mother a native of Virginia. He received a good education in youth, studied medicine with Dr. Smizer, of Waynesville, and was a graduate in 1854 from the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio. His first location was Jonesboro. From there he went to Marion, where he successfully followed his profession until 1866. For the last twenty years he has had an extensive practice in Peru, at one time having the largest practice in the county. His marriage with Miss Jemima Jones was celebrated June 26, 1851. Her parents, Obediah and Ann Jones, laid out the town of Jonesboro in 1841. The Doctor lost his wife January 26, 1854. He again married in 1860, Miss Louisa McClure, who died May 18, 1863, leaving one child, named Minnie L., who has unusual talent in art. She is now diligently pursuing her studies, and is expected to rank among the leaders of her profession. Caroline Leonard, his third wife, to whom he was wedded October 25, 1866, died April 10, 1884. He is a Republican, a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM J. FANSLER, son of Adam and Mary (Foss) Fansler, was born in Butler Township, Miami County, October 21, 1844. His father was a native of Virginia of German descent; his mother a native of Ohio and of English descent. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm, where he received a good common school education. At twenty-four years of age, January 23, 1864, he wedded Miss Ophelia C. Pence, of Peru. They are the parents of two children, namely: Orla R., born September 24, 1865, and Maudie G., born January 4, 1872. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was placed in the Army of the Cumberland under Buell. He participated in the noted battle of Gettysburg, and was mustered out in the fall of 1865. He began life a poor man, but now owns a fine grocery store in Bunker Hill, where he established himself in

1880. Mr. Fansler is an enterprising and wide-awake young man, a Republican in politics, firmly believing in the principles of his party, and a member of the I. O. O. F. in good standing.

STEPHEN FINNEY is a native of Miami County ,Ohio, born August 14, 1838, a son of John and Rebecca Finney, natives of Ohio, and of Irish descent. The same year of his birth his parents moved to Randolph County, Indiana, and in 1856, to Deer Creek Township. He married, November 1, 1859, Mary Larton, daughter of Israel and Sarah Larton, residents of Randolph County. By their union there are four children living: Rosa L., Ulysses, Orlando and Minnie. February 24, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-First Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and was placed in the Army of the Cumberland. He served until September 11, 1865. After his discharge he engaged in farming, in Deer Creek Township, until 1882, and then followed buying and shipping stock in Bunker Hill for one year. He is now a member of the only hardware firm in Bunker Hill, that of Finney & Clem. They do a thriving business. Mr. Finney is a member of John M. Wilson Post, No. 112, G. A. R., and in every respect a most exemplary citizen.

RUFUS T. JONES, farmer, Pipe Creek Township, is a native of Oneida County, New York, his birth occurring December 2, 1817. He is of Irish and Welsh descent. His parents, John and Hannah (Thurston) Jones, moved to Oswego County, where he reecived sufficient education to enable him to teach school for a livelihood. He was married to Lucy S. Dibble June 15, 1841, and to their union one child was born, Ralph H., born May 23, 1842. Mrs. Jones departed this life November 9, 1845. Mr. Jones was again married April 29, 1847, to Mary, daughter of Moses and Betsy Burr. He came to this county in 1846 and followed the blacksmith's trade. During the war he was, for a time, manager of the blacksmith department under General Rosecrans. In 1852 he went to California and remained there about two years. He now owns a fine improved farm, located in one of the best farming districts in the county. Mrs. Jones was born November 26, 1825, in Fairfield County, Connecticut. She is the mother of four children, as follows: Maurice L., born August 1, 1845, who now resides in Fort Wayne, and is engaged in the photography business; Eulalie, born May 25, 1858: Viola E., born May 15, 1863, and Frank B., born August 27, 1863. Mr. Jones began life with comparatively nothing, but, by close attention to business, has succeeded in accumulating a competency for his declining years.

PETER KEEGAN was born in Ireland February 1, 1833. He emigrated to America in 1851 and engaged in the shoe business in Natick, Massachusetts. His marriage with Miss Bridget Killen,

also of Ireland, was solemnized in 1853. Four children have been born to them, named: Elsie E., William F., Schuyler C. and Cordelia M. From Natick he went to Toledo, Ohio, and remained one year. In 1857 he came to Peru. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 87th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was placed in the Army of the Cumberland. He took part in the following noted battles: Perryville, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain. At the last battle of Nashville he went with his command to Washington and took part in the Grand Review. He was mustered out in June, 1865. After his return from the war he settled in Bunker Hill. His early recollections of this vicinity are good. Mr. Keegan is a Republican, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twelve years. He is now notray public and also engaged in the shoe business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and identified himself with the M. E. Church in 1852.

DR. JAMES T. LISTON, one of the oldest pioneers of Pipe Creek Township and builder of the first house in Peru, is a native of New Castle County, Delaware, where he was born September 16, 1804. He is one of four children born to William and Margaret (Thomas) Liston, natives of Delaware and of English and Welsh extraction respectively. Dr. Liston received a good education in the schools of Delaware and Pennsylvaia, graduating from the Peru Medical University in 1826. In 1823 his parents moved to Richmond, Indiana. After finishing school our subject began the practice of medicine in Muncie, but soon went from there to Winchester, where he remained five years. During the time, November 19, 1829, he married Rachel Way, a native of North Carolina. Mrs. Way blessed her husband with ten children, namely: William M. (deceased), Mary J. (deceased), Phebe A. (deceased), the first white child born in Peru, and also the first death in the town. She was born Aug. 21, 1834, and died Aug. 31 of the same year. Jonathan A., Margaret L. (deceased), James F., William M., Rebecca E., John Way and Charles L. Mrs. Liston died May 30, 1879. The Doctor is eighty-two years old and in good health. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities, belongs to the Christian Church, and has been a life-long Democrat, having voted for General Jackson early in life. He now resides with his son, John W. Liston, a citizen of this township, whose birth occurred in Wabash County, March 19, 1846. John began teaching at the early age of sixteen years, and taught four years. He is a staunch Democrat, and takes an active part in the interests of his township. He was elected Township Trustee by a handsome majority in 1886, and under his management the schools are prospering. He was also superintendent of the gravel roads in this township for a number of years. Jan-

nary 17, 1867, he was married to Elizabeth Shively, daughter of David R. Shively, of Ohio, a union blessed with the birth of three children—William F. (deceased), Anna D. and David T.

DR. HENRY P. McDOWELL was born in Pipe Creek Township, December 20, 1852. His parents, David and Nancy (Childrees) McDowell, were natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Irish and the latter of German descent. The days of Henry's boyhood and youth were passed on his father's farm, and in acquiring a common school education. At the age of seventeen years he began life for himself, devoting his attention to school teaching, which vocation he followed very successfully for ten years. He began the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. Henry Alford, of Walton. After reading three years with him he entered the Indiana Medical College, graduating in March, 1882. Since his return to Bunker Hill, he has been engaged in practicing his profession, having built up a lucrative business. June 1, 1876, he was married to Miss Ellen Bryant, and to them have been born four children, as follows: Marion, Gladys, Benson and Charles. Dr. McDowell is politically a Democrat, and enjoys the confidence and good will of the public. His portrait appears elsewhere in this volume.

DR. JAMES A. MEEK was born in Scott County, Indiana, August 18, 1828. His parents were Robert and Lydia B. (Hass) Meek, natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia. From ten years of age our subject relied upon his own resources for a living. At the age of twenty he went to LaPorte and entered the office of his uncle, Dr. T. D. Lemon. He studied medicine with his uncle for two years and attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College, which was then located at LaPorte. In 1850 he began practicing his profession in New Marion, Ripley County, Indiana. The gold excitement was then at its height, and the Doctor, with others, left on the first day of March, 1852, overland for California. The entire distance was traveled with ox teams, excepting one hundred miles over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which he traveled in four days on foot. After several unsuccessful efforts in taking claims, he began the practice of medicine in Marysville. In the fall of 1854 he returned to the States, and December 25, was married to Matilda E. Lewis, daughter of Daniel and Ann M. Lewis. Two children were born to this union: Mary L. and Thomas O. From the time of his marriage until 1858, Dr. Meek was located in Peru, but has since been a resident of Bunker Hill. In 1866 Mrs. Meek died. She was a member of the Methodist Church and esteemed by all who knew her. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary B. Gilmore, widow of Dr. A. W. Gilmore, surgeon of the 9th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. Dr. and Mrs. Meek are the parents

of two children: Daniel T. and Mary F. Dr. Meek is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

JOSEPH S. MILLS.—Mr. Mills was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 19, 1837, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Swerer) Mills. His father came from Ireland and his mother from New Jersey. He passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, in Preble County, Ohio, was educated in the county school, and at the age of eighteen began life upon his own responsibility, as a farmer. He came to this county in 1868, and is one of the most industrious and enterprising farmers of Pike Creek Township. He is the owner of 320 acres of well improved land in Section 13, and is now comfortably situated, a result obtained through his own exertions. He is a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Mills was married May 25, 1860, to Miss F. M. Dodge, of Preble County, Ohio, who was born January 29, 1845. The result of this marriage has been six children: George F., born October 28, 1861, died April 6, 1864; William C., born November 4, 1863, died August 29, 1865; Charles L., born July 9, 1865; Ella F., born June 29, 1867; Marion E., born September 22, 1882; and Lizzie, born November 20, 1883. Mrs. Mills is a member of the German Baptist Church.

JOHN W. O'HARA is a native of Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana, born September 22, 1853. He is the son of James and Catharine (Galvin) O'Hara, both natives of Ireland. At an early age the subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Rush County, where the father died in the fall of 1861, thus leaving a large and helpless family dependent on the care of a widowed mother. Soon after the death of the father the family moved to Cass County and settled on an undeveloped farm near Galveston. By unremitting energy the woodland was soon converted into the growing field, and the poverty, which the family had long endured, gave way to prosperity. He received his elementary education in the common schools of his adopted county and in the graded schools of Galveston, which he attended during the winter of each year. Believing himself competent to assume the responsibility of a pedagogue, he entered that profession in October, 1875, teaching three successive terms in the same district, which fact alone speaks for his success. He afterward filled the responsible position of principal of the Bunker Hill Graded School. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Pipe Creek Township, which position he held for three years. In 1883 he bought the office and equipments of the Bunker Hill *Press*, and became its editor and proprietor. Under the management of Mr. O'Hara the *Press* has been a financial success, and in matter and make-up commends itself to its patrons. For the party service rendered and his acknowledged qualifications,

Mr. O'Hara was appointed postmaster at Bunker Hill, September, 1885. Mr. O'Hara was married January, 1878, to Miss Ella C. Thornton, of Galveston, Cass County, and this union has been blessed with four children, viz.: May (deceased), Bessie, James and Genevieve. Mrs. O'Hara is a lady of superior intelligence, and, besides being a ready writer in prose, has written much in verse, which is said, by those best acquainted with her writings, to possess much merit.

WILLIAM W. ROBBINS, proprietor of the Robbins Hotel in Bunker Hill, is the second in a family of six children born to Joseph M. and Elizabeth (Knox) Robbins, the former a native of New York, and of English descent; the latter a native of Ohio and of Irish descent. The parents were united in marriage in Jefferson County in the year 1841, and moved to DeKalb County, Indiana, in 1851, where they resided until their respective deaths, the mother dying in 1863 and the father in 1876. William grew to manhood in DeKalb County, and was raised to agricultural pursuits. He obtained a good English education, and at the age of sixteen years tried to enter the army, but was rejected on account of his youth, but was accepted later. He enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eeighteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, under Buchanan, and served eight months, when he received an honorable discharge. He enlisted in September, 1864, in Company G, Twenty-first Regiment, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war. Returning from the war he embarked in the photography business, which he conducted until 1875. In 1880, he took charge of the Robbins Hotel in Bunker Hill. April 22, 1869, Alice E. Dinius became his wife. They were married by Rev. Bishop A. Weaver, of the U. B. Church. She is a native of Huntington County, born July 18, 1851, and one of a family of seven children born to John G. and Mary (Bash) Dinius, natives of Stark County, Ohio, and of German descent. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, namely: Edith, Clara E. and Paul. Mr. Robbins is now captain of the Bunker Hill Light Guards, which company he organized in 1885. While a resident of Huntington County he held a commission as second lieutenant in the Lime City Battery, a State organization. Mr. Robbins is one of the leaders and able counselors of the Democratic party in Miami County, a member of the I. O. O. F. and John M. Wilson Post, No. 12, G. A. R.

BENSON SULAVAN, son of Joshua and Nancy Sulavan, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter a native of Virginia, is the proprietor of the leading general store of merchandise in Bunker Hill. He was born near Athens, Ohio, February 1, 1838. His parents emigrated to and settled in Harrison

Township, this county, in 1847. Here they purchased a wild tract of land, built a cabin and opened up roads, there being but two laid out roads south of the Wabash. Benson was reared at home until thirteen years of age, when he began battling with life alone. He engaged in farm labor for some time, and then followed the carpenter's trade until twenty-four years old. July 22 he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was placed in the Department of the Ohio, under Buell. He remained during the war, participating in the following battles: Perryville, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Marietta, and, strange to say, passed through all those hard fought battles without receiving a wound. Prior to entering the war he was married to Rebecca E. Rees, September 3, 1857. To this union was born one child, Charles A., who is now aiding his father in the mercantile business. Mrs. Sulavan was called away in 1867, and December 4, 1868, he was united in marriage with Lucinda Keyes, a native of Ohio. Mr. Sulavan is a member of the F. & A. M., and a Republican in politics. He is a thorough-going business man, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

ALVIN L. WECKLER, only son of William and Hannah (Walters) Weckler, both natives of Germany, was born January 30, 1858, in this county. He received an ordinary education. Owing to the father's delicate health, it devolved upon Alvin to take charge of the farm when but sixteen years of age. September 21, 1882, he married Miss Ida Bell Duckwall, daughter of John and Lydia Duckwall, old and respected residents of this county. Mrs. Weckler was born July 24, 1859. After completing the common school course, she attended Franklin College for two years, and then taught school for a number of years. She is the mother of two children, Jennie Olive and John William. Mr. Weckler owns a half interest in the Champion Mills, near Bunker Hill, and a half interest in one of the best farms in this locality. He is a Republican in politics, and a young man of energy and ability.

DR. WILLIAM T. WILSON, a prominent physician of Bunker Hill, is a son of Reuben and Miriam (Overman) Wilson, both natives of North Carolina and of English descent. He was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, August 4, 1827. When quite young his parents came to Wayne County, Indiana, and settled on a farm. The Doctor, having prepared himself for college, attended Earlham for one year and a half. He then went South with a drove of horses, and visited his relations in South and North Carolina and Virginia. After his return he taught school for several years. In 1851 he began reading medicine with Dr. Purviance, of

what was then known as "New Port," but now called Fountain City, with whom he remained three and a half years; after which he practiced his profession in West Newton, Marion County. During this time he was married to Mary E. Cooper, daughter of Robert Cooper, a prominent attorney of Henry County. Two children blessed this union: Ida B. and Eva M. The Doctor lost his wife April 1, 1866, and was again married, May 8, 1873, to Mary A. Barker, relative of the noted Dr. Fordyce Barker, of Bellevue College, New York. In 1866, Dr. Wilson located in Bunker Hill, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession. Previous to his coming he took a two years' course of lectures in the Cleveland Medical College, and also took a course of lectures in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in medicine and surgery, January, 1863. He is a Republican and a strictly temperate man.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP—THE PIONEERS—MILLS AND INDUSTRIES—ORGANIZATION—EARLY EVENTS—CHURCHES—CHILI—PAW PAW—WOOLEYTOWN—ANSON—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP is situated in the tier of townships on the eastern border of the county, and includes a superficial area of about thirty-eight square miles, or 24,320 acres. It lies a little north of the central part of the county and is bounded as follows: Perry Township on the north, Wabash County on the east, Erie and Peru Townships on the south, and the townships of Jefferson and Union on the west. Eel River flows through the township from northeast to southwest, and receives in its course a number of tributaries: chief among which is Flower Creek. The latter flows in a southerly course through the central part of the township and empties into the river near the village of Chili. The country adjacent to the river is somewhat broken, while the other parts of the township are pleasantly diversified; level lands and gentle undulations alternating. The soil varies in structure; the land lying along the streams being the most productive. It contains a large per cent of vegetable matter, with a mixture of light sand and porous clay, containing in every respect the highest elements of fertility. The other portions of the township are also highly productive, and no more appropriate name than "Richland" could possibly be thought

of as a designation for the township. The citizens are an intelligent, thrifty class of people, who have carried the science of agriculture to a degree of comparative perfection.

Pioneers.—A little more than half a century ago, the territory embraced within the present limits of Richland, was a wilderness undisturbed by the presence of white men. Predatory savage tribes were the only inhabitants, and wild animals, both fierce and numerous, lurked amid the dense forests, the dark retreats of which afforded them secure hiding places. Occasionally a few hunters and trappers, lured by a love of adventure, and the abundance of of game, visited the country, but made no attempts at improvements beyond erecting a few temporary habitations, spending all their time in the enjoyment of their favorite pursuits. They were sojourners, rather than settlers, the spume that crested the wave of advancing civilization; and having a large region wherein to choose, soon drifted to other localities. The year 1836 witnessed the arrival of the first actual settlers, conspicuous among whom was David Williams, who built his cabin upon what is now known as the Davis farm. The Long family came about the same time, and located in the northwestern part of the township, in Section 14, where John Long, the oldest living settler at this time, still resides. James Long, a brother of John, settled where Charles Long now lives, and before the close of 1836, William Jones was living in the same part of the township, on the farm owned and occupied at this time by Joseph Norris. So far as known the above were the only residents of Richland prior to 1837.

In the latter year, however, a number of substantial settlers sought homes in the new country, among whom were Robert Miller, who located where his sons live, in the eastern part of the township; James Conner, on the Wilson farm; John Ellison, in the northeast corner, where the widow Smith now lives; Allen Lockridge, in the same locality; Edmund I. Kidd, a short distance south of the Miller place; John Conner, on the Holinshade farm; Moses Martindale, where his descendants still reside; Daniel Ward, on the James Holinshade farm; Martin Scruggs, on the Baltimore place; Jesse Martindale, on the present site of Chili village; Richard Miller, brother of Robert Miller, near the village of Paw-Paw, of which he was proprietor; Alvin Riddle, east of Paw-Paw; William Bish, a short distance north of Chili, and Thomas Smith, on the Bish farm. The following two years settlements were made by Henry Norris, east of Paw-Paw village; Amos Murphey, in the eastern part of the township; Mr. House, on the N. G. Miller farm, near Paw-Paw; Samuel Rank, in the northeast corner, on Eel River; John Miller, where his widow lives, not far from Paw-Paw; R. C. Harrison and Robert Watson, on the eastern boundary of the township; Mr. Finley, on Eel River, in the northern part of the

township; Joseph Clark, in the same locality; J. D. Cox, one mile south of Paw-Paw; a Mr. Venamong, on the James Holinshade farm; Mr. Griffy, on the Speck place; Michael Taylor, where he still resides; Jacob Peer, on the Hagey farm; Samuel Hart, on the Brower farm; Reuben Overman, on what is known as the Latta farm; Samuel Fisher, east of Chili; Caleb Petty, south central part, where he is still living; David Marquis, Willis Hill and Alanson Dowd, in Section 1 of Township 28 north, Range 4 east; Solomon Hobaugh, in Section 10; David Graham and Benjamin Baltimore, Section 13; Peter Woolpert and Benjamin Griffith, Section 14; Enos Baldwin and John Sellers, Section 23, and others, whose places of settlement were not learned. Additional to the above, the following settlers made improvements in various parts of the township in an early day: Samuel Jameson, Lewis King, Watson Monteith, James Jones, Samuel Heilman, Ezekiel Reed, Joseph Hall, Joseph Clark, Thomas Black, Josiah and William Petty, Mr. Riddle, Thomas Smith, David Marquis, James Tracy, Samuel Davis, Andrew Wolfe, Jonathan Fisher, Benjamin Guire, Andrew Hann, Jacob Lander, James Holinshade, Reuben K. Charles, Amos and James Wooley, Jesse Murphey and Willis Hill. The above, doubtless, comprise the majority of the early settlers of Richland, although there may have been others entitled to mention whose names our informants failed to give us.

Mills and Other Industries.—It is difficult at this day to imagine a state of society where even the commercial means of social progress must be invented and set in motion, but the pioneer found this fact a very prominent and practical one in his early experience. The supplies brought into the country by the immigrant were occasionally by the closest economy, made to last until the growing crop or garden could supply the necessities of the family. For several years, in some of the settlements, the people were obliged to rely almost altogether upon their own resources. The nearest point where flour could be got or wheat ground was the Burrell Daniels mill, on Eel River, west of Mexico, a trip to which through the forests in the absence of roads was an undertaking of no little difficulty. A temporary supply of grain was occasionally secured from some older settler who had harvested a crop, which sufficed until the growing corn became of sufficient size to eat. When the kernel was sufficiently firm, the grater was brought into requisition, and a sort of head or porridge made. The grater often got the name of "blood mill" from the mishaps which frequently befell the fingers of the operator. This simple machine was made by perforating the bottom or sides of a worn-out tin pan with numerous small holes, which were punched with a nail or similar instrument, and upon the ragged edges of these perforations, the

immature corn was rubbed until little but the cob remained. When the grain became hard and the grater no longer effective, the mortar was brought into requisition. This consisted of a large block or stump, in which a kettle-shaped excavation was made by burning or scraping. A pestle was made of a heavy pole, to the end of which was often fixed an iron wedge. This was suspended to a sweep, such as was formerly used at wells, the lower end of which was fixed to the ground by stakes, converting it into a spring pole. Many of the cabins had the burning block, and among the earlier sounds about the domicile was the monotonus proceeding of the frontier mill. The machine furnished several grades of meal from fairly fine to simply cracked grains, and this was separated by seives, some of which were constructed with a deer skin tightly stretched on a frame and punctured with small holes. The finer part of the meal was transformed into the "dodger," which was baked upon the hearth, while the coarser product was served up as hominy.

Although the stream afforded good sites for the construction of water mills, the necessary machinery and mechanical skill were for a long time wanting. The first grist mill within the borders of Richland was built on what is now the J. C. Davis farm as early as 1841 by one George Goudy, who operated it with good success for several years. The mill building was a frame structure, supplied with fair machinery, and received its motive power from the waters of Eel River. It passed through the hands of various parties, and ceased operations about the year 1883. The last proprietor was a Mr. Zeyner. Another flouring mill was built a few years later on Eel river, above the town of Chili, by William McCally, which is still standing, operated at this time by Jacob Myers. It has been repaired and is now doing a fairly successful business. About the year 1846, John Long built a saw mill on Flower Creek, near Chili, which was subsequently converted into a mill for grinding grain by William McColley, who operated it several years. The machinery was afterwards moved from the country, and the old building finally fell into decay. Messrs. Daniels & Burns built a large frame flouring mill on Eel River, near the northeast corner of the township, about the year 1858. It was operated by Daniels & Burns several years, and afterwards by L. Patterson, who did the last grinding in 1879 or '80. One of the first early saw mills in the township was built by Samuel Rank about 1850, and stood on the site of the Daniels flouring mill. It was in operation for several years and did a fairly successful local business. A still earlier mill for the manufacture of lumber was built on Paw-Paw Creek, one-half mile west of Paw-Paw village, some time in the forties, by Robert Miller, who operated it

quite extensively for a number of years. It subsequently passed into the hands of other parties and ceased operations about the year 1874. Jonas Hoover was the last proprietor. A saw mill was built on Eel River, opposite the village of Chili, some time in the fifties, by William Miller. It manufactured a great deal of lumber, but was allowed to fall into disuse about the year 1870. Another early industry of the township was a carding machine erected by Mr. Martindale on Flower creek, near Chili, prior to 1846. It ran several years as a woolen factory, but, not proving remunerative, was subsequently remodeled and supplied with machinery for the manufacture of flour and meal. It fell into decay many years ago, and but few vestiges now remain to mark the spot upon which the building stood. There have been several steam saw mills in the township at different times, and the lumber business has for years been an important industry.

Township Organization.—Richland Township was organized and set apart as a separate jurisdiction on the 6th day of November, 1837. "The following August, 1838, an election for the purpose of chosing the officers necessary to put the township machinery in motion was held at the residence of David Williams. Edmund I. Kidd and Martin Scruggs were chosen the first Justices of the Peace; Moses Martindale, Thomas Smith and David Williams, Trustees.

Early Events.—"Among the first marriages celebrated in the township was that of Willis Buck to a daughter of Robert Watson, in 1839. The same year was solemnized the marriage of Edmund Blackman and a Miss Williams, daughter of David Williams. The first death, so far as known, was that of a daughter of Richard Miller, which occurred some time in 1839. Among the first births of the township was that of Richard Miller, son of Robert and Rebecca Miller, born in the year 1838. The oldest burying ground in Richland is the Chili cemetery, where rest many of the pioneer settlers of the country. The Paw-Paw graveyard was consecrated to the burial of the dead in 1840, and the first person interred therein was Margaret, daughter of Richard and Amy Miller."

Churches.—Among the early pioneers of Richland were many pious men and women, consequently its religious history dates from the period of its first settlement. The first meeting was held at the cabin of Robert Miller in 1837, by ministers of the Methodist Church. Among the earliest whom are remembered were Revs. Beswick, Truslow, Raymond, McFarland and Westlake. The same year public services were held at John Long's residence, where in 1838 was organized a small class, out of which, subsequently, grew the organization at Chili. The Paw-Paw Church in the eastern part of the township was organized about the year 1839, and

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among its early members were Robert Miller, Rebecca Miller, E. I. Kidd and wife, Ellen Kidd, J. D. Cox, John Ellison and wife, Richard Miller and wife, John Miller and wife, Robert Miller, Allen Lockridge and wife, and others, whose names were not learned. Revs. Webster, Anderson, Holliday and Bradshaw were early pastors. School houses and private residences were used as meeting places until 1842, at which time a neat frame temple of worship was built on the land of Richard Miller, a short distance from Paw-Paw village. This house has been thoroughly remodeled, and at this time is one of the best country church edifices in the county. The church was formerly the head of the Paw-Paw circuit, but is now a point on the circuit of Roann. The society has been a potent factor for good in the community, and although not so strong as in former years, is still in a prosperous condition, with an active membership of 50. The officers at this time are: J. M. Jones, Class Leader: J. C. Miller and J. M. Jones, Stewards; A. E. King, T. C. Miller, J. D. Cox, J. M. Jones and J. C. Miller, Trustees.

Chili M. E. Church was organized at the residence of John Long in 1838 or '39, from which date, until some time in the forties, meetings for public worship were held at the houses of different members. The early history of the society is somewhat obscure, owing to the absence of anything like an authentic record. But from the oldest member now living we learn that Frederick Long, Moses Martindale and Samuel Woolpert, with members of their respective families, were among the first to identify themselves with the organization. For several years the growth of the society was somewhat slow, but as the settlers increased it began to take on new life, and, early in the forties, the propriety of erecting a house of worship began to be discussed. The undertaking, once inaugurated, was in due time prosecuted to completion, and, about the year 1845, a frame building was erected in Chili, a short distance from the spot occupied by the present edifice. Beginning with the year 1843, the following were among the pastors of the church until within a comparatively recent date, viz: Allen Skillman, Paul Jones, O. P. Boyden, Jacob Colclazer, D. F. Strite, George Guild, P. J. Beswick, Mr. Hazen, Arthur Badley, P. F. Milner, John Davis, William Reeder, J. C. Medsker, Mr. McCaster, S. Woolpert, R. H. Calvert, S. P. Stephens, J. C. White, A. V. Garrell, H. J. Lacy, R. Buchanan, A. S. Lakin, Lewis Roberts, W. J. Vigus, Enoch Waymire, W. J. Martindale, Samuel Lamb, William Comstock, V. M. Beamer, John Birt, David Thompson, P. Carland, James Leonard, C. E. Disbro, R. J. Parrott, W. R. Jordan, F. A. Robinson, James Johnson, J. H. Ford and George Hill. The present substantial brick temple of worship, the largest and most commodious church edifice in the township, was finished and formally dedicated in the year 1866. The mem-

bership of the society at this time numbers about fifty-eight. David Woolpert is class leader, and David Woolpert, steward.

Chili Baptist Church.—The history of this organization dates from about the year 1856; although meetings by ministers of the Baptist denomination were held at different places throughout the township several years prior to that time. The original membership was quite small, and for a number of years a neighboring school house and the school building of Chili were used as places of public worship. The society continued to increase to such an extent that a house of worship became necessary, and measures for providing the same were inaugurated in 1877. The following year the present building, a handsome frame structure 36x60 feet in size, was completed at a cost of $2,000. It stands in the western part of the village and is a credit to the congregation. Among the first pastors of the church was Rev. J. Barrett, a man of scholarly attainments and great personal popularity. His labors were greatly blessed, and the evidence of his devotion to the cause he represented will long be remembered by his people. The next pastor was Rev. P. Rowden, D. D., one of the most brilliant Baptist ministers of Northern Indiana. During his pastoral the society increased in numbers and unusual interest was manifested through the agency of his extraordinary pulpit efforts. Rev. E. J. Delp ministered to the church with great acceptance for some time, as did also Rev. J. B. Bair. The pastor in charge at this time is Rev. Mr. Graham. The membership numbers about 130, and the society is in every way in a healthy condition and prosperous, indicating that the pastor and people are mutually satisfied with existing relations. The officers are: E. S. Landis, clerk; Evan Bell, James Holinshade, Samuel Griffith and N. C. Hall, deacons.

Village of Chili.—It is not expected that the simple narrative of these pages will be anything more than a mere record of the events pertaining to the founding and development of this quiet little town. The village of Chili is beautifully situated on the north bank of Eel River, three miles east of Denver, and is surrounded by a region of country which, in point of fertility and improvement, is second to no other part of Miami County. The events which led to the birth of the town originated in the general desire on the part of the early settlers in the vicinity for a trading point, and we may also say a desire on the part of the founders to realize a little fortune from the sale of lots, as the admirable location promised much for the future welfare of the proposed city. The area embraced within the original plat lies in the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 28 north, range 4 east, and comprised a part of the land purchased from the government by Jesse Mendenhall, who had the village surveyed in October, 1839, and recorded under the name of New Market. The plat shows 22 lots and six streets, viz: Broad-

way, North, Third, South, Bluff and Lime; the first four running East and West, and the other two North and South. Among the first residents within the present limits of the village, was Daniel Lander, who built a small store building, which is still standing, occupied at the present time by George Hammond. Mr. Lander was a ruling spirit in an early day, holding the office of Justice of Peace, and was also the first Postmaster of the town. Lemuel Osborne was an early settler also. He built a residence near the present site of the Baptist Church, and was one of the first mechanics of the place. The house in which he resided is still standing, occupied at this time by J. C. Belew. John Belew came to the village when it was but a mere opening in the surrounding forest, and engaged in the manufacture and repair of saddles and harness. The first business man was the present veteran merchant, N. C. Hall, who bought a general stock of goods in 1845, and offered the same for sale in a little log cabin that stood on the spot now occupied by the residence of Parvin Fike. Mr. Hall early acquired the reputation of an honest, fair-dealing business man, and with the exception of eight years, has been identified with the commercial interests of the town from the date of his arrival until the present time. Mr. Belew sold goods in an early day, engaging in the trade a little later than than Hall, and continuing for a limited period. The next business men were probably Messrs. Guy & Norris, who ran a general store, as partners, for a short time. Among other business men, from time to time, were the following: Mr. Moffatt, Hurst, Lash, William Connor, Mr. Sargent, Samuel Kessling, Adam Awalt, D. Sturgis and George Awalt.

The first physician to locate in the town was Dr. W. J. Chamblin, whose arrival antedates the year 1847. After him came from time to time the following medical men, viz: Drs. Beckner, Robbins, J. Q. A. Robbins, Miranda and others. At this time there are two resident physicians, viz: Drs. D. Ridenour and J. C. Wait. The early mechanics were Lemuel Osborn, cabinet-maker; Mr. Awalt, wood-workman; John DeBolt, shoe-maker; Frederick Gilbert, Henry Fike and John Shilling, blacksmiths. The first hotel was kept by Thomas Otter. For many years Chili sustained the reputation of one of the best trading points in Miami County, but with the advent of the railroad and the consequent building up of Denver, three miles distant, its prosperity began to decline. It is still, however, a place of considerable local importance, and in consequence of its location in the midst of a fine agricultural district, is destined always to enjoy a fair proportion of the current trade. Its population does not probably exceed 300. There are two prosperous church organizations, Methodist and Baptist, sketches of which have already been given, and a fine two-story graded school

building, one of the best in the county. There are at this time two good general stores kept by N. C. Hall and and T. P. Swigart, and one drug store kept by Harrison Gilbert.

The mechanics are Frederick Gilbert and John Shilling, shoemakers; Amos Wilkinson and George Hammond, carpenters; Henry Oden, shoe-maker; Parvin Fike, carpenter and wagon-maker. The only hotel in the place is kept by George Williams. Mr. McDonald operates a large steam saw-mill near the railroad, and is in the enjoyment of a very prosperous lumber business. John Fetrow is the gentlemanly railroad agent and Mrs. Lottie Awalt attends to the duties of the postoffice.

Chili Lodge, No. 302, I. O. O. F., was instituted about the year 1867 or '68 with five charter members. Among the early officers were William Tubbs, N. G.; William Beecher, V. G.; A. B. Andrews, Secretary; M. Hurst, Permanent Secretary. A large hall was erected in 1872, and at one time the lodge had a membership of over fifty. It is not nearly so prosperous as formerly, there being at this time not to exceed twenty names upon the records. The officers for 1886 are as follows: C. Latta. N. G.; J. C. Wait, V. G.; S. O. Bigley, Secretary; D. G. Woolpert, Permanent Secretary, and R. N. Norris, Treasurer.

Chili Lodge, No. 568, F. & A. M., was organized September, 1882, with the following charter members: N. C. Hall, J. W. Fetrow, H. W. Baltimore, John C. Belew, David Ridenour, James Davis, J. Q. A. Robbins, W. Huddleston, John Thompson and Joseph Asphalt. The first officers were: J. Q. A. Robbins, W. M.; J. C. Belew, S. W.; David Ridenour, J. W.; James C. Davis, Secretary; H. F. DeHaven, S. D.; John W. Fetrow, J. D., and John Thompson, Tyler. The lodge is in the enjoyment of a reasonable degree of prosperity, and at this time has an active membership of nineteen. Present officers—J. C. Belew, W. M.; John W. Fetrow, S. W.; Joseph Asphalt, J. W.; David Ridenour, Secretary; William Watson, Treasurer; H. F. DeHaven, S. D.; John Thompson, J. D., and James Davis, Tyler.

Paw-Paw.—The village of Paw-Paw, situated in the eastern part of the township, was founded by Richard Miller, who established a trading post upon the present site, so long ago, perhaps, as 1840. His place of business in time became the nucleus of quite a thriving settlement, and to further the interest of the locality, he with Joseph Hall, employed a surveyor and laid out a plat of twenty-four lots, the record of which bears date of April, 1847. The town thus started soon attracted the usual number of mechanics and artisans, and within a short time several shops of different kinds were in active operation. Among the first workers to ply their trades in the place were James Wright, blacksmith; B. Vandergriff, Alvin Kite and George King, wagon-makers; George Brown and Lawson Hum-

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phreys were the cabinet-makers of the town, the latter of whom did quite a successful business for several years. An early industry was a tannery, operated by Richard Miller. It was subsequently run by J. D. Bolton, who did a good business. J. Jones was the first physician of the place, and the last one to practice his profession here was Dr. Wm. Hill. Richard Miller carried on a general mercantile business for a number of years, and was succeeded by Daniel McCahan. William Miller was, perhaps, the next merchant, after whom came in G. B. Miller, John Armantrout and Daniel Rep. The town continued to be a good local trading point until the completion of the Eel River Railroad through the country, a couple of miles distant, which proved its death blow. The mechanics who had ventured to the place in prosperous days now quietly departed for more promising fields. The last merchant disposed of his merchandise, and within a short time the epitaph of ancient Carthage was written for Paw-Paw. Through the instrumentality of N. G. Miller, who purchased the lots from time to time and removed the buildings, the plat was finally vacated, and the greater part of the town that once gave much promise has been converted into a cultivated field. A few dismantled dwellings and other buildings, time stained and bearing every evidence of decay, are all that now remain to mark the spot where once stood the beautiful and prosperous little town of Paw-Paw.

Wooleytown.—In the year 1846 Amos Wooley and his sons, William, J. N. and Amos, Jr., came to Richland and located near the northwest corner of the township, a couple of miles from the present site of Denver. The Wooley brothers were mechanics, and a short time after their arrival they started a a blacksmith and wagon shop on their place, which, at that time, was the center of a very thriving settlement. They did well at their respective vocations, and, the locality being remote from any trading point, it was finally determined to bring a store to the place. Accordingly, in 1850, William Harp, a son-in-law of the elder Wooley, opened out with a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise in the upper room of J. N. Wooley's wagon shop. Encouraged by the success of his venture, he subsequently erected a good frame store building, in which he carried on a thriving business until about the year 1865. He left the place that year, moving his stock of merchandise to the village of Five Corners, in what is now Allen Township. The next vender of goods was one Abraham Leedy, who, though not so successful as his predecessor, did a reasonably prosperous business, until the growth of neighboring villages interfered with the success of his trade. His was the last mercantile establishment in Wooleytown. W. W. Fetrow and Levi Hill worked at the blacksmith's trade for some time in the village, and J. M. Hoof-

man earlyacquired considerable reputation as a manufacturer of looms for the weaivng of all kinds of common woolen fabrics. Another industry of this place was the shop of Peter Hand & Son, manufacturers of grain cradles, which at one time had quite an extensive sale throughout Miami and adjoining counties. Wooleytown, like the villages of Chili and Paw-Paw, saw its best days before the advent of the railroads, upon the completion of which its star sank behind the horizon, never again to become visible. No plat of the place was ever made, and at this time its site is difficult to distinguish from the surrounding country.

Anson, a paper town in Sections 14 and 15, 22 and 23, of Townships 27 and 28, North Range 4 East, was laid out in May, 1853, by Benjamin Griffith, Michael Taylor, Eli Freestone and Thomas Jameson. The site is a short distance east of Denver, and the town was projected for the purpose of securing the I., P. & C. Railroad. The road being surveyed through the country a short distance west, no efforts were made to improve the town, and the plat was subsequently vacated. The physicians of the village were Drs. Baker and Griffith.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS BLACK, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Miami County, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and dates his birth from November 21, 1812. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Deem) Black, were natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively, born as follows: The father born September 2, 1776, and the mother was born November 6, 1783. They were married in Kentucky, April 25, 1802, and subsequently settled in Butler County, Ohio, and later moved to Preble County, Ohio, where they afterwards resided until their respective deaths, which occurred as follows: The father died March 16, 1863, and the mother June 4, 1867. They were the parents of four children, viz: John, David, Uri and Thomas, our subject, the youngest member of the family. He was married in Preble County, Ohio, August 21, 1838, to Barbara, daughter of John and Catherine (Siler) Craft. She was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 25, 1814. In the fall of 1843, Mr. Black moved to Miami County, Indiana, and settled upon the farm where he now resides, in Richland Township. He owns 158 acres of fine and well-improved land. He has had born to him eight children, viz: William H., born November 14, 1841, John, born March 10, 1844; Malissa C., born May 8, 1846 (deceased); Clementine, born August 20, 1848 (deceased); Deem, born

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June 20, 1852 (deceased); Thomas F., born March 22, 1855, and two which died in infancy and not named. Mr. Black is a highly esteemed and enterprising citizen.

JOSEPH L. BROWER is a native of Miami County, Indiana, son of the old and highly esteemed pioneers, Noah and Sarah (Lybrook) Brower, who were natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively. Noah Brower was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Teal) Brower, who settled in Miami County, Indiana, in a very early day. They were the parents of ten children, viz: Aaron, Joseph, Noah, Mary, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Abraham, Sarah, Susannah and Jacob. Noah, the father of our subject, was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 28, 1817. He came to Miami County, Indiana, about the year 1836, and was married in Jefferson Township, this county, May 3, 1840, to the above Sarah, daughter of Balser and Mary (Eikenberry) Lybrook. She was born in Union County, Indiana, March 28, 1823. After Noah Brower's marriage he settled near Mexico, Indiana, and for a number of years carried on tanning. He afterwards purchased land near Mexico, upon which he settled and resided for eighteen years. He then purchased a farm near Denver, Indiana, upon which he resided until death, July 22, 1877. His wife survived him until January 3, 1885. They were the parents of four children, viz: Mariah, born August 2, 1841; Joseph L., born May 22, 1845; Balser J., born September 14, 1856; and Albert C., born May 21, 1861. Joseph L. Brower was married in Richland Township, this county, November 17, 1867, to Samantha O., daughter of Benjamin F. and Catherine C. (Wooley) Kirby. She was born in Richland Township, October 24, 1848. In about the year 1874, Mr. Brower settled upon his present farm in Richland Township, where he has since resided. He owns 170 acres of fine land, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He has had born to him eight children, viz: Almedia M., born October 10, 1868; Deo O., born August 13, 1870; Noah B., born February 22, 1873; Nettie M., born January 4, 1875; Grace M., born December 27, 1876, and died June 6, 1878; Clarence A., born July 27, 1879, and died August 3, 1881; Sylvia I., born July 10, 1881, and Sarah E., born September 20, 1884. Mr. Brower and wife are members of the German Baptist Church, in which he has been a minister since the year 1880.

JOHN C. DAVIS (farmer, stock raiser and grain dealer), of Richland Township, was born in Madison County, Ohio, September 8, 1838. His parents—Samuel and Zuba (Patterson) Davis—were both natives of Ohio, and were united in marriage in Guernsey County in September, 1837. They subsequently settled in Madison County, Ohio, where the mother died, November 9, 1839. The father subsequently married Martha Smith, and in 1852 moved to Miami County, Indiana, settling upon the

same farm on which our subject now resides, in Richland Township, Section 16. He died August 19, 1866. He was the father of seven children, viz: John C., by Miss Patterson, and Isaac M., James J., Joseph T., Eliza J., Mary C. and Alice E., by Miss Smith. John C., our subject, the eldest member of the family, came with his parents to this county in 1852, and has resided here ever since. He was united in marriage in Richland Township, September 20, 1868, to Julia A., daughter of Reuben C. and Judith A. (Keever) Harrison. She was born in Randolph County, Indiana, June 21, 1834. Soon after Mr. Davis' marriage he settled upon his present farm. He owns at present 300 acres of fine and well improved land. Mr. Davis was elected to the office of Commissioner of Miami County in 1876, and re-elected again in 1882. He was a member of the Board of Commissioners when the County Asylum was built; also when the Wabash bridge, of Peru; the Dennison mill bridge, the Pettysville bridge and a number of other small bridges were constructed. Mr. Davis is an intelligent and enterprising man, and one of Richland's representative citizens.

DAVID FOUTS, son of Michael and Sarah (Brower) Fouts, was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 22, 1831. He came with his parents to this county in 1837, and has resided here ever since. He was married in Richland Township, this county, February 18, 1858, to Mary J., daughter of Benavil and Sarah (Keim) Derck. She was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1839. After his marriage Mr. Fouts settled in Richland Township, Section 8, where he resided until the spring of 1882, when he settled upon his present farm, in Section 18, Richland Township, where he has resided since. He owns at present 240 acres of land. Has had born to him five children, viz: Andrew, born November 30, 1859; George L., born November 2, 1863; Sarah E., born November 4, 1866; Lewis E., born October 15, 1870, and Oren, born November 18, 1884.

SAMUEL T. GRIFFITH was born in Wayne County, Indiana, June 26, 1833. His parents, Benjamin and Martha (Martindale) Griffith, were natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. They settled in Wayne County, Indiana, in an early day, and from thence moved to Cass County, Indiana, in 1835, and in 1836 to Miami County, Indiana, settling in Richland Township. They were the parents of seven children, viz: Azel, William, Moses, Samuel T., Harrison, Sarah A., and Martha J. Samuel T. Griffith came with his parents to this county in 1836. He was married in Richland Township, July 27, 1856, to Mary A., daughter of Jesse Wilkinson. She was born in Miami County, Indiana, March 4, 1837. After Mr. Griffith married he settled upon the same farm on which he now resides. His wife died August 9, 1872, having borne him three children, viz: Jesse W., born April 12,

1857; Martha J., born February 19, 1859, and died June 19, 1873; Samuel A., born October 3, 1869, and died November 5, 1878. On November 25, 1874, Mr. Griffith married Mrs. Eliza J. Long, and daughter of James M. and Anna E. (Mitton) Jones. She is a native of Indiana, and was born March 4, 1845. Six children have been born to this union, viz: Oscar E., born December 8, 1875; James O., born January 25, 1877; Minnie L., born February 17, 1879; Harrison G., born February 23, 1881; James L., born August 21, 1882; and Annie, born March 3, 1884. Mr. Griffith and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He owns, at present, 166 acres of fine land. His wife has one child born to her by Mr. Long, Amos E., born June 26, 1864.

JAMES HOLLENSHADE, one of the pioneers of Miami County, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and born July 1, 1812. His parents, James and Catharine (Weist) Hollenshade, were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was born in County Down, Ireland, in June, 1770. He was one of five children born to Tites and Jane Hollenshade. He immigrated to the United States in about the year 1792, landing at Norfolk, Virginia, and from thence went to Baltimore, Maryland, and subsequently to York County, Pennsylvania, where he was married to Catherine Weist. In 1809 he moved to the State of Ohio, where he resided until death, which occurred in Preble County, March 25, 1840. His widow subsequently moved to Jersey County, Illinois, where she died July 12, 1855, at the age of seventy-four years, seven months and twenty-two days. They were the parents of six children, viz: John, Jane, Jacob, James, Nancy and Margaret. James Hollenshade was married in Preble County, Ohio, January 29, 1835, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Barbara (Sherer) Spacht. She was born in Preble County, Ohio, October 30, 1812. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hollenshade settled near Eaton, Ohio, where they resided until 1850, when they moved to Miami County, Indiana, settling upon the same farm on which he now resides, in Richland Township, Section 23. Mr. Hollenshade owns at present 230 acres of fine and well-improved land. His wife died June 8, 1872; and on April 16, 1874, he married Anna E., daughter of Absalom and Rebecca (Homes) Boicourt. She was born in Decatur County, Indiana, June 27, 1848. Mr. Hollenshade has had born to him five children, viz: Catharine, born October 1, 1837, and died August 6, 1857; Mary B., born May 27, 1840; Jacob M., born March 28, 1842; Elizabeth M., born January 22, 1846, and died September 17, 1871, by his first wife; and Jesse L., born October 21, 1876, by his last wife; also one adopted child, Bertha W., born September 2, 1871.

TIMOTHY L. KING, one of the pioneers of Miami County,

is a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, was born March 9, 1814. His parents—Justis B. and Sally (Wainwright) King—were natives of Massachusetts, and from thence, in 1817, moved to the State of Ohio. They were the parents of seven children, viz: Mary, David W., Jane L., William H., Clarissa A., Timothy L. and Artelissa E. Timothy L., our subject, accompanied his parents to Ohio, and was married in Portage County, that State, September 9, 1835, to Mary M., daughter of Levi and Lydia (Chapman) Wright. She was born in Tioga County, New York, January 15, 1818. After Mr. King's marriage, he first settled in Portage County, Ohio, where he resided until the fall of 1839, at which time he moved to Miami County, Indiana, settling upon land in Erie Township. In March, 1846, he settled upon the farm where he now resides, in Section 32, Richland Township. He owns at present seventy-six acres of fine and well improved land. Has had born to him eleven children, viz: Riley G., born December 24, 1836; Austa I., born September 19, 1838; Lydia J., born March 31, 1841, and died May 27, 1869; William W., born July 6, 1843, and died July 6, 1865; Albert E., born January 13, 1846; Florence E., born March 10, 1848; Oscar A., born February 22, 1851; Mary A., born September 6, 1853, and died April 17, 1875; Charles L., born Feburary 20, 1856, and died November 11, 1876; Emma L., born June 29, 1862, and Frederick E., born February 27, 1865. Mr. King and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

DANIEL KING is a native of Baden, Germany, born December 10, 1830. His parents were Daniel and Mary (Shrinear) King, both natives of Germany, and were born as follows: The father in the year 1802, and the mother in the year 1808. They were the parents of five children, viz: Mary, Frederick, George, Margaret and Daniel, our subject, the eldest member of the family. He emigrated to the United States in 1853, landing at New York City, and from thence, moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1854, to Miami County, Indiana, where he was married, December 1, 1861, to Mary King. She was born in Baden, Germany, November 15, 1838, and was a daughter of Martin and Solomo (Zear) King. After our subject's marriage, he settled near Stockdale, in Perry Township, where he resided until the spring of 1865, at which time he moved to a farm in the same township, where he resided until the spring of 1884. He then settled upon his present farm in Richland Township, Section 24, which he had purchased in 1880. He owns at present 281 acres of fine and well improved land, 121 acres in Richland Township, upon which he resides, and 160 acres in Perry Township. He has had born to him nine children, viz: Freeda, born September 15, 1862; Minna, born January 6, 1865: Adelena, born February 20, 1867; Lizzie, born March 28, 1869; Mary I.,

born September 7, 1871; George W., born March 29, 1874; Charles, born Deeember 4, 1876; Emma, born April 17, 1879, and Margaret N., born September 16, 1881.

CHARLES M. LONG was born in Union County, Indiana, September 27, 1832. His parents, John and Margaret (Martindale) Long, were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a son of Frederick and Rachel (Starr) Long, also natives of North Carolina. They emigrated to Union County, Indiana, in 1812. They were the parents of seven children, viz: Sarah, Elizabeth, John, Henry, Ann, Joseph and James. John Long was born in Surrey County, North Carolina, April 25, 1807. He was married in Wayne County, Indiana, October 22, 1829, to the above Margaret Martindale, who was born in Kentucky, May 29, 1808. In 1836 Mr. John Long moved to Miami County, Indiana, and settled in Richland Township, where he has since resided. He is the father of seven children, viz: Anna, Charles M., Nancy J., Amos, John W., Wilhelm H. and Margaret E. Charles M., our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1836. He was married at Chili, Indiana, August 26, 1855, to Lentha A., daughter of Daniel and Amelia (Chandler) Griswold. She was born in Windsor County, Vermont, July 28, 1836. After his marriage, Mr. Long settled upon the same farm on which he now resides in Section 14, Richland Township. He owns at present 320 acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him nine children, viz: Clara A., born August 7, 1856, (deceased); Flora M., born February 5, 1859: Archibald J., born May 10, 1861; Effie A., born October 1. 1863, (deceased); Charles W., born May 26, 1866; Emma I., born October 6, 1868; John F., born April 29, 1872; Uly C., born October 27, 1874, and Wittie C., born March 10, 1877.

NEWEL G. MILLER, one of Miami County's substantial and enterprising citizens, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, February 28, 1834. His parents, Richard and Amy (Cox) Miller, were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, and were born as follows: The father in the year 1802, and the mother in 1813. They were married in Fayette County, Indiana, and from thence, in 1839, moved to Miami County, March 11, 1861. His widow still survives, and resides at Paw-Paw, Indiana. Seven children were born to Richard and Amy Miller's union, viz: Amanda M., Robert S., George B., James B., John C., Millard F., and Newel G. The subject came with his parents to this county in 1839, and has resided here ever since. He was married in Erie Township, this county, May 22, 1854, to Margaret, daughter of William and Catharine (Lockridge) Ptomey. She was born in Henry County, Indiana, December 25, 1832. After marriage Mr. Miller settled upon a part of the same farm on which

he now resides. He owns, at present, 280 acres of fine and well-improved land. He has had born to him five children, viz: Theodore (deceased), Amanda M., Marion F., Otto B. (deceased), and Florence E. (deceased).

JOHN C. MILLER was born in Miami County, Indiana, May 8, 1840. His parents, Robert and Rebecca (Cox) Miller, were both natives of Kentucky, and were born as follows: The father in Scott County, September 16, 1806, and the mother in Lewis County, March 11, 1804. Robert Miller was a son of John Miller, who was a native of South Carolina, where he married Margaret Miller, who was a native of Ireland. After their marriage they settled in North Carolina, and from thence in 1800 moved to Scott County, Kentucky, where they resided until 1818, when they moved to Fayette County, Indiana. They were the parents of thirteen children, viz: Nancy, Susan, Jane, Richard, John, Robert, Mary, Rebecca, Mahala, James, Alfred, Nathaniel and Eliza. Robert Miller and Rebecca Cox were united in marriage at Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana, July 22, 1828, and, in 1837, moved to Miami County, Indiana, settling in Richland Township, where he entered land, and where he resided until his death, which occurred August 29, 1884. His widow still survives and makes her home with her children. Ten children were born to this union, viz: Henry C., Samuel C., Eliza A., Sarah E., Mary F. (deceased), Richard K., John C., Mary F., James C. and Thomas C. John C., our subject, was married in Richland Township, this county, February 13, 1861, to Philena, daughter of Joseph and Delilah (Keever) Burk; she was born June 6, 1839. After his marriage, Mr. Miller settled upon land in Richland Township, Section 21, a part of his father's old homestead, where he engaged in farming, and where he resided until the spring of 1864, at which time he removed to Peru, Ind., and engaged in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1866, he returned to Richland Township, and again engaged in farming until 1871, when he removed to Peru for the purpose of educating his family, carrying on farming in the meantime. In February, 1874, he again removed to Richland Township, and settled upon his present farm in Section 21. He owns at present 192 acres of fine and well improved land. Has had born to him three children, viz: Clarence G., born November 21, 1861, and died April 11, 1862; Nellie, born September 3, 1863, and Mary L., born July 2, 1865; also a boy whom he has raised from infancy—Charles Baker—born May 20, 1876. Mr. Miller and family are members of the M. E. Church. They are an intelligent family, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. Mr. Miller is an enterprising man, and makes a specialty of raising and breeding short-horned cattle and fine stock.

CALEB PETTY, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of

Miami County, is a native of Surrey County, North Carolina. His parents, William and Mary (Cogshell) Petty, were both natives of the same State. William Petty was a son of Zachariah and Nancy Petty, who were among the early pioneers of Surrey County, North Carolina. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom 6 were sons, viz: Daniel, Josiah, Williams, Dotson, Elisha, Elijah and William, the father of our subject. William Petty was born in Surry County, North Carolina, May 11, 1787. He was married October 8, 1812, to the above Mary Cogshell, who was born in North Carolina, March 21, 1792, and was a daughter of Peter and Mary Cogshell. In 1825, William and Mary Petty moved to Wayne County, Indiana, and from thence, to Miami County, Indiana, in 1837, where they resided until their deaths, which occurred as follows: The mother, September 25, 1869, and the father, February 3, 1872. They were the parents of thirteen children, viz: Daniel, born August 3, 1813; Caleb, born August 25, 1814; Zacariah, born Jannary 5, 1816; William A., born August 4 1817; Mary A., born June 22, 1819; Nancy C., born October 9, 1821; Milly M., born May 20, 1823; Thomas S., born March 25, 1825; Jonathan E., born April 28, 1827; Aaron N., born March 3, 1829; Rachel, born March 16, 1831; Zeno, born July 13, 1833, and Eliza J., born March 23, 1837. Caleb Petty came with his parants to Wayne County, Indiana, in the fall of 1836, and later, to Miami County, where he has since resided. He was married in Richland Township, March 18, 1847, to Matilda, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Basset) Swisher. She was born in Ripley County, Indiana, August 10, 1823. Immediately after Mr. Petty's marriage, he settled upon his present farm, in Richland Township, Section 29. He owns 160 acres of fine and well-improved land. He has had born to him ten children, viz: Samantha J., born June 30, 1849; George W., born October 7, 1850; Francis M., born April 17, 1853, and died February 24, 1861; Mary E., born February 7, 1855, and died February 21, 1861; Eliza A., born September 23, 1857, and died February 21, 1861; Malinda A., born February 25, 1860; Phebe L., born November 23, 1863; Margaret, F., born December 22, 1865, and died February 1, 1867; Dora B., born December 12, 1867, and died October 4, 1883, and an infant daughter, the eldest member of the family, which died young and not named. Mr. Petty and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

RUDOLPH STONER is a native of Switzerland, born January 12, 1820. His parents—Rudolph and Catherine (Greenizer) Stoner —were also natives of Switzerland, where the mother died in 1826. The father subsequently married Susan Marmot, and emigrated to the United States in 1832, landing at New York City, and from thence in the same year moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he resided until his death in the year 1841.

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He was the father of twelve children, viz: Rudolph, Catherine, Susan and Mary (by his first wife), and Jacob, Lizetta, Rosie, Louisa, Frederick, Mary and a pair of twins which died in infancy (by his last marriage). Rudolph Stoner came with his parents to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1832, where he resided until 1843, when he moved to Miami County, Indiana, and the same year entered eighty acres of land in Wabash County. He then returned to Ohio, and the following year returned to Miami County, Indiana, and in 1846 purchased a claim on a part of the same farm on which he now resides. June 18, 1846, he married Margaret, daughter of Obediah and Eve (Kent) Patterson. She was born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 13, 1826. In April, 1847, Mr. Stoner settled upon his land on which he had taken a claim in 1846, where he has since resided. He owns 160 acres of fine land, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. His wife died October 11, 1882, having borne him ten children, viz: John, born February 26, 1848 (deceased); James A., born April 21, 1849; Benjamin F., born December 10, 1852; Martin V. B., born April 25, 1855 (deceased); Watson, born May 16, 1857; William, born November 29, 1859 (deceased); Ida M., born January 7, 1862 (deceased); Mary C., born January 26, 1864 (deceased), and two which died in infancy.

BENJAMIN E. WILSON, farmer and stock and grain dealer, of Miami County, is a native of Highland County, Virginia, born January 1, 1839. His parents, Abraham M. and Esther (Fleisher) Wilson, were natives of Highland County, Virginia; also, where the mother died. The father subsequently married Mrs. Ingals Shirley, and, in 1850, moved to Miami County, Indiana, where he resided until 1872, when he moved to Osage County, Kansas, where he still resides. He is the father of twelve children, viz: Sarah A., Benjamin E. and Eliza, by first wife, and George, Samuel B., Harrison F., Hannah, Elizabeth, Jarred M., John E. James and Mary, by last wife. Benjamin E., our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1850, and has resided here ever since. He was married in Richland Township, this county, January 14, 1864, to Mary B., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Spacht) Hollenshade. She was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 27, 1840. After Mr. Wilson's marriage, he settled upon the farm on which he now resides. He owns at present 609 acres of fine land, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He has had born to him four children, viz: Charles E., born December 10, 1864; Rosie E., born March 12, 1867; James J., born January 9, 1869, and Leon T., born June 8, 1883. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Odd Fellows' Order.

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CHAPTER XIX.

UNION TOWNSHIP—LOCATION AND SURFACE FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—LAND ENTRIES—EARLY INDUSTRIES—FIRST EVENTS—ORGANIZATION—CHURCH HISTORY—PERRYSBURG—UNION—DEEDSVILLE—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

UNION TOWNSHIP lies near the northwest corner of Miami County, and includes a superficial area of about twenty-two square miles, bounded as follows: Allen Township on the north, Perry and Richland on the east, Jefferson on the south, and Cass County on the west. As originally founded, it embraced the township of Allen, and was reduced to its present limits by the organization of the latter division in the year 1859. Weasaw Creek, and its tributaries, waters and drains the northern and eastern parts of the township. The main stream rises near the northeast corner of the township, flows a westerly course for nearly three miles, and then takes a southeasterly direction, leaving the township from the Weasaw Reservation, or a short distance west of Denver. It furnishes a copious supply of water, which, in former years, was utilized for mills and manufacturing purposes. The western part of the township is watered and drained by a creek, which flows a southeasterly course, a short distance east of the Cass County line. The country adjacent to these water courses is considerably broken, especially in the southeastern part of the township. Back from the streams the land is comparatively level, and characterized by a black loam soil, sand mixed in certain localities, and of remarkable fertility. The soil of the broken portions is equally productive, and, taken as a whole, the township presents an area of farm land second to that of but few other parts of the county. With very slight exceptions, the township was originally covered with a dense growth of timber. The most numerous varieties of native trees were oak, ash, beech, soft maple, sugar tree, walnut, wild cherry and poplar, together with other valuable kinds in the broken parts of the township, and elms along the water courses. The bulk of these woodlands required but little surface drainage, but were easily fitted for cultivation as soon as the heavy growth was removed. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the citizens of Union, and on every hand are to be seen the evidences of thrift and prosperity, which bespeaks the presence of a well-to-do and contented people. The township has made commendable progress during the last two decades, and her farms and

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general improvements will not suffer when brought into comparison with those of any other division of Miami County.

Early Settlers.—To rescue from fast fading tradition the simple annals of the pioneer people of our country, is a pleasing, but a laborious task, not so laborious as perplexing, the annoyances arising chiefly from there being no connected records of their acts and doings. Many of the earliest and most important transactions have long since been forgotten, while other facts, equally as interesting and valuable, were never put in form for preservation. To supply this loss of invaluable facts and statistics, is now largely impossible. But to meet and converse with the few now living of these early settlers, those who came here as children, or very young men and women, and are now fast approaching, or have passed the alloted three score and ten, stooped with age, venerable patriarchs, mostly, and their white haired companions and help-meets, has been the pleasing task of the writer, of these pages. To gather up the raveled threads of the strange but simple stories of their lives, now mostly broken threads, to catch these fleeting traditions and hand them on to posterity, might well be the ambitious labors of any man's life. The importance that attaches to the lives, characters and work of these humble laborers in the cause of civilization, will some day be better understood and appreciated than it is now. They will some time, by the pen of the wise historian, take their proper place in the list of those who have helped to make the world wholesome with their toil and humanity better by their examples. If great and beneficient results, results that endue and bless mankind, are the proper measures of the good men do, then who is there in the world's history that may take their places above these hardy, early pioneers. To point out the way, to make possible our present advancing civilzation, its happy homes, its cheap food, its arts, sciences, inventions and discoveries, its education, literature, culture, refinement, and social life, is to be the truly, great benefactor of mankind for all time. This, indeed, was the great work accomplished by the adventurous pioneers of Indiana. Grant it, that they builded wiser than they knew: that few, if any of them, realized in the dimmest way, the transcendent possibilities that rested upon their shoulders. Grant it, that as a rule, their lives were aimless and ambitionless with little more of hope or far reaching purpose, than the gaining of a scant livelihood for the families dependent upon them. Yet there stands the supreme fact that they followed their restless impulses, took their lives in their hands, penetrated the wilderness solitudes, and with a patient energy, resolution and self-sacrifice, they worked out their allotted tasks, and to-day we are in the enjoyment of the fruitage of their labors. Should we then allow their names and their fame to pass into oblivion and contempt, the

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act would mark us as the degenerate sons of heroic ancestors, unworthy the inheritance they gave us.

Previous to the year 1835 the territory embraced within the present limits of Union Township knew not the presence of white men. In that year, however, four adventurous men, lured by the prospects of cheap homes in the new country, made their appearance and selected their respective claims, preparatory to beginning life in the wilderness. These were William Cannon, who located on Wesaw Creek, near the central part of the township; Joseph Thornburg, on what is now the Fisher farm; John Plaster, near the central part of the township, where his widow still lives, and Joseph Cox, a transient settler, who made a few improvements on the land now belonging to William Leedy. These men all came in the summer of 1835, and until October of that year were the sole white residents of what is now Union Township. Early in the fall of '35 Abraham Leedy moved to the new country and located the farm where John Keplinger now lives. He was a man of some prominence, and in an early day was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace. John Zook became a resident about the same time as Leedy, and settled where his widow now lives, near the present site of Deedsville. The above settlers, from the most reliable information, appear to have been the only residents of Union prior to 1836. In the latter year several settlers arrived, prominent among whom was Martin Hoover, who located in the northern part of the township, where he lived until within the first few years, when he moved to the town of Denver, his present home. Contemporary with Mr. Hoover were John R. Wright, Christian Krider, John F. Sanders and Hugh A. B. People, all of whom made permanent improvments and became prominent citizens.

The first named settled on the Deed farm, in the northern part of the township, where he lived for a few years, and then moved to the town of Gilead, in which place he figured as an early business man. Mr. Krider made a home near the western boundary of the township, Sanders located the farm owned at the present time by Andrew Tharp, and People made a settlement on the Miller farm, in the southern part of the township. The year 1837 was signalized by the arrival of a number of permanent residents, among whom were John A. Taylor, near the central part: Stephen Davidson, a short distance north of Perrysburg: Matthew Fenimore, on the present site of Perrysburg, of which village he was proprietor; Daniel Cox, a short distance south of the village; William Williams, north of town; John Shepherd, western part of the township; William Bane, near the northern boundary; Samuel Robbins, in the same locality, and John Scott, in the central part. As early as 1838 the following persons were reputed to have been living in various parts of

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the township, to-wit: J. A. Howland, on Weasaw Creek; Jonathan Carlisle, near the Howland settlement; William Connor, north of Perrysburg; George Hill, near the central part of the township, on Weasaw Creek; Daniel and Joseph Kessler, in the southern part. Conspicuous among the arrivals in 1839 was Christopher Cool, with his sons, William, Leonard, Powell, John and Philip, all of whom took an active part in the settlement of the country. Christopher Cool was a native of New York, and a man widely and favorably known for the interest he took in the religious welfare of the community in which he was for so many years a leading spirit. He made his first improvements on the land now owned by Mr. Dow, near Weasaw Creek, and was largely instrumental in founding one of the earliest religious societies in the township, i. e., the Weasaw Baptist Church, of which a full account will be found on another page. William Cool entered the land upon which he is now living, and for over forty-seven years has been a leading citizen of Union Township. The other brothers, while prominent as early settlers, are either dead or removed to other parts. Among others of 1839, the name of Orson Warner may be mentioned. He came about the same time as the Cools, and purchased a tract of land now owned by Samuel Davalt. Daniel Crouch came a little later and located where Mr. Benedict now lives, not far from Perrysburg. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and figured as one of the earliest pedagogues of the township.

Chauncey Warner settled near the Weasaw Church in an early day, and about the year 1840, Solomon Lee was living on the place settled a short time previous by a Mr. Clendening. The tide of emigration set in, and the settlers began to be very numerous about the year 1840. Among the number were Perry Tharp, near the Lee place; Caleb Fitzgerald, in the southern part; Joseph Holman, whose arrival probably antedates the above year, on Weasaw Creek; Robert James, a son-in-law of Holman, in the same locality; Thomas Wyatt, on Weasaw Creek; Isaac Benedict, east of Perrysburg, where he is still living; a Mr. Alvison, south of the village, and John Dabney, a couple of miles west. The following, additional, to those mentioned, came to the township in an early day, to-wit: Lewis Conner, William Strowd, Zephaniah Wade, H. B. Jett, Aaron Rush, R. Leaville, Josiah B. McKee, James Personett, William Clidell, Robert Clendening, Charles Strowd, David Leedy, Joseph Clingenpeel, John Emsley, William Duck, Samuel R. Robbins, Wm. R. McFarland and Michael Bolingbaugh.

Land Entries.—The land of Union Township was placed upon the market, subject to entry, in 1834, but it was not until the following year that home seekers and speculators began to take advantage of the opportunities thus afforded them. During the year 1835, the following persons entered lands and obtained patents for the

same: William Conner, in Section 35, Township 29, North, Range 3, East; Plenty Sexton, Section 1, Township 28, North, Range 3, East; John R. Wilkinson and Zephaniah Wade, Section 2, same township and range; Christian Krider, Jacob Wilkinson, William Wilkinson, Jerry Wilkinson, William Strowd and Jonathan Shepherd, Section 11, Township 28, North, Range 3, East; David L. McCalm, Richard Hyatt, B. Jett, James Wilson, W. N. Hood and Martin Butterfield, Section 12; Christian Krider, Henry Elsworth and Jonathan Shepherd, Section 13; Aaron Rush, Elijah Parkins and R. Leaville, Section 14; William Cooper and John Piper, Section 4, Township 28, North, Range 4, East; William Clidell, John Zook, Abraham Leedy and Jacob Harshbarger, Section 5, same township and range; Joseph A. Leech, Abraham Neff and William Cannon, Section 6; Jesse L. Williams, Section 7; John Plaster, Michael Bolingbaugh and Samuel Burson, Section 8; Martin Hoover and Charles Strowd, Section 9; Abraham Neff, Anderson Wilkinson and Baldwin Wilkinson, Section 31, Township 29, North, Range 4, East; John R. Wright, Section 32; James Wilson and William Bane, Section 33. The entries of 1836 were as follows, in Township 29, North, Range 3, East: John Gore and James B. Fulwiler, Section 35; Josesh Holman and William R. McFarland, Section 36; in Township 28, North, Range 3, East; William Strowd and Matthew Fenimore, Section 1. In 1837 patents for land were obtained by the following persons: Richard Hargrove, Chas. Lowe and Lewis Conner, Section 35, Township 29, North, Range 3, East; John Barron, J. B. McKee, John Scott and James Personett, Section 4, Township 28, North, Range 4, East; William McClure and John A. Taylor, Section 6. The above is a complete list of those who purchased government lands within the present limits of Union Township prior to the year 1838.

Early Industries.—The first mill in Union Township was built by John A. Taylor, on Weasaw Creek, about the year 1838. It stood on what is now the John Hann farm, and was originally constructed for the sole purpose of manufacturing lumber, much of which found ready purchasers among the early settlers in the vicinity. Mr. Taylor subsequently built a three-story frame grist mill on the Hann farm, which was highly prized by the people of the township, many of whom had been previously compelled to go long distances to procure their flour and meal. The mill was supplied with good machinery for that day, had two run of buhrs, and was operated very successfully for a number of years. The last owner was Silas Goodwin, who did no work after the year 1872. Mr. Zook built a small saw mill on the east branch of Weasaw Creek as early as 1839 or '40, and operated the same with fair success for several years. It was afterwards purchased and rebuilt by a Mr. Matthias, but eventually fell into disuse,

and at this time but few vestiges remain to mark the spot it occupied. One of the earliest mills in the township was built by Joseph Holman, about the year 1839. It was a saw mill, with a corn-cracker attached, and, although an indifferent affair, was for several years the chief source of supplies for quite an extensive neighborhood. It was subsequently rebuilt and supplied with improved machinery, and operated by different parties until destroyed by fire, about the year 1881. Mr. Allbright was the last owner. Abraham Ally built a saw mill on Weasaw Creek, near the central part of the township, some time in the sixties, which is still in operation. The first steam mill in the township was built by William Conner south of Perrysburg, a number of years ago, the frame of which is still standing. This mill was operated on quite an extensive scale, and did much more than a local business. An early industry in the southeast corner of the township was a tannery operated by Joseph Holman, who manufactured much of the leather used by the first settlers of the country. It was in operation only a few years. In addition to the industries enumerated, there have been a number of steam saw mills in the township at different times, besides several tile factories, all of which, so far as known, proved remunerative investments.

Early Marriages, Births and Deaths.—The first marriage in the Township was that of Jacob Bartlett to a daughter of Hugh A. B. People, solemnized in the spring of 1838 by A. H. Leedy, Justice of the Peace. A little later the same year, John Scott and Mary Gilliland were united in the holy bonds of wedlock by Rev. William Nelson. It is impossible to determine when or in whose family the first birth in the township occurred, as the early settlers seem to have been a prolific people, bent upon literally carrying out the scriptural injunction, "to multiply and replenish the earth." A good natured rivalry seemed to have been aroused in this respect, and within a short period after the first settlement of the country, second editions of the pioneers began to rapidly increase, and ere long, the hills and valleys of Union, were peopled by a young native race. The majority of those born in the township in an early day, after arriving at the years of manhood and womanhood, left their homes and emigrated to other parts, while a few still live near the place where they first saw the light. "On the 6th day of January, 1838, there was born to Sarah, wife of Martin Hoover, a daughter, Mary, who was probably the first white child born in the township." Births occurred about the same time in the families of various other settlers, but unfortunately, the records giving exact dates are not accessible. "The first death is said to have been that of Susan Baltimore, which occurred some time in the year 1837. "Her funeral was held at the residence of Martin Hoover and the sermon

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on the occasion is said to have been the first one preached in the township. Another early death was that of a child of John R. Wright in 1837. The Weasaw Cemetery was consecrated to the burial of the dead in 1845, and the first person buried therein was Andrew House, who departed this life early in 1846. The Perrysburg Cemetery was laid out in an early day and within its silent precincts are sleeping a number of the early settlers of the township.

Mysterious Disappearance.—"Among the casualties we notice the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a Mr. Douglass. This gentleman had been laboring for some time on Eel River, in Jefferson Township, and was regarded by all as an honorable, upright young man. By close attention to business and studious habits, he soon accumulated considerable money, with which he intended to enter land. On a certain Saturday evening in 1836, he came in company with Mr. Smith, a brother-in-law to Mr. Cannon, to the residence of the latter in the township. Here it was arranged to borrow horses of Cannon, and for Smith to accompany Douglass a certain distance on his journey to Fort Wayne, the nearest land office, where the latter was to enter his land. The following morning the two men started upon their journey. Tuesday Smith returned, saying that Douglass had gone on to Fort Wayne alone. The latter was never heard of afterwards. The land records being examined showed that he never appeared at Fort Wayne to enter land. The general supposition of all who were acquainted with the circumstances was that Douglass had received foul treatment at the hands of Smith. Suspicion rested so heavily upon the families of Smith and Cannon that they soon after left the country for parts unknown, and their names have almost sunk into oblivion.

Township Organization.—As originally formed, Union included the present township of Allen, and was organized as a distinct jurisdiction on the 6th day of November, 1837. Under this organization an election for the purpose of choosing the necessary officers was held the same fall in the store-rooms of Matthew Fenimore, in the village of Perrysburg. Abraham H. Leedy acted as inspector at this election, and was also chosen Justice of the Peace. The names of the other township officers are at present unknown.

Church History.—The religious history of this part of the county, dates from its earliest settlement, and on nearly every wave of immigration was borne some good seed destined to become the nucleus around which gathered those loftier and better feelings necessary to carry society onward to a state of comparative perfection and happiness. This good seed was usually sufficient to begin the work of raising the early society to a higher level of civilization, and

its transforming power counteracted those demoralizing influences which tended to social degeneration and disruption, as the lawless and vicious frequently sought the newly settled country when there was less restraint from civil power. Among the pioneers of Union, were many God fearing men and women, who, amid the many dangers and trials incident to their isolated condition, never faltered in the discharge of their religious duties, and meetings for public worship were early held in the little cabins of the various settlements. At these meetings would gather the neighbors for many miles around, and the exercises in which all participated, irrespective of creed or dogma, served as a means of social and mental, as well as spiritual improvement. Itinerant ministers of the Methodist Church, were the first to introduce the good work in this township, and as early as 1837, Revs. William Williams and John Dabney, had regular appointments at the residence of Daniel Cox. The Christians or Disciples, were the next in order, and the tenets of that faith were early introduced by Elder William Nelson, who preached from time to time at the house of Martin Hoover, in the northern part of the township. The Baptists followed close in the work of the above denominations, and organized the first church in the township prior to 1840.

Weasaw Creek Baptist Church.—In December, 1839, a few persons met at William Cool's residence for prayer and conference meetings, led by Christopher Cool; the first services of the kind ever held in this part of the country. By agreement these meetings were kept up at regular intervals until March, 1840, when a church organization was effected and articles of faith adopted. The original members were Christopher Cool, William Cool, Sallie Hall, Ezra Griffith and wife, Juda Cool, Charles Cole, Mary Boss, Leonard Cool and Powell Cool; all of whom, except William Cool, have passed from the church militant to the church triumphant. Meetings were held once a month until October, 1840, at which time Revs. William Corbin and William Pratt, formally organized them into a regular Baptist Church; the former delivering an address and making constituent prayer, and the latter addressing the church and giving the members the right hand of fellowship. This church was called the Weasaw Creek Baptist Church, a name by which it has since been known. In December, 1840, was held the first covenant meeting, when Mariah Cool united by baptism; the first addition. July, 1841, the society joined the sister churches, in forming the Huntington association, and subsequently, in 1853, it became the head of the Weasaw Creek Association, organized the latter year. Meetings were held regularly every Sabbath in houses, barns and groves, and it was not until January, 1851, that the first house of worship, erected on land donated by William Cool, was finally dedicated. In May, 1855, Leonard and William Cool were

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ordained to the ministry, and in May, 1856, the first Sabbath school was organized. The pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. William Corbin took charge at the time of the organization and served until his death, September, 1841. He was succeeded by Rev. David Lewis, who remained until 1843, since which time the following ministers have sustained the pastoral relation, viz: E. Desbrough, James Babcock, T. C. Townsend, John Dunham, Leonard Cool, J. B. Allen, S. B. Serrells, William Cool, J. B. Morris, Calvin Babcock, E. J. Delp, J. T. Smith, H. W. Ball, J. M. Maxwell, and the present incumbent, Joseph Merley. In January, 1876, the present imposing brick temple of worship, 36x50 feet in size, occupying the site of the original building, was dedicated to the service of God, Rev. J. Whiteside officiating. The church has been the means of accomplishing much good in the community, and is at this time in a healthy and prosperous condition, with an active membership of about one hundred. The officers are David Coon, M. D. Leavell and Henry Kine, Deacons, and Fernando Moon, Clerk. The Sunday School, which is well attended, is under the Superintendency of O. F. Cool.

Perrysburg Presbyterian Church.—The history of Presbyterianism in Union Township dates from about the year 1849, at which time Rev. Andrew C. McClelland, then stationed at Peru, visited the village and began holding meetings in the neighboring school house and the residence of Hamilton Simonton. These services finally culminated into an organization, of which the following persons were early members, to-wit: Lucy Leach (now Mrs. Cline), John Leach, Hamilton Simonton, Anna Gamble, Elizabeth Black, Adaline Simonton, Mary Jane Simonton, Jeunie Rannells, Hattie Simonton (Mrs. Wright), Maggie Simonton, Calvin Simonton, John Simonton, Anna Kiplinger, John Kiplinger and wife, John McConahay and wife and Louisa McConahay. Within a short time after the date of organization, steps were taken towards building a house of worship, and work on the same was commenced about the year 1850, or perhaps a little earlier. Owing to the limited number composing the church, the building was not completed until 1854. The first services in the same, however, were held prior to that date, the occasion being the funeral of Hamilton Simonton, the principal promoter of the society and its first elder, conducted by Rev. McClelland, in August, in 1852. After the completion of the house of worship, the little church for some years enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity, but its growth from various causes subsequently became retarded, and at this time the membership is not as numerous so formerly, numbering only about thirteen. The following ministers sustained the pastoral relation from time to time, viz: Rev. A. G. McClelland, Samuel McKee,

Robert Irwin, MacKnight Williamson, S. F. Hershey, W. A. Hoover and Francis Linn. The present incumbent is Rev. Dr. Craig, of Noblesville, a man of great learning and piety. The officers of the church at this time are Calvin Simonton, elder; George Wright and Calvin Simonton, trustees.

Methodist Church of Perrysburg.—From the settlement of Union Township up to 1854, services were held by ministers of the Methodist Church in various parts of the country, but a permanent organization did not gain a footing until some time that year. The Perrysburg class was organized by Rev. Enoch Waymire and Stephen S. Long in 1854, with a membership of about twenty, quite a number of whom had belonged to the church before moving to this part of the country. The organization took place at the residence of William Bennett, which was used as a meeting place for some months. As the society increased in numbers, a more commodious place of worship became necessary. Accordingly, the Presbyterian Church was procured and used at regular intervals until 1865. In the meantime, the wants of the constantly increasing society foreshadowed the necessity of erecting a building of its own, and, in 1865, the present beautiful temple of worship, one of the finest country church edifices in the county, was erected in the village, at a cost of $2,300. To the untiring efforts of Rev. Enoch Waymire, whose means were liberally expended in its behalf, was the success of the building enterprise largely due. As no authentic records of the church were accessible. it will be impossible to give a full list of pastors, but among those who have had charge of the society from time to time, were the following: Revs. L. Roberts, Mr. White, J. Lacy, N. Shackleford, A. H. Curry, R. J. Smith, J. H. McMahon, J. W. Miller, N. Peddycord, M. H. Miller, and the present imcumbent, Rev. J. J. Cooper. The church at one time was one of the most prosperous societies in the county, but, owing to deaths and removals, has lost quite a number of its members, the communicants at this time numbering only about thirty. The officers are as follows: John R. Waymire and Henry Lininger, stewards; John Waymire, Samuel McElwee, T. S. McElwee, Samuel Losher and Jacob Losher, trustees. The Sunday School, under the efficient management of John Waymire, is well attended, and has been a valuable auxilliary to the work of the church.

Villages.—Perrysburg.—Some towns grow up where they are from the very nature of things. A water course or a crossing will give rise to a shop or little store, and by gradual accretion, there comes to be an assemblage of houses and an increase of business, which at length necessitates the laying out and incorporation of a village. Other towns have their origin in the speculative minds

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of men. A combination of these two causes undoubtedly led to the founding of the little village of Perrysburg. Early in 1837, Matthew Fenimore ard John R. Wilkinson, purchased a tract of land, embracing the present site of the town, the State road leading from Peru to Rochester, dividing their respective places. The location being at that time near the center of a large area of sparsely settled country, and remote from any trading point, the advisability of laying out a town suggested itself to Messrs. Fenimore and Wilkinson, who, after carefully weighing the matter from a business stand point, concluded that such a venture would be both safe and profitable. Accordingly a surveyer was employed, and in June of the above year, the town plat, consisting of thirty-six lots, was laid out and duly recorded. The State road forms the main street, running North and South, and crossing this at right angles, are Bridge, Second and High streets. In the summer of 1837, Mr. Fenimore brought a stock of goods to the new town, and also opened a hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public, in both of which he was quite successful. He was in business about two years, at the end of that time sold out to Richard Britton and moved to Peru. He subsequently settled in the southern part of Butler Township, where in the year 1848, he laid out the town of Santa Fe.

William Burnett was one of the early residents of Perrysburg, and for a number of years kept a hotel; first in the Fenimore building and later in a house of his own, which became a favorite stopping place. John Harris afterward became proprietor of this hotel, and his reputation as an experienced and accommodating landlord was such that the house was never in want of paying guests, many of whom pronounced it the best place of entertainment in the county. Dr. Henry Howe moved to the village about the year 1846, and in connection with the practice of the healing art, engaged in the goods business, which he subsequently disposed of to John Howe, who carried on a successful trade for several years. His successor was Wesley McFarland, who, in turn, sold out to Jacob Rannells. The latter was identified with the business interests of the town until 1884, and during the period of his stay carried on a larger trade than any other merchant in the county, outside of Peru. He suffered a severe loss by fire, in 1884, which, with other troubles growing out of the involved condition of his business, led to his unhappy death by suicide, in the spring of that year. Jesse Friend sold goods in the village for a short time, and in 1874, G. W. Wright opened a general store, which he has since successfully carried on, his business house being the only one in the town at this time. The early mechanics of the village were George Bosh, blacksmith; Thomas Garlinghouse, wagonmaker, and Hamilton

Simonton, carpenter and cabinet-maker. The present mechanics are Erwin Bosh and Frank Moody, both of whom work at the blacksmith trade. As already stated, Dr. Henry Howe was the first practicing physician in the place. Since his departure, the following medical men have practiced their profession here, from time to time, to-wit: Drs. Ladue, Shadwick, Detric and Conner. The resident physician at this time, is Dr. W. A. Ager, who has a large and lucrative business in Miami, Cass and Fulton Counties. Perrysburg, while never coming up to the expectations of its founders, has always sustained the reputation of a good local trading point, and situated, as it is, in the midst of a rich agricultural region, will, perhaps, continue to be the chief source of supplies for a large area of territory. It has a beautiful graded school building, two church organizattons, sketches of which have been given, and its inhabitants, in point of thrift and intelligence, will compare favorably with those of any other town of its size in the State.

Deedsville, a small village on the I., P. & C. Railroad, in the eastern part of the township, was laid out July, 1870, by Samuel M. Leedy and Albert Deeds. The original plat consists of eighty-four lots, to which an addition of twelve lots was made by Samuel Leedy in December, 1872. The village, while not a place of extensive business, has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, and, in consequence of its advantages as a shipping point, is likely to remain a place of more than ordinary local importance. The first business of the village was a general store started sometime in 1870 by E. H. Hill and W. H. Leedy, and a short time thereafter a small stock of groceries was brought to the place by J. Kepler. The business at this time is as follows: E. H. Hill, grain buyer and dealer in general merchandise; G. S. Steiner, dealer in groceries, hardware and notions; Steiner & Robbins, manufacturers of drain tile; Fenton & Moon operate a large steam saw mill and do a successful lumber business; G. S. Steiner is the village blacksmith, and E. H. Hill represents the Government in the capacity of Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. UPTON A. AGER, of Perrysburg, is a native of Starke County, Ohio, and was born January 24, 1839. He was the only son born to John G. and Mary (Lineroad) Ager, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively, the former of German and Irish and the latter of German descent. When our subject was eight years old he accompanied his parents to Huntington County, this State, where his youth was spent working

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upon his father's farm. During this time he attended the public school, in which he received a good common school education. This was supplemented by a course of instruction in select schools at Roanoke and Huntington, by which he received a knowledge of some of the higher branches of learning. After quitting school he accepted a position as clerk in a hardware store in Huntington. This position he held about eighteen months, after which he had a like position in Indianapolis six months. He then returned to Huntington and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. O. A. Lewis, a graduate of both Rush and Bellevue Colleges. He remained under his instruction two years. During the winter of 1865 and '66 he attended a course of lectures in the Chicago Medical College. The summer of 1866 was spent in the office of Drs. Laymon & Shafer, of Huntington. During the winter of 1866 and '67 he attended a course of lectures in the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, from which he graduated in February, 1867. He returned to Huntington County and entered upon his professional labors at Antioch. A few months later he removed to Rochester, Fulton County. In April, 1868, he came to this county and located at Perrysburg, where he has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. October 18, 1870, he was married to Cinderilla Wood, a native of Fulton County, and daughter of Christopher and Rebecca (Rannells) Woods. She was born June 20, 1852. Dr. and Mrs. Ager have had five children. They are Mary E., born March 17, 1872; L. Edgerton, born January 20, 1874; Fleetwood C., born July 22, 1877; Zulu B., born September 9, 1880, and Robbie, born February 2, 1882, and died February 3, 1882. Dr. Ager is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and a Republican in politics. As a practitioner he is a complete success. His professional career has been a brilliant one. It was not long after his location at Perrysburg until he had built up an extensive practice. At times his practice has made such demands upon him as to imperil his own physical condition, in consequence of which his health is somewhat impaired. He began life without a dollar, and though he scarcely is past the meridian of life, he has accumulated considerable property. Besides a pleasant home in Perrysburg and a good farm in this county, he owns a farm of 158 acres in Cass County, all of which is the result of his industry, perseverance and economy.

WILLIAM FRIEND, one of Miami County's old pioneers, and one among the early settlers of Union Township, was born in Miami County, Ohio, January 18, 1812. He was the youngest child born to Jesse and Catharine (Moist) Friend, both natives of Randolph County, North Carolina, the former of English and the

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latter of German descent. Our subject grew up to manhood in his native county. He was left without a mother when he was but ten months old, and before he was eight years old the hand of death had deprived him of his father also. Thus left an orphan boy at this early age, he went to live with his maternal grandfather, with whom he remained until he was a grown man. During this whole time he worked in a grist-mill, owned by his grandfather, which was situated fourteen miles north of Dayton, on a small stream called Still Water. He was thus employed until about 1840. After working in a machine shop in West Milton, Ohio, for over one year, he came in the fall of 1842 to this county, and first located in Union Township, ever since which time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1845, he removed to Jefferson Township, but in 1865 he returned to Union Township, where he has ever since resided. July 28, 1831, he was married to Sophia Cress, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born March 22, 1811. She was the daughter of John and Catharine (Plummer) Cress, the former a native of Virginia, of German descent, and the latter a native of Randolph County, North Carolina, of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Friend had, in all, nine children. They are: Catharine, born October 1, 1832; John, born October 25, 1834; Mary, born August 5, 1836, died July 30, 1851; Jane, born November 11, 1840; Andrew, born May 20, 1843; Jesse, born March 8, 1846; Ira, born November 2, 1847; Simeon, born April 20, 1850, died July 9, 1851; Mahala, born December 25, 1853, died January 24, 1854. Mr. Friend lost his wife March 11, 1885; since which he has made his home with his son John. He has never identified himself with any church, but is a firm believer in the principles of Christianity. In politics he is a Republican. When he came to the county he located in the woods; and what are now beautiful and well-tilled fields, was a vast forest, abounding in deer, wolves, wild turkeys and Indians. Amid all the hard work which the clearing up of a farm devolved upon him, he found time to shoulder his gun and take part in the hunt and chase—a thing which he frequently did. He killed, in all, upwards of three hundred deer, besides an abundance of small game, with which the forest at that time teemed. Mr. Friend is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and is enjoying moderately good health. He has resided in our county over forty-four years, and is one of our most highly respected citizens.

JOHN FRIEND, one of the prominent farmers of Union Township, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, October 25, 1834. He was the eldest son born to William and Sophia (Cress) Friend, natives of Miami and Montgomery Counties, Ohio, respectively. While John was yet a young child, his parents removed to Miami County, Ohio, but in October, 1842, they came to Miami County, this State, and located in the woods of Jefferson Township. Here

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John spent his boyhood and youth working on his father's farm. When he became of age he began farming for himself, and has ever since continued to make that a business. In the fall of 1862, he removed to a farm in Kosciusko County, but in the spring of 1869, he returned to this county, and located where he now resides, in Section 1, Union Township. November 29, 1857, he was married to Elizabeth Himelick, a native of Decatur County, this State, born January 22, 1841. She was the daughter of Andrew and Sarah A. (Arnett) Himelick, the former of whom, at present, resides in Jefferson Township, this county. By his first wife, Mr. Friend had nine children: Sarah A., born July 15, 1859; Rebecca J., born March 15, 1861; William H., born November 14, 1862; James I., born October 21, 1864; Wilson C., born July 31, 1867; Luella S., born December 7, 1868; Milo R., born April 2, 1872; Meldora, born October 1, 1873, and Edwin A., born September 17, 1875, all of whom are living. Mr. Friend lost his first wife, January 14, 1878, and on the first day of November, 1878, he was married to Mary J. Utter, a native of Johnson County, this State, born January 16, 1847. She was the daughter of Edwin A. and Elizabeth (Byers) Utter, natives of Fayette and Johnson County, this State, respectively. To this latter union one child has been born—Phebe E., born August 7, 1885. Mr. Friend is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and a Republican in politics. He owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of good land, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good fences, a good barn, and a handsome brick residence, and is a very desirable location. He is an honest, upright man, an industrious and successful farmer, and a No. 1 citizen. He is now giving some attention to pisci-culture. He has a handsome little pond well stocked with German carp, and already has his table supplied with this luxury.

EPHRAIM H. HILL, merchant of Deedsville, is a native of Union Township, this county, and was born March 26, 1843. He was the son of George and Sarah (Cool) Hill, the former a native of New York City and the latter a native of the State of New York, of German, English and Irish descent. The parents of our subject came to this county and located in the woods of Union Township in the fall of 1839. Ephraim spent his boyhood and youth working upon his father's farm. During this time he attended the district school, in which he received a good common school education. At the early age of seventeen he took up the avocation of a teacher. After teaching successfully seven years, in December, 1869, he took what little capital he had and began the life of a business man in Deedsville. His attention was divided between the grain business and a small grocery store—it being the first of the kind ever in the town. He has thus continued ever since. November 5, 1873, he was married to Lida A. Clingenpeel, a native of this

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State, and daughter of Jonathan and Hester (Buck) Clingenpeel. She died August 20, 1880, leaving to the care of our subject three children—Edith, Marvin and Ancil—all of whom are living. On the 15th day of September, 1881, Mr. Hill was married to Lucy Marbergar, a native of Huntington County, this State, born May 28, 1862. She was the daughter of Elias Marbergar, of Union Township. To this latter union two children have been born. They are Vernie, Florence and George Otho. In politics Mr. Hill is a Democrat. He is an enterprising and successful business man and a good citizen. He began life without a dollar, but through industry, perseverance and economy he is now in comfortable circumstances. He has a neat little store and is doing a good business. At present Mr. Hill holds the position of railroad agent, express agent and postmaster at Deedsville.

HENRY HOWES, one of the old pioneers of this county, and one among the first settlers of Jefferson Township, is a native of Vermont, and was born June 19, 1816. He was the oldest son born to Henry and Ruth (Blaisdell) Howes, both natives of New Hampshire, and of English descent. The entire life of our subject has been spent upon a farm. In 1818 his parents emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County. In October, 1836, he accompanied them to this county, and located with them in the woods of Jefferson Township. He assisted his father in clearing up a farm, and a good deal of hard work naturally devolved upon Henry. He chopped, grubbed, burned brush, rolled logs, plowed, and, in fact, did all kinds of hard work, which the development of a new country necessitates. He resided in Jefferson Township until 1865, when he removed to Union Township. He was married in November, 1840, to Susan Shadinger, who died about 1854. In October, 1859, he was married to Mary Speck, a native of Ohio, and daughter of William and Catharine Speck, the former a native of Kentucky. By his first wife Mr. Howes had four children: Cornelia, Howard, Ruth and William, all of whom are deceased. He and his present wife have had three children: Ida, Mary Louisa and Elbert, of whom, only Mary Louisa is living. Mr. and Mrs. Howes belong to the Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Howes is a Republican. He held the office of Assessor in Jefferson Township two terms. He is now past seventy years of age, and is enjoying good health. He is one of our country's oldest pioneers living, and one of our most highly respected citizens.

EZRA JONES, one of the prominent farmers of Union Township, and one among the early settlers of that township, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and was born September 3, 1830. He

was the tenth child and fifth son born to Samuel and Nancy (Skinner) Jones, both natives of North Carolina, the former of Welsh and the latter, presumably, of English descent. Ezra spent his boyhood upon his father's farm in his native county. When he was fourteen years old, or in October, 1845, he accompanied his parents to this county, and located in Union Township. The farm lay in Section 14 of that township, and is the one upon which our subject now resides. This has always been his home, excepting eleven months, which were spent in Harvey County, Kansas. That was from March 30, 1881, to February 27, 1882. His occupation during his entire life has been that of a farmer. December 29, 1852, he was married to Matilda Cox, a native of Ohio, and daughter of John and Mary (Hoover) Cox, the former a native of North Carolina. She was born February 16, 1833. That marriage resulted in the birth of seven children: Dora A., born October 16, 1853; Jerome B., born January 23, 1857; Mary O., born October 17, 1858, died February 18, 1864; Charles F., born August 22, 1864, died May 8, 1883; Fannie A., born October 22, 1866; Alfred E. and Ellen M. (twins), born November 4, 1872; Ellen M. died June 28, 1878. Mr. Jones lost his first wife February 25, 1882, and on the 20th of October, 1883, he was married to Mrs. Amanda Skinner, whose maiden name was Amanda Bell. She was the daughter of Robert Bell, and was born in Carroll County, this State, October 19, 1846. To this latter union three children have been born. They are William G., born August 19, 1884; Uby and Phebe (twins), born May 8, 1886. Mr. Jones is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and a Democrat in politics. He has held the office of Township Trustee in Union Township two terms. In the spring of 1886, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, but declined to serve. He owns a fine farm of 240 acres, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good fences and buildings, and is a very desirable location. Mr. Jones is a pleasant, intelligent gentleman, an industrious and successful farmer, and one of our most highly respected citizens.

ALONZO D. LEEDY, one of the enterprising young farmers of Union Township, is a native of the township in which he resides, and was born March 31, 1861. He was the second son born to Samuel M. and Rebecca Leedy, natives of Richland and Montgomery Counties, Ohio, respectively, both of German descent. The parents of our subject came to this county and located in Union Township in 1852. The entire life of Alonzo has been spent upon a farm. He attended the district school, in which he received a good common school education. May 24, 1884, he was married to Lydia Hatch, a native of this county, and daughter of Amos and Jennette (Baker) Hatch, of Allen Township. She was born December 28, 1864. To them

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have been born one child, Dessie May, born August 7, 1886. Politically, Mr. Leedy is a Republican. He is a pushing and enterprising young farmer, and a good citizen.

JACOB LOSHER, one of the honored citizens of Union Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 5, 1806. He was the son of Sebastian and Margaret (Hines) Losher, both natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject remained in his native county, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until October, 1856, when he came to this county and located in Union Township, where he has ever since resided. May 21, 1829, he was married to Hannah Justison, a native of New Castle County, Delaware, born September 11, 1802. She was the daughter of John and Rebecca (Pierce) Justison, natives of Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Losher have had six children, viz: Sebastian, Samuel W., Margaret A., Mary A., John H. and George D., all of whom are living, except Sebastian, who died when he was two years and six months old. Mr. and Mrs. Losher belong to the M. E. Church. They have now lived together over fifty-seven years and are enjoying very good health. In politics, Mr. Losher is a Republican. He owns a farm of eighty acres and has a comfortable home.

SAMUEL McELWEE, one of the old pioneers of Miami County, and one among the early settlers of Union Township, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1818. He was the fifth son born to John and Elizabeth (Smith) McElwee, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Irish and English and the latter of Dutch and English descent. While Samuel was yet a young child his parents removed to Adams County, Pennsylvania, where his boyhood was spent upon a farm. When he was twelve years old his parents removed to a farm in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. In 1845 Samuel came westward to Preble County, Ohio, where he worked one summer upon a farm by the month. He then went to Salem, Miami County, Ohio, where he was employed as a teamster about eighteen months. In 1849 he came to this county, and located in Union Township. During the first year of his residence there he worked at shoemaking. He then located upon a farm in Section 1 of that township, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he removed to the town of Perrysburg, where he has ever since resided. Since locating in the village his attention has still been directed to farming, excepting five years in which he conducted a meat market in Perrysburg. In January, 1839, he was married to Peggy Rockey, a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and daughter of George Rockey. She died in July, 1843. January 22, 1846, he was married to Leah Lininger, a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Miller) Lininger. By his first wife Mr. McElwee

had three children—Hannah, Rebecca and Lydia, of whom Hannah and Rebecca are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McElwee are both members of the M. E. Church. Politically, Mr. McElwee is a Republican. He is now in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He is stout and hearty, enjoys good health, and by a stranger would be taken to be a score of years younger than he is. He has resided in Miami County for thirty-seven years, and is one of the most highly respected citizens.

GOTTLIEB STEINER, one of the prominent citizens of Union Township, was born in Switzerland, November 3, 1831. He was the youngest son born to John Steiner, with whom he came to America when he was six years old. He was left without a mother when he was but six months old. After arriving in this country they remained over one winter at Alleghany City. In the spring of 1838, they continued westward to Ohio, and located in Harden County, where our subject spent his boyhood and early youth working upon a farm. At the age of eighteen he learned the trade of blacksmith and wagon-maker. His first work at his trade was in Kenton, Ohio. He worked there and in other towns, near Kenton, until 1859, when he went to Lima, Ohio, and engaged in the grocery business. Here he remained until 1868, when he came to this State and engaged in the same business in Rochester, Fulton County. Six months later he came to this county and located in Union Township, upon the present site of Deedsville. He enjoys the credit of erecting the first building in that place, and of being her first citizen. During the first nine years of his residence there, he worked at his trade. In 1879, he engaged in the tile business, which received his attention five years. In the spring of 1885, he opened up a grocery store in Deedsville, which is now under the management of his wife. Just at the present time Mr. Steiner gives his attention to his trade. He was married, March 2, 1854, to Mary M. Steiner, (no relation), a native of Bavaria, Germany, born September 27, 1836. She was the daughter of Jacob and Apalonia (Diel) Steiner. Mrs. Steiner accompanied her parents to America when she was ten years old. They located in Harden County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Steiner have had thirteen children, ten of whom are living. They are: Richard S., born August 7, 1855; Mary E., born August 30, 1858; Ida H., born September 5, 1860; Frank S., born August 23, 1862; William T., born May 20, 1864, died March 2, 1865; Calvin O., born November 12, 1865; Theofiel, born April 12, 1867, died August 27, 1867; Edwin G., born November 3, 1868; Celesta, born September 18, 1870; Sevilla, born December 18, 1871; Clemens, born May 5, 1873, died August 22, 1873; Anna B., born April 18, 1875; Magdalena, born June 1, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Steiner are members of the

Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Steiner is a Democrat. While a resident of Allen County, Ohio, he held the office of Trustee two terms. He is an industrious man and a good citizen.

JACOB W. WARNER, of Union Township, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and was born January 19, 1844. He was the second son born to David and Margaret (Hitchew) Warner, both natives of Maryland. Jacob spent his boyhood, up to the age of ten, in his native county. His parents came to this county about the year 1854, and located in Union Township. There Jacob grew up to manhood, working upon a farm. In December, 1863, he entered the service of the Union Army, in Company L, 12th Indiana Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war. He participated in the Five Days Fight at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and the battles of Nashville, Mobile, and Spanish Fort. He returned to this county at the close of the war, and engaged in farming. He removed to Fulton County in 1868, where he resided three years. In 1871 he returned to this county and located where he now resides, in Section 26, Union Township. In March, 1866, he was married to Eva Shafer, by whom he has had nine children, viz: Alice A., Sarah M., Ordella F., William L., Rosa M., Grace, Olive P., Emma and Walter S., all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Warner is a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican in politics. He owns one hundred and sixteen acres of land—sixty of which are in cultivation. He is an honest, upright man, an industrious farmer, and a good citizen.

SAMUEL WITTER, one of the influential citizens of Union Township, was born in Union County, this State, July 17, 1834. He was the fifth son born to George and Fannie (Kingery) Witter, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. The birth of his father occurred in 1796, and that of his mother in 1802. Samuel spent his early life working upon his father's farm in his native county. He attended the district school, but the advantages were poor, consequently he had the benefit of no more than an ordinary common school education. At the age of twenty-four he began farming for himself. That was in Union County. In 1859, he removed to a farm in Carroll County. He resided there until 1863, when he came to this county and took up his residence in Jefferson Township. In August, 1872, he emigrated to Shawnee County, Kansas, where he was engaged in farming until in February, 1876. At that time he returned to this county and again located in Jefferson Township. In April, 1883, he removed to his present home in Section 36, Union Township. He was married on the 24th day of February, 1858, to Ellen J. Smith, also a native of Union County, born April 27, 1840. She was the daughter of Alexander and Eunice (Ringsby) Smith, the first mentioned for-

merly of Preble County, Ohio, and the latter a native of North Carolina. That marriage resulted in the birth of two children, viz: William H., born September 3, 1860; died September 19, 1862, and Emerson E., born December 3, 1862, died July 19, 1867. On the 26th day of November, 1863, Mr. Witter suffered the bereavement of losing his first wife, and on the 28th day of November, 1865, he was married to Laura D. Wilson, a native of this county, born September 10, 1848. She was the daughter of Joseph R. and Lucinda (Grimes) Wilson, natives of Preble and Montgomery Counties, Ohio, respectively. To this latter union, three children have been born. Their names are Edward C., born September 23, 1866; Leonidas G., born January 10, 1868, and Charles W., born April 23, 1883, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Witter are members of the German Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Witter is a Republican. He owns a farm of eighty acres. Besides this he owns a business property in the town of Mexico. He is an honest, upright, square-dealing man and a good citizen.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT, merchant at Perrysburg, was born in New York City, August 4, 1845. He was the third son born to Leonard and Melissa (Eaton) Wright, the former a native of the State of New York, and the latter a native of England. At the tender age of thirteen, George, in company with his older brother, Leonard, left home and made his way to Fulton County, this State. There he worked upon a farm by the month about four years. July 22, 1862, he enlisted into the service of the Union Army in Company D, 87th Indiana Regiment. He received an honorable discharge from that company, June 10, 1865. He participated in the battles of Perrysville, Ky., Chickamauga and Nashville, in which he discharged his duties in a manner becoming a loyal soldier. At the close of the war he came to this county and located at Perrysburg. In 1871 he engaged in the mercantile business in that place, which has ever since received his attention. April 29, 1869, he was married to Harriet Simonton, a native of this county, and daughter of Hamilton and Keziah (Woodburn) Simonton. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have had three children; they are Fannie, Minnie and Walter H., of whom Fannie died in her third year. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are faithful members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Wright is a Republican. He is a pleasant, intelligent gentleman, an enterprising and successful business man and a number one citizen. He has a large and commodious store room, well stocked, and is doing a good business. He began life without a dollar, but through industry, perseverance and economy, he is now in comfortable circumstances.

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CHAPTER XX.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—GENERAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—RELIGIOUS HISTORY—MANUFACTURING INTERESTS AND INDUSTRIES—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP is situated south of Peru, and was named Washington as a tribute of respect to George Washington, the illustrious father of the Republic. It encloses an area of about thirty square miles, or 19,200 acres, the greater part of which lies in Township 26 North, Range 4 East, of the Congressional Survey. It is well watered by the Wabash, Little and Big Pipe Creeks, whose branches ramify to every part, thus offering eligible sites for mills and affording an abundance of water for stock and other purposes. Big Pipe Creek flows a northwesterly course through the southern part of the township and affords ample drainage for a large area of territory in Washington and adjoining divisions. Little Pipe Creek flows the same direction through the central part of the township, passing in its course through Sections 24, 13, 14, 15, 10 and 9, and crosses the western boundary, about one mile south of the Wabash. That part of the township bordering on the Wabash, is level for a short distance south of the stream, and very fertile. It merges into large hills in some places, south of which the country stretches away into a level surface, which continues as a general rule until the southern boundary is reached. The soil of the township is of excellent quality, and produces abundantly, all the crops and fruits adapted to the latitude of Northern Indiana. Some of the land, originally low and wet, has been reclaimed by a successful system of tile drainage. Like other parts of the county, the township, when first seen by white man, was densely wooded with the leading varieties of timber growing in this part of the State. In those portions of the county in which the timber has been to any degree saved until late years, the owners are receiving large sums for the forest products, which are manufactured into lumber, staves, etc., and other articles of commerce, and largely exported.

"From the most reliable information at our command we give to Thomas Henton the credit of being the first white man to make a permanent settlement in what is now Washington Township." He moved to the country as early as 1838, and made some improvements upon what is now the Demuth farm. Mr. Henton was a pioneer in all the term implies, and for the first five years after his settling, did little else than hunt, a sport of which he was passion-

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ately fond. His first habitation was the conventional round log cabin of that period, in which he lived a life of happy bachelorhood. He subsequently resigned the life of a bachelor by uniting himself in marriage to a lady, who, after his death, became the wife of Mr. Demuth. The year 1839 was signalized by the arrival of a number of home seekers; among whom were Patrick O'Brien, who settled where his son is still living; Thomas O'Mera, on the Haver farm; John Bargerhoof, on the Bearss place; Daniel Taggett, near the north end of the township; Mr. McManis, near where the Widow Myers lives; John Gindling, on the Smith farm; George Beck, on the Brown farm; Guinton Key, on the Puterbaugh place; Michael Duffy, on the place which still bears his name, and John Cleiker, where his son lives.

Early in the forties came the following pioneers: Malachi Kuhn, at present a resident of Peru, settled on the Miller farm about the year 1840; Alexander Wilson also became a resident about the same time and located on the farm where his son, George Wilson, is still living; Emanuel Charpie came in 1840 or '41, and chose for his home the Whiteside farm. Others who came about the same time or perhaps a year or two later, were William Weakler, on the farm which is still known as the Weakler place; James Dabney, on the Mosely farm; William Lyce, on the Sherman farm; John Miller, on land in the possession of his heirs; Charles Brown, on the George Haver farm; Isaac Miller, on the Shipler place; John Allen, where he still resides; A. Henen, on the Blood farm; James Downey, on the Blood farm; John Hunt, on the Coleman place; Patrick Colgan, where he is still living; Jacob Keller and Amos Ranks, whose exact locations were not learned. The following settlers came a little later than the foregoing: James Sharp, where he still lives; William King, near the central part of the township; John Davidson, on land belonging to Joseph Miller, near Big Pipe Creek; Joseph Scott, in the south end of the township; Frederick Harter, near Pipe Creek, on the Strawtown road; Thomas Goudy, in the southeastern part of the township; Arthur Bland, on the Strawtown road; Otis Fish, in Section 35; B. F. York, in the northeast corner of the township, on Little Pipe Creek; W. H. Misener, in the Richardville Reserve, not far from the Butler Township line; Samuel Jameson, on Little Pipe Creek, where his son-in-law, Irvin Jones, lives; John Betzner, in the southwestern part of the township; Philip and William Mort, near the western boundary, in Section 16; Stephen Frazer, in Section 33; Frederick Coleman, near the central part of the township; John and Ben York, on Little Pipe Creek; Jerry Shaffer, in the northwest corner of the township; Samuel Shenebarger, where H. Mosely lives; Jacob Strouble, near the poor farm; Martin Flagg, near

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where Shenebarger settled; Ephraim Bearss, on the Strawtown road, near Pipe Creek; David Dunn, place of settlement not known; Joseph Scott, in southeast corner of the township: P. Blake, on Big Pipe Creek; William and N. Corey, near Little Pipe Creek; Franklin Fitchhorn, in southern part; Samuel Beall, Sylvester Tumblin, John Hawes, Conrad Hawes, Bernard Hawes, Robert McKinney, James McClary, John Allen, John Flagg and Abraham Billheimer, in the south end of the township. The following were also among the pioneers of Washington, settling in various parts of the township, to-wit: Bradley Witham, Zachariah O'Connell, John Eichelberger, John E. Shively, Martin Flagg, Joseph Bupert, Israel Leer, William Scott, J. T. Miller, J. Marshall, John Hann, Barney Blue, Mr. Farlow, David Dunn, Jacob Sherman, Captain Drouillard, George Rettick, Mark McKane, Peter Crissman, Joseph Hopkins, Mr. Strogler, David Kronister, M. Rayburn, A. M. Higgins, John Glass, Charles Trippeer, G. H. Ely, Benjamin Trippeer, John Ballen, Charles Brown, Elijah Baker, Romanus Charpie, Michael Werhle, Jacob Shawman, Isaac Crane, Michael Case, David Myers, Daniel B. Mark, Patrick O'Brien, Michael Whaling, John Demuth, John Allen, James Striker, John Pines, Samuel and John Glass, Martin Flagg, George H. Ely, Arthur Bland and many others whose names were not given the writer.

The following are the names of the persons who secured lands in Washington Township, by entry, during the years 1840 and 1841. Bradley Withan, Zachariah O'Connell, John T. Miller, Michael Duffy, Patrick Corbett, Charles Bourke and John Eichelberger, in Section 1 and 2; John E. Shively, Alexander Wilson, James M. Raybourn, and A. M. Higgins, Section 3; Jeremiah Shaffer, Daniel Kronister, Elijah Baker and R. Charpie, Section 5; Michael Werhle, Malachi Kuhn, John Gindling, Jacob Strouble, Jacob Shawman, Isaac Crane and D. R. Bearss, in Section 10; Samuel Lucas, P. O'Brien, David Myers, D. B. Marks, John Stunt, George Cleiker and Michael Case, in Section 12. The above were the first entries made in the township. "The township was formerly organized June 6, 1843, and named in honor of George Washington." "Shortly after the organization was perfected, an election was held at the cabin of Thomas Hinton." "Isaac Miller was chosen first Justice of the Peace and Patrick O'Brien, Constable."

The four great factors of modern civilization are the family, the school, the church and the press, important in the order of their enumeration. Of these we have to do with the church in its various forms, commencing with the earliest preacher in Washington Township—Rev. Mr. Johnson, who held divine services at the residence of John Allen, as long ago as 1843. Meetings were held the same year at the cabins of Mr. Henen and Mr.

McManis, but our informant was not able to state by what denomination. Revs. Simons and Hoover, ministers of the United Brethern Church, visited the settlements early in the forties, and held meetings in school houses and private residences. These meetings awoke considerable interest, and were the means of leading to the organization of a small society about the year 1846. This organization flourished apace, and among its members were early enrolled many of the first settlers of Washington and Butler Townships. It is now known as the Grider Chapel. The earliest pastors were Revs. Mr. Simons, Eli Hoover, William Ault, and later, Eli Seithman and John Fetterhoff. In 1867 a frame house of worship, 30x40 feet in size, costing the sum of $900, was erected on land donated for the purpose by John Grider, in Section 24, near the eastern boundary of the township. The church has been a potent factor for good in the community, and, though not so strong in numbers as formerly, still has an active membership, composed of some of the best citizens of Washington and adjoining townships. The officers of the society at this time are: George Cline, Class Leader; David Crane, Steward; William York, David Crane and John Grider, Trustees. Rev. Mr. Groves is the pastor in charge.

The Presbyterians organized a church in this township a number of years ago, and erected a house of worship on what is known as the White farm. The organization was kept alive for some years, and at one time enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity. Owing to deaths, removals and other causes, it was finally disbanded. The German Baptists or Dunkards have a large and flourishing congregation in the extreme southern part of the township, the history of which dates from about the year 1866. It is the principal point on the Santa Fe Church district, which was formed by the division of the Pipe Creek district, in the above year. The early meetings were held at the residences and barns of the different members, by John E. Shively, Samuel Murray, Godlove Keller and Abraham Shepler. When the division was made John E. Shively was chosen Biship of the new district and preached with great acceptance until his death. John P. Wolf succeeded him as Bishop, and about the same time N. R. Bowman was elected preacher. The other preachers who ministered to the church from time to time, were P. T. Jenkins, Joseph Shepler and J. J. Fox, the last named being the oldest preacher in the district at this time. Shortly after the division took place the church decided to erect a house of worship; accordingly a plat of ground, near Pipe Creek, in Section 34, was donated by William Biggs, and before the close of 1866, a large and substantial frame building, 45x70 feet, was ready for occupancy. This is one of the largest church edifices

in Miami County, and will comfortably accommodate an audience of a thousand persons. The original membership of the congregation numbered about 118. It is not so strong at this time, the present membership being about 76. The following is the official status of the society at this, viz: First degree preachers, John S. Bohn and Morris Dillman; second degree, Jacob J. Fox and D. B. Wolf. Deacons, Jacob Ray, William Austine, Henry Austine, George Cunningham and William Hostetler; Treasurer and Clerk, Henry Austine; Directors, Morris Dillman, Henry Austine and William Hostetler. The church has a meeting place at the village of Waupecong, Clay Township, where services are held at regular intervals.

There have been few manufacturing enterprises of any kind in Washington Township, owing to its close proximity to Peru and other manufacturing centers. Sometime in the latter part of the forties, a Mr. Blood built a saw-mill on Little Pipe Creek, near the central part of the township, which was in operation a number of years. It received its motive power from the waters of the creek, and was extensively patronized. The last owner was George Davis. A saw-mill was built on Big Pipe Creek, in Section 33, as early as 1848 or '49, by John Flagg. It passed through the hands of various parties, and ceased operations a number of years ago. Sylvester Kirkpatrick was the last proprietor. There have been at different times, steam saw-mills in operation in the township, and the lumber business was formerly an important industry. Several parties in the last few years have been engaged in the manufacture of drain tile, an enterprise which has proved quite remunerative. At this time there is a factory for the manufacture of an improved picket wire fence, in successful operation on the Strawtown Pike, near the central part of the township, and a large jelly factory and hydraulic cider press, operated on an extensive scale by Mr. Mosely. The Cole Brewery in South Peru is one of the largest and most successful establishments of the kind in the State. The buildings are substantially constructed and supplied with the modern appliances for the manufacture of beer, and the capacity is excelled by that of few brewing establishments in the West.

There are several burial places in Washington Township, one of the oldest of which is the Wickler graveyard, in Section 15. One of the first persons buried in this place was a child of Robert Love, which was carried to the grave on horseback, by Mr. Miller. Mr. Love, himself, was also buried here in an early day. The Rankin graveyard, in Section 34, on the Bearss land, was consecrated to the burial of the dead many years ago, and among the first persons laid to rest therein were Mrs. Harter and Caleb Adams. The Haws graveyard, near Pipe Creek, is an old burying ground. The following were among the early interments: A

Mr. Haws, Mr. Larimer and the children of David Hockman.

"The first marriage in the township was that of Patrick Colgan to Bridget Kennedy in 1841." To this couple was born a son, Lawrence, the following year, who was probably the first white child born in the township. "The first death is supposed to have been that of John Hunt, which occurred February, 1842." Abraham Bilheimer, who came to the country in an early day, was one of the first mechanics of the township. He settled on the Strawtown road, in Section 7, and worked at the cabinetmaker's trade during the early settlement of the county. John Allen, who located near the southern boundary of the township, early, worked at the trade of wagon-making. A sad occurrence in the township was the death, many years ago, of Conrad Haws, killed by lightning. The only town in Washington Township is South Peru, a suburb of the city of Peru lying just across the river from the latter. It has a population of a couple of hundred, the majority of whom find employment in the main city. Here is located the mammoth brewing establishment of Omer Cole, one of the largest and most successful enterprises of the kind in the State. There are, besides, several shops, a couple of saloons and a saw-mill in South Peru, but the history of the place is closely identified with that of the city.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES L. ARMSTRONG was born December 14, 1833, in Highland County, Virginia, the only son of James and Mariah (Hiner) Armstrong, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. They emigrated to Miami County and settled at Peru in 1846. Charles L. was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. In 1858 he was married to Mary C. Leas, born in Preble County, Ohio, who died in 1870 or 1871. Three children were born to this union: Laura, Jesse and Claude. He was again united in marriage in April, 1874, to Mrs. R. A. Remine Vance, a native of Washington County, Virginia. He now owns land adjoining Peru, and his principal business is dairy farming. His politics are Republican, and he affiliates with the Masonic Order.

JOHN CLIFTON, SR., a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, was born February 2, 1826. He is the fourth son of Henry and Rhoda (Nichols) Clifton, natives of Virginia, and of English and Dutch origin. They emigrated to Ohio in 1808 or 1809. John Clifton was reared in Dayton, receiving an education at the common schools. When eighteen years of age he learned brick-making, and December 24, 1844, was united in

marriage with Miss Martha Addis, a native of Mississippi, but who was reared in Kentucky. To them these children were born: George, John and Amos. They located in Peru, Miami County, April, 1855. In 1862 he entered his country's service in the 29th Indiana Volunteers, and was mustered out in 1863. He now holds membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically is a Republican.

ISAAC CRANE, a native of Warren County, Ohio, was born near Lebanon, January 26, 1811, the eldest son of Abner and Huldah (Robertson) Crane, natives of New York and Ohio. The subject was reared on a farm in his native County; came to Miami County in 1843, and located in Washington Township, having bought eighty acres of land in 1840, at five dollars per acre. He was married in 1862, to Miss Margaret J. (Logan) James, of Ohio. He owns eighty acres of land in Washington, and 120 in Clay Township. He is an anti-mason and is opposed to absolute prohibition. When young he received a common school education, and in later years has been grasping for a knowledge of chemistry and natural philosophy.

JOSEPH S. GORDON was born in Frederick County, Maryland, July 3, 1834, and is a son of John and Margaret (McClain) Gordon, natives of Maryland. Our subject received his early training on a farm in Maryland, and received a common school education. Came to Miami County in 1861, and located in Washington Township. In 1862 he entered the army in the Eighty-seventh Regiment of Indiana Infantry, and was mustered in, in 1865. He participated in the battles of Chickamaugua, Mission Ridge and Atlanta. Was married on January 22, 1867, to Miss Anna M. Snider, of Burks County, Pennsylvania, a union blessed with the birth of two children—Charles Albert, born January 26, 1870, and Howard O., born December 6, 1878. Mr. Gordon owns eighty acres of land located five miles from Peru, which is well improved. He votes the Republican ticket.

CHRISTOPHER C. HAUKS, a native of Germany, was born on the 20th day of April, 1848, and is the sixth son of Christopher and Margaret Hauks, natives of Germany. The parents came to Miami County in 1846, and located on a farm in Washington Township. The father was born in 1801, and died in 1875. The mother died in 1846. Our subject was reared on a farm and now owns 113 acres of well improved land and is a practical farmer. In August, 1862, he volunteered his services to his country, and entered the service in the 87th Indiana Infantry, and with which he served until mustered out June 10, 1865. He was wounded at Chickamaugua, and returned to his farm in 1865. He was first married, September 4, 1866, to Miss Rhoda Jameson, of Jefferson Township. Her death occurred February 4, 1880. To this union were

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born six children, four of whom are living: Charles N., Mattie, Frank A. and Elmer E.; and John P. and an infant, deceased. He was again married, June 2, 1881, to Miss Ella Bell, a native of Jefferson County, Indiana. Mr. Hauks is a Democrat.

ALFRED I. JONES is a native of North Carolina, born June 1, 1830. He is the eldest son of William M. and Elizabeth (Wood) Jones, natives of South Carolina. They left North Carolina in the early part of 1833 and located in Rush County, where they remained until 1852, and then came to Miami County. They now reside in Wabash County. The subject was reared on the farm, and secured a fair education. He is the owner of 113 acres of land. He was married in the spring of 1853 to Miss Mary Jameson, a native of Kentucky, whose father came to Miami County in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are parents of seven children, five of whom are living. Their names are: Martha, William H., Frances, Emma and Mary, living, and Amanda and an infant, deceased.

WILLIAM McGREW, a native of Washington County, Maryland, was born the 10th of April, 1813, and is the son of Henry and Sarah (Huckwell) McGrew, both natives of Maryland. They emigrated to Montgomery County in 1819. The mother died in 1820, and the father in 1852. William McGrew received his early training on a farm in Montgomery County, Ohio. On the 4th of April, 1838, he was married to Miss Sophia Cramer, who was born in Huntington County, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. McGrew were born eight children, four of whom are living, viz: Francis, Henry, William H. and Uraniah. Mr. McGrew has nineteen grandchildren and two great-grand-children. Mr. McGrew possesses eighty acres of land in Washington Township, where he located in 1852. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Peru, a Royal Arch Mason, and a Democrat.

JOHN A. MELCHER was born in Germany, May 1, 1845, and is a son of John A. Melcher, who emigrated to Cleveland in 1846. The subject was reared and educated there in the common schools, and afterwards entered a college at that place, and in 1865, came to Peru, where he engaged in cigar-making. He ran a factory at Michigan City for about two years. In 1880, he started a saloon and billiard hall. In November, 1867, he was married to Miss Liddie J. Holman, daughter of Solomon Holman, an old settler of Miami County. This union was blessed with the birth of six children, whose names are, Sol. A., Author E., Willie, Emma, Lottie and Jessie. Mr. M. is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a staunch Republican.

ORLANDO MOSELEY, a native of Washington Township, born April 8, 1851, and is the youngest of seven sons born to Eben

and Mariah (Bush) Moseley, natives respectively of Connecticut and New York. Eben Moseley, the father, came to Miami County about 1844, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He was born in 1799 and died in 1876. The mother is still living. Our subject was reared on the farm, and now owns 160 acres of well-improved land in Washington Township. Was married April 7, 1872, to Miss Sarah Bohn, daughter of John Bohn (deceased), of Washington Township. Mr. and Mrs. Moseley are the parents of two children—John and Ida. Mr. Moseley is engaged in the manufacture of the "Excelsior" fencing machine, the patent for which is applied for. Mr. Moseley is a Republican, and is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

FREDERICK RADEL, a native of Germany, was born May 15, 1815. He came direct from the place of his birth to Peru, Indiana, in 1846, where he located and worked in a warehouse for about eight years. He is a shoemaker by trade. In the year 1862 he located on a farm of eighty acres, in Washington Township. In October, 1837, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Beck, of Germany, to which union six children have been born, viz: Elizabeth Tracy (deceased), Frank, Adam, Fred, Frances and Peter. His wife died in November, 1877. He and family are members of the Catholic Church, and are strong believers of that faith. In political affairs he adheres to the teachings of the Democratic party.

JONAH SULLIVAN is a native of Mason County Kentucky, born June 30, 1817, the third son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Bennett) Sullivan, also natives of Kentucky, and whose ancestors were Irish and German, respectively. At the age of seventeen our subject left his native State for Fayette County, Ohio, in company with his mother, his father having died in 1820. They located on a farm, he receiving a fair common school education. They remained in Ohio until 1841, and then came to Peru, having purchased land in Miami Couniy in 1840. He now owns 340 acres in Miami and Wabash Counties. He was married in July, 1841, to Miss Louisa Smith, of Ohio, to which union six children were born: William, Sarah E., James L., George and Lyman B. This wife died in 1862, and in 1863, he was again married to Lizzie A. Cox, a native of Ohio, to whom one child was born, named John M. Mr. Sullivan and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM A. SUTTON, a native of Champaign County, Ohio, was born on the 14th day of February, 1843, the second son of John D. and Mary (Long) Sutton, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, who went to Pennsylvania in 1847, and came to Miami County, Indiana, in 1848, and established themselves on a farm where the subject grew to manhood. In 1861 he answered to the

country's first call for volunteers and entered the 13th Indiana Regiment. He was mustered out in four years and six months—in the fall of 1865. Was wounded in the leg at the battle of Bull Run. In 1867 he and Miss Rebecca Kesler, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Kesler, were married, which marriage has been blessed by the birth of six children, viz: Minnie M., Charles H., David, Ursula, Edith and John. Was elected to the office of County Coroner in 1876 on the Republican ticket, but did not make out a bond. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Masonic fraternity, and in politics votes the Republican ticket.

ALEXANDER B. WICKLER was born in Washington Township, January 7, 1851, and is the youngest son of Peter and Barbara (Keller) Wickler, of Germany, who came from Ohio to this township about 1838, and were among the early settlers. Our subject received his primary instructions in life while living on a farm, and received a common school education. He is now the possessor of 320 acres of fine farming land which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. In September, 1875, he married Miss Rebecca A. Ford, of Ohio, and to them have been born three children, viz: Ora, Georgia and Mary. In political matters he advocates the Republican doctrine, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

AZRO WILKINSON is a native of Allen Township, Miami County, Indiana, and was born January 20, 1856, the youngest son of Anderson and Martha (Bond) Wilkinson, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. The father located in Miami County, in 1836, and is now living in Allen Township. Our subject received a common school education, and until he reached the age of twenty-one worked on the farm. He then engaged in the mercantile business with Ovis Case, at Macy, in 1879, and continued until 1884. Two years previous to 1879 he was railroad agent at Macy. In 1883, while in business, he came to Peru, and was Deputy County Treasurer under E. Humrickhouse, deceased, and also occupied the same position under J. C. Clymer. United with Miss Ella Lambert in marriage, November 20, 1879, to whom were born three children: Josephine, Glenn A. and Constance. Belongs to the Masonic and I. O. O. F. Fraternities, having represented the local Odd Fellows' Lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State on two occasions. In matters political he is Democratic.

GEORGE W. WILSON came to Miami County in 1834 from Cass County, where he was born August 16, 1832. He was the second son born to Alexander and Matilda (Thorp) Wilson, respective natives of Indiana and Maine, and who were of Scottish descendancy. The father located in Pennsylvania in 1834, and was engaged in the mercantile business. Had represented his county in the Legislature several years ago. He was a sutler in the Mexican war, having gone out in 1846, and was

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killed three days after peace was declared. Our subject was reared in Peru, where he received a common school education. His vocation has been farming and dairying, and owns 115 acres in Washington Township. In November, 1857, he was married to Miss Mary Rettig, and six children have been born to them, whose names are Alexander R., Frank, Louis, Edward, Mary and Elizabeth. Was once elected Justice of the Peace of Washington Township, and was once Township Trustee by appointment, and in the spring of 1886 was elected to the office on the Republican ticket.

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